

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS

FIRST EDITION

A Merriam-Webster
PUBLICATION

A DICTIONARY
OF
DISCRIMINATED SYNONYMS
WITH ANTONYMS AND
ANALOGOUS AND CONTRASTED WORDS



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PREFACE

The publishers of this book have long felt that there is a widespread need for a work devoted to synonymy that emphasizes discrimination among synonyms and that provides accessory material in the form of word lists of various kinds. For many years there has been great interest in the articles devoted to discussion of synonyms that are included in various general dictionaries of the English language. Those prepared by Dr. John Livingston Lowes for the Merriam Webster dictionaries from the publication of Webster's *New International Dictionary* in 1909 have proved especially stimulating and have led to numerous requests on the part of consultants of the dictionary that they be issued separately, extended in number and scope, and supplemented with word finding lists. In recent years these suggestions have been so frequent as to convince the publishers that a book of this sort should be undertaken.

Before the editorial work was begun, a survey was made of all the principal works devoted to treatment of synonyms, both independent publications and dictionaries containing this type of material. As a part of this survey, an intensive study was made of the technique employed by all the leading synonymists and all their differing points of view.

The information thus obtained has been summarized in the form of an essay (pp. vii-xxi). The publishers believe that this, the first definite attempt to survey the problems and issues in the field of English synonymy, will prove not only of interest to readers of this book but of very great value to them by giving them a background against which to set the articles in the present work. The survey provided the present editors with a firm grasp of their complex task, and the making of it is more than justified in the resultant sharpening of the editorial point of view and the consequent enrichment of the work in the discriminating articles in this book.

The core of the present work is the discriminating articles. It is not its purpose to assemble mere word finding lists for consultants with but a vague notion of the sort of word they seek, but rather to provide consultants with the means of making clear comparisons between words of a common denotation and to enable them to distinguish the differences in implications, connotations and applications among such words and to choose for their purposes the precisely suitable word. (Compare the discussion of Roget's aims on pp. xvi-xvii, below.)

In addition to the central core of articles discriminating groups of words, this book provides auxiliary information of three types, in the form of liberal lists of analogous words, antonyms and contrasted words. These three types are explained on pp. xxxii-xxxiii.

As far as possible the editors have tried to make this book self-contained. To do this completely it would of course be necessary to discuss in at least one article of synonymy every word listed as an antonym or in a word finding list. It is not practicable, perhaps not even desirable to carry the ideal of a self-contained book to this extreme. In the case of antonyms those appropriate to an entry have been chosen and exhibited at that entry regardless of whether they are themselves discriminated in the book. This is, however, the only absolute exception. A merely apparent exception but one readily explained consists in the use (in the word finding lists of analogous words and contrasted words) of derivative words or of words related to other words as their negatives or affirmatives. The editors have felt free to use such derivative negative and affirmative words when the primitive words or the correlative words are themselves discriminated in some article in the book.

Otherwise the book is self-contained. Every word discussed in an article of synonymy is entered in its own alphabetical place and is followed by a list of its synonyms, with a reference (by means of an asterisk or a direction introduced by "see") to the entry where the discussion of these listed words is to be found. The words listed as analogous and those listed as contrasted are always displayed in groups, each group having a clear reference (asterisk or "see") to the term under which an article of synonymy is to be found.

As the value of illustrative citations (whether made up by the editor and representing

common current use, or whether quoted from some author) has long been recognized, the present work provides a wealth of such illustrative material. Besides illustrations already found in the articles of synonymy in *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*, and numerous additional citations available in our editorial files and in various repositories of citations (such as concordances and books of familiar quotations), a large accumulation of quotations was newly collected for this work. The editorial staff of G & C Merriam Company spent many months reading for this special purpose, particularly first-class contemporary writers and well known books published within the last twenty to thirty years, as well as current periodical literature both American and British. The file of citations resulting from

merely as a source for illustrative quotation and reflecting recent changes in the

, below), it is the feeling of the present editors that the work on synonymy done by Dr. Lowes in consultation with the late George Lyman Kittredge marked the highest development of English synonymy up to the present time. They have endeavored to preserve as much of this work as the enlarged scope and aim of the present book would permit. It must be obvious, however, that the increase of the number of words to be subjected to discrimination as synonyms inevitably brings about a regrouping of much of the material treated by Professor Lowes. The present work, then, is by no means a reprint of material from any other Merriam Webster dictionary.

In its preparation, broad questions of form and policy were determined by the permanent editorial board of G & C Merriam Company, consisting of William Allan Neilson (*chairman*), *Editor in Chief of Merriam Webster Dictionaries*, formerly President of Smith College, Robert C. Munroe, *President of G & C Merriam Company*, John P. Bethel, *General Editor of Merriam Webster Dictionaries*, and Lucius H. Holt, *Managing Editor of Merriam Webster Dictionaries*.

Every article included in this book was read by Dr. Neilson and Dr. Bethel. All points of disagreement, no matter how minor, were thoroughly canvassed, and each article was subjected to revision before achieving its final form.

The writing of the articles was done chiefly by Miss Rose F. Egan, *Assistant Editor on the permanent editorial staff*, who also prepared the essays that form the larger part of the introductory matter. To her clear analysis and understanding of the purposes of the book and to her skill in dealing with the difficult material of synonymy, this work owes much of its quality. By far the largest number of articles were written originally by her. Some were written by the following *Assistant Editors*, Mr. Edward Artin, Miss Elsie May (who also gathered the material from which Miss Egan prepared the word finding lists) and Mr. Hubert P. Kelsey (who wrote many of the articles on scientific terms), and by Dr. Holt and Dr. Bethel, and much valuable information and criticism was supplied by Dr. Everett F. Thompson and Mr. Edward F. Oakes, *Assistant Editors*, and Miss Francis Foss, *Editorial Assistant*. Certain articles of a technical nature were submitted to the scrutiny of outside consultants, notably articles dealing with terms in law, chemistry, and medicine, which were reviewed by Dr. Roscoe Pound of Harvard University, Dr. Austin M. Patterson, Vice-President of Antioch College, and Dr. Esmond R. Long, Professor of Pathology at the University of Pennsylvania and Director of the Henry Phipps Institute, respectively.

sources quoted (see pp. E99 ff.) was compiled by Mr. Roe and Dr. Bethel.

The typesetting and electrotyping were done by The George Banta Company, Inc., of Menasha, Wisconsin, whose staff gave unstinted co-operation and assisted with excellent proofreading.

INTRODUCTORY MATTER

SURVEY OF THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH SYNONYMY

Consultation of a work on synonyms is made easier if the consultant has a reasonable background of the theory and of the technique that have developed since the first English synonymy was published. The following essay is, so far as we know, the first attempt to survey broadly the course of that development from its beginnings to the present. It is not intended to be exhaustive. Some good books have been published which have not been specifically discussed because they have played no essential part in this development or have advanced no new ideas which by challenging attention or debate have led to further clarification of the problems involved. The purpose of this article has not been primarily to praise or to denounce but to lead up to the exposition of principles which have dominated the writing of this book. These principles we believe are founded upon the practice of those who have seen and known clearly what could be accomplished by a book of synonyms: there are others who disagree, but we have tried to present their case fairly.

It was not until the second half of the eighteenth century that the first book on synonyms appeared in English. The Rev. John Trusler (1735-1820) was its author, *The Difference between Words Entitled Synonymous* its title and 1766 its date. Its source is definitely established. In 1718 the Abbé Gabriel Girard (1677-1748) had published in France *La Justesse de la langue française ou les Différentes significations des mots qui passent pour être synonymes* a work which had great vogue not only in France but also abroad especially in England. That Trusler's book was based upon it is evidenced not only by the likeness of the titles but also (in the first edition) by an English version of Girard's preface and by the admission in the author's preface that he had translated as much of the articles as was in keeping with the peculiar genius of the English language. The second edition of 1783 however increases the divergence between the two books: the prefaces are consolidated and the result is given as the work of the author although many passages from Girard are included without being quoted. There are too many new articles dealing with peculiarly British terms such as those which concern the church and daily life in England but these although they represent an enrichment of vocabulary, add little to the originality of the work, which still remains an imitation. A clear-cut distinction which sharply reveals the meanings of synonymous French terms often becomes a forced distinction when applied to English. In fact Trusler never knew whether it was his aim to point out the delicate differences between words reputed synonymous or to give the particular idea of each word "which constitutes its proper and particular character." He claims both aims as one not realizing that often they are divergent.

The next significant work was the *British Synonymy* of Hester Lynch Piozzi (1741-1821), better known as Mrs. Thrale, the close friend of Dr. Johnson. It first appeared in 1794 and was succeeded by at least two editions: the best known of which was published in Paris in 1804. That it was immediately popular is evident from the testimony of its 1804 editors who asserted its merits on the ground "of the successive editions it has passed through being the best proof of the estimation in which it is held." That it was not written without a knowledge of Girard's work we know on the authority of these same editors. So great indeed was the estimation in which the French work was held that in a few years after its publication an imitation of it appeared in England: presumably the imitation was Trusler's.

The editors imply however that Mrs. Piozzi's work is something better than had yet been given to the public: "but it was only in the year 1774." They continue in a tone that inspires contempt for the imitation: that Mrs. Piozzi (formerly Mrs. Thrale) so well known in the literary world for her different publications and her intimacy with the learned Dr. Johnson brought out the work we have now the pleasure of presenting to our Readers and which is totally grounded on the structure of the English language. Whoever had been the compiler of the imitation he had not been subjected in the same measure to the influence of Dr. Johnson for there are say the editors in a footnote, some who are of opinion that divers articles in it [Mrs. Piozzi's book] were drawn up by that great Lexicographer himself."

Despite this intimation of helpfulness from a great source, Mrs. Piozzi's book more often reveals an independence of spirit and a feminine disregard of advice than it does subservience. It is in fact, never profound: it is full of errors or dubious assertions and it is often absurdly naïve. More than this it frequently takes issue with Dr. Johnson or, in a sprightly manner casts doubt on his judgments. There-

is the story of the milliner's apprentice who saved her chicken bones to feed a horse Johnson contended that such an action showed that she was *ignorant*, but Mrs Piozzi maintained that it proved her *senseless* "I thought her an idiot [*sic*]" was, for her, the last word on the matter.

Great as was her respect for Dr Johnson in his own field, she believed that she also had her field, and that it was incumbent on her to remain within the limits she had set for herself. Her object is very clear. Like Girard and Trusler, she was distinguishing not synonyms (that is, words identical in meaning) but words so similar in meaning as to be "apparently synonymous." The subtitle of her book announces her aim and reveals a further limitation of purpose. "An attempt at regulating the choice of words in familiar conversation." Her preface to the 1791 edition develops these ideas.

If then to the selection of words in conversation and elegant colloquial language a book may give assistance the Author modestly offers her a persuaded that, while men teach to write with propriety, a woman may at worst be qualified—through long practice—to direct the choice of phrases in familiar talk.

Her book, she modestly claimed "is intended chiefly for a parlour window" and is "unworthy of a place upon a library shelf," but it may be of help to others "till a more complicated and valuable piece of workmanship be found to further their research." She wished in particular to help those who desired to converse elegantly and to save foreigners from ridiculous mistakes in speech. "If I can in the course of this little work dispel a doubt, or clear up a difficulty to foreigners I shall have an honour to boast."

For this reason she could not see that her method of discrimination had much in common with that of the lexicographer and Johnson. There was to define hers was to indicate propriety in the use of words. It was not her aim to give the meaning, but to indicate the fitness of words for use often depending on their relative fitness—strength, force, and so on. In the methods of the definer and the methods of the synonymist by giving, *inst.*, the definition of the word *fondness*, one from an eminent logician and one from Dr Johnson, and, finally, by an ideal synonymy in which she reveals the same word's meaning by showing it in use along with similar words. This was not invariably her method, but it illustrates what in the main she was trying to achieve.

I have before me the definition of *fondness* given into my hands many years ago by a most eminent logician.

Fondness says the Definer, is the hasty and injudicious determination of the will towards promoting or preventing gratification of some particular object.

Fondness in the opinion of Dr Johnson, is rather the hasty and injudicious attribution of excellence somewhat beyond the power of attainment to the object of our affection.

Both these definitions may possibly be included in *fondness*, my own idea of the whole may be found in the following example.

Amintor and Lysania are models of true love. It is now seven years since their mutual passion was sanctified by marriage and so little is the lady's affection diminished that she sat up nine nights successively last winter by her husband's bed side when he had a malignant fever that frightened relations, friends, and servants, all away. Nor can any one allege that her tenderness is ill repaid, while we see him gaze upon her features with that *fondness* which is capable of creating charms for itself to admire, and listen to her talk with a fervour of admiration scarce due to the most brilliant gem.

For the rest 'tis my opinion that men love for the most part with warmer passion than women do—at least if an English woman and with more transitory *fondness* mingled with that passion.

It was in her simpler versions of this method that she developed a formula that has been followed by many of her successors in the discriminated synonymy—not always felicitously. We shall have opportunity to return to this method later when it becomes an object of attack, and shall call it for the sake of convenience the Piozzi method. At present let examples of her usage suffice.

To abandon former relations and yet desert quite leave though at first slightly apparently synonymous, conveying doubt certainly better show the peculiar appropriation in books, however learned, for familiar talk tells us in half an hour—that a man *forsook* his mistress, *abandoned* all hope of regaining her lost esteem, *relinquished* his pretensions in favour of another.

We say a lad of an active and diligent spirit, or else of an audacious temper, or intemperate disposition.

We say that reports are confirmed, treaties ratified, and affairs settled.

A hard question puzzles a man and a variety of choice perplexes him. One is confounded by a loud and sudden discharge of noise or voices in a still night, embarrassed by a weight of clothes or valise if making escape from fire, thieves, or pursuit.

The gentleman who discharges a gaming debt in preference to that of a tradesman apparently prefers honour to another virtue *juste*.

It seems a fair statement of her aim to say that she was attempting to indicate and establish idiomatic English. However, in determining such English, she had only two tests to apply—the drawing room usage of her time, and her own instinct. To literary use, in general, she was indifferent. Therefore her judgments are nearly always subjective and sometimes arbitrary. Moreover, she discounted the great

help that discrimination of meanings is to the synonymist "We must not meantime retard our own progress," she wrote in her preface, "with studied definitions of every quality coming under considera-

is not in the falsity of the example, for it is usually true or just, but in its inadequacy in suggesting other instances of good use

than some later and cleverer persons, and she had at least a feeling of rightness in the use of language
a test of such
cter, which is
of a spurious

Pronouncing English Dictionary, published in 1805 On its title page and in its preface the editor explicitly offers his work as derived from *The Dictionary* of Samuel Johnson Perry was the compiler of the better known *Royal Standard English Dictionary* brought out in England in 1775 and in America in 1788

The *Synonymous Dictionary* as we shall call the 1805 book, evidently did not achieve the fame or popularity of the *Royal Standard* Chauncey Goodrich, Noah Webster's son in law, referred to it in 1817 in his preface to the royal octavo volume of Webster as "entirely out of print." There is no evidence to show that it passed beyond the first edition On its title page it is described as "an attempt to synonymise his [Johnson's] Folio Dictionary of the English Language" In its preface Perry claims that it contains the only synonymous vocabulary ever offered to the public, and that "To the philological critical, and other interesting observations of the above learned author [Dr Johnson], we have superadded two exclusive advantages to our publication, the one—as a *synonymous*, the other—as a *pronouncing* nomenclature The former is new and unique

The work, he informs us was begun in 1797, three years, therefore, after the publication of the first

sense 1, but the synonyms are taken from all of Johnson's succeeding twenty nine senses. Nor does he provide many citations, and these are chiefly in entries at the end of the book, elsewhere, in parentheses

capitals to indicate it was the radical Thus 'marches,' a lower case entry, has "borders limits, confines, boundaries" as its synonyms "boundary," an entry in capitals, has a much longer list which includes limit, bound, bourn, term, mere, but, abuttal, border, barner, marches, confines, precinct, line of demarcation, utmost reach or verge of a territory, a landmark, a mere-stone" If, then, one wished all the synonyms of a lower-case entry such as *marches* or *abbreviation*, one must turn to

is that Johnson was aware of the difficulties of his task, that he was conscious that the part of his work on which "malignity" would "most frequently fasten is the *Explanation* [i.e. the definition]"

I cannot hope to satisfy those who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is a very difficult many words cannot be explained by synonyms because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation, nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described.

That was the difficulty. Synonyms would not perfectly satisfy the need when either the word defined had many meanings or when the word defining had more significations than the one intended for in either case one must be too broad and the other too narrow. Then, too, "simple ideas" (really those involved in simple words such as *be*, *do*, *act*) were beyond definition, as Johnson saw it.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal, that I have always endeavoured but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonymous a new term was not introduced but because the former was thought inadequate names, therefore have often many ideas but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word, for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution.

So Johnson wrote and so Perry quotes in his preface. But instead of continuing Johnson's statement to its end, Perry broke off with "circumlocution" thereby giving the reader some reason to infer that Johnson thought the method of definition by synonym preferable to that of definition by paraphrase. He had failed to notice or possibly had deliberately ignored, that this was not in any sense Johnson's meaning that both methods were faulty, but that there was a remedy for the imperfections of each. Johnson's addition to this last sentence 'nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples' makes that point clear. Perry may have been obtuse rather than disingenuous when for the most part he omits the examples (citations) of Johnson and enters synonyms which are not, in Johnson's language, 'exactly synonymous' but only "proximate words." But he may have known what Dr. Johnson meant, though his explanation is by no means clear.

We by no means contend that the whole of the explanations collected under such initial words as we call Radicals, are all strictly synonymous neither on the other hand can we agree with those who roundly assert that there are not too words in the whole English language of precisely the same signification but this we take upon us to say that we have no less than Dr. Johnson's authority for their selection and disposition as explanatory of their meaning.

Dr. Johnson's example, great as was its authority and prestige at that time, was an unstable prop when his statements were misunderstood. Perry perhaps indirectly rendered a service by raising the issue as to whether the term 'synonym' needed redefinition, since it was being broadened in its extension he may also have done a service in showing to others the values implicit in word finding lists. But he did not see that he had raised those issues, and what purports to be a dictionary succeeds chiefly in being a word finder.

Between 1803 and 1852 (the latter the date of publication of Roget's *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*) several works on synonyms appeared. Some were of the word finding list type and among these there was nothing of particular importance. On the other hand there were as many as five works discriminating synonyms of which at least four stand out for one reason or another. *English Synonyms Discriminated* by William Taylor (1813), *English Synonyms Explained* by George Crabbe (1816), *English Synonyms Classified and Explained* by George F. Graham (1816) and *A Selection of English Synonyms* by Miss Elizabeth Jane Whately (1831). Both Crabbe's and Miss Whately's books are still influential and have been reprinted in recent years.

William Taylor (1765-1836) the author of the first of these books is better known as the translator of Burger's *Lenore*, Lessing's *Nathan the Wise* and Goethe's *Iphigenia in Tauris* and as one of the leading promoters of knowledge of contemporary German literature during the romantic era. His *English Synonyms Discriminated* is the result of his studies in German, French, Italian and other languages and of his conviction that no English work the equal of certain foreign treatises on synonyms had as yet been written. The work is as a whole uneven but a few articles in it are not only better than any others written up to that time but the equal of any that were to be written for over ninety years. A favorite theory of his was that if one is thoroughly grounded in the original meaning of a term, one "can never be at a loss how to employ it in metaphor." Consequently, etymologies became for him an important means of showing this original meaning. They formed not an integral part of his discrimination but a very useful part when they were needed. Usually also he knew when his etymology was grounded on fact and when it was merely hypothetical. His method at its best is exemplified in the article covering *auster*, *austere* and *rigid*, which we give here in abridged form.

To severity is opposed remissness
 Rigour is stiffness rigid means frozen stiff with cold To rigour is opposed phancy.
 Religious competition renders sects austere, priests severe, and establishments rigid.

years, Taylor's book remained unprinted then between 1850 and 1876 there were three new editions

profited by every thing which has been written in any language upon the subject, and although I always pursued my own train of thought, yet whenever I met with any thing deserving of notice I adopted it, and referred it to the author in a note"

bu
 je
 sprightliness, elegance, and ease were paramount, and Crabb the new temper in which the world had grown solemn and serious under the influence of many currents, such as the pressure of momentous events, the influence of Continental, especially German, thinkers, and the spread of all the new ideas spoken of collectively as romanticism When the best philosophers and philosophic poets of the age were seeking to answer the questions, what is beauty?, what is poetry?, what is art?, what is genius?,

and enriched the concepts of beauty, poetry, and truth. Although he was in no sense a philosopher, he had a smattering of philosophical knowledge, a small philosophical vocabulary, and a deep love of

My first object certainly has been to assist the philological inquirer in ascertaining the force and comprehension of the English language, yet I should have thought my work but half completed had I made it a

¹ Hugh Blair, rhetorician, 1718-1800

mere register of verbal distinctions. While others seize every opportunity unblushingly to avow and zealously to propagate opinions destructive of good order, it would ill become any individual of contrary sentiments to shrink from stating his convictions when called upon as he seems to be by an occasion like that which has now offered itself.

His justification for "the introduction of morality in a work of science" is very ingenious. In answer to anticipated objections he wrote, "a writer, whose business it was to mark the nice shades of distinction

ly discover evidence that often he
inception he heartily disliked. A

a foppish gentleman

A *finical* gentleman clips his words and screws his body into as small a compass as possible to give himself the air of a delicate person. a *foppish* gentleman seeks by extravagance in the cut of his clothes, and by the fanciness in their ornaments to render himself distinguished for finery.

He could not discriminate *beautiful, fine, handsome*, without determining what is *the beautiful, the fine, the handsome*.

Even simple words were so discriminated, each one had an abstract reference which was the test of its right use no matter how little cultivated writers and speakers respected that test.

The *gift* is an act of generosity or condescension. It contributes to the benefit of the receiver. the *present* is an act of kindness, courtesy or respect. it contributes to the pleasure of the receiver.

What we *abhor* is repugnant to our moral feelings. what we *detest* contradicts our moral principle. what we *abominate* does equal violence to our religious and moral sentiments. Inhumanity and cruelty are objects of *abhorrence*, crimes and injustice of *detestation*, impiety and profanity of *abomination*.

respect the meanings men have agreed to give words rather than the notions individuals have concerning the things named or described by those words. His concepts, however interesting are still subjective and have not been tested to any extent by actual written or spoken language. There are many citations in his work, but the sensitive reader often finds little relevancy between the word as used there and the sense defined. For example, in illustrating the meaning of the "soul" as "the active and living principle" he cites Thomson:

"In bashful coyness or in maiden pride
The soft return conceal'd, save when it stole
In a stealing glances from her downcast eyes
Or from her swelling soul in stifled sighs

But here *soul* as cited means simply and narrowly the rising emotions and not "the active and living principle."

* This paragraph did not appear in the first edition.

His synonyms are, on the whole, hard reading because confused and inconsistent. As a rule, they attempt too much yet do not fully apprehend the greatness of the task and leave the reader without any clear or definite impression or without any remembered distinctions. Also, they excite rebellion in a reader who can give any number of citations to show that Crabb's dogmatic assertions are not justified by usage. Despite these fundamental defects which, with the passage of time and changes in the basic conceptions, have come to be more and more striking, Crabb deserves recognition for some additions to the art of synonymizing. Even these, however, may not be entirely his contributions: a bit here and a bit there may have been done by others. Taylor, for example, gave etymologies when they served his purpose. Moreover, after Crabb the work of perfecting often remained to be done and many others are responsible for deeper insight into the possibilities of the method or the extent to which each possibility is serviceable. The chief contributions are:

1 The addition of an etymology to the article. Much more, however, needed to be known before certain words could be correctly etymologized, and before they could be related to the sense to be defined. In some cases, Crabb's etymologies are 'learned' additions to the article, in no way reflecting the words' semantic development.

2 The addition of a statement (usually introductory) as to how far the words are equivalent in meaning. There was an approach to this in the work of Mrs. Piozzi, but it was hardly of the same character. Crabb's method was not only clearer and firmer but was much less subject to idiosyncrasies. Since this was his most enduring contribution, a few examples may be given to illustrate his method.

Ingenuity, wit. Both these terms imply acuteness of understanding, and differ mostly in the way of displaying themselves.

Disparage, detract, traduce, deprecate, degrade, decay. The idea of lowering the value of an object is common to all these words, which differ in the circumstances and object of the action.

Discernment, penetration, discrimination, judgment. The first three of these terms do not express different powers, but different modes of the same power, namely the power of seeing intellectually, or entering the intellectual sight.

In clearness of statement, in pointedness in "hitting the nail on the head," nearly all of these introductions leave something to be desired. Nevertheless, they are historically important because they represent the first tentative formulation of what has proved to be an important and essential part of the discriminated synonymy at its best.

3 In the arrangement of his word lists Crabb claims to have moved from the most comprehensive to the less comprehensive. In such articles as those discussing form, ceremony, rite, observance, and short, brief, concise, succinct, summary, the principle is clear, but in others, such as those for apparel, attire, array, and belief, credit, trust, faith, and execute, fulfill, perform, the procedure is not perfectly clear. In general, however, he seems to have had a plan and to have stuck to it when he could.

There are other devices used by Crabb which in later and defter hands proved valuable, but these three are the ones on which he has exerted his powers and with which he had greatest success. That the success was not complete is not entirely his fault. The English language is not a symmetrical language; it was never intended to be prodded into shape by the pen of the lexicographer or of the synonymist. No method is uniformly successful: every method must achieve a degree of fluidity before it can be turned to use. What was eminently true in Crabb's case is still eminently true, but some writers of today have learned to bow to necessity, a lesson which many early synonymists could not learn easily or gracefully.

His book continued to be held in high regard for many decades. In fact, a centennial edition in honor of the first (1816) was published in 1917 in the United States. Its editors' names are not given, but it contains an eloquent introduction by John H. Finley, then Commissioner of Education in New York State, which ends with the sentence: "Long life to Crabb and to that for which his name is as a synonym."

By this time—that is particularly between the first edition of Crabb's work and the first edition of Miss Whately's book—keen interest was being displayed in the use of synonyms in education. Several texts suitable for use in the schools were prepared. Not necessarily the best of these, but the most thoughtful and suggestive was *English Synonyms Classified and Explained with Practical Exercises Designed for School and Private Tuition* by George F. Graham. The emphasis in the book is entirely upon discrimination. Since there is no attempt to supply as many synonyms as possible, and every effort to make differences clear, two words only are given in each article. Although this has the effect of making the book seem purely pedagogical, it admits employment of a method of classification which would break down if more words were to be added. It is, therefore, only by courtesy that it can be called a synonymy.

The study of synonyms ought, according to Graham, to begin in the elementary schools. In the hope of making this possible, he divides all pairs of synonyms into five classes marking the relationships of these words. He calls his classes *General*, *Local*, *General*, *Local*, and *General*.

Sometimes, it serves to bring out the true distinction between the words, but more often, it serves to

properly esteemed for its own values, nor has its true author ever been adequately recognized. Credit for its authorship is often given to the famous logician Richard Whately (1787-1863), Anglican Archbishop of Dublin, rightly, it belongs to his daughter, Elizabeth Jane Whately. A fairly recent but un-

of Anglican bishops, "Richard Dublin", the other the preface by the author, which is unsigned.

The editor's preface is very short and abstruse, but pregnant with meaning. The archbishop took occasion to say that "this little work has been carefully revised by me, throughout," and that though "far from presuming to call it perfect, it is, I am confident, very much the best that has appeared on the subject." Some of its readers will acknowledge its value in the "cultivation of correctness and precision in our expressions." There will be those, however, (we are paraphrasing, amplifying, and interpreting

in discourse. For the most part they do not name real things, for abstractions, such as the one called 'beauty,' or the generalized notion such as the one called 'tree,' exist now here except in the mind and have not reality. Only in particular things can beauty be found—only particular objects which are classed together under the name 'tree' exist. Therefore, if words are to serve as convenient instruments of

number and variety of these that the richness of a language consists. To have two or more words with exactly the same sense is no proof of copiousness, but simply an inconvenience. A language, in her estimation, should have no more words than it needs, just as a house should have no more chairs or tables than required for convenience.

Whoever justly *infers*, *proves*, and whoever *proves*, *infers*: but the word '*inference*' leads the mind from the premises which have been assumed, to the conclusion which follows from them while the word '*proof*' follows a reverse process, and leads the mind from the conclusion to the premises.

In a footnote she said —
up his dial

It is —

It would use definition or —
It is —

continued to clear," for "
what —
her

definition of the foot

H
ters
differ

It is the idea of
lowed out or *inverted*

All these variations of me — are variable and curious, but though they —
they must not be allowed to influence our decisions —
is not what ought to be —

A)
so far
realize
Un
expon
sional
transform to her own use what
arises from her use of other —
ciple, did not
these sources
something the
significant ad
1. The —
(deriva

own period, the associations that affect connotations, etc.) are indispensable elements of the synonymist's equipment, to be used or discarded as the occasion warrants

necessary to the thinker and writer

3 A clearer conception of the ways in which synonyms differ, such as

(a) Because of differences in implications

"Both *obstinacy* and *stubbornness* imply an excessive and vicious perseverance in pursuing our own judgment in opposition to that of others, but to be *obstinate* implies the doing what we ourselves chose. To be *stubborn* denotes rather, not to do what others advise or desire" (Quoted by Miss Whately from Sir James Mackintosh)

to too much of
a trifling mat
He is always

(b) Because of differences in applications

Obstinacy is generally applied to the superior, *stubbornness* to the inferior. *Obstinacy* refers more to outward acts, and *stubbornness* to disposition (Quoted by Miss Whately from Sir James Mackintosh)

Strictly speaking *expense* should be applied to the purchaser and *cost* to the thing purchased. Many persons are tempted to buy articles because they are not *costly* forgetting that these purchases may still be too *expensive*

Delightful is applied both to the pleasures of the mind and those of the senses. *delicious* only to those of the senses. In excursion a social circle a place of abode, may be *delightful*, a perfume, or a fruit, *delicious*

(c) Because of differences in extension, or range of meaning

Timid is applied both to the state of mind in which a person may happen to be at the moment and to the habitual disposition *timorous* only to the disposition. *Timid* is therefore the more extensive term and comprehends the meanings of *timorous*

(d) Because of differences in association or origin and therefore, in connotations

Fatherly *paternal* *motherly* *maternal* are formed from corresponding roots in Latin and Saxon the Latin word being the more polite and cold the Saxon the more hearty and cordial. We speak of a *paternal* government — *maternal* duties but of a *fatherly* kindness of manner — a *motherly* tenderness

(e) Because of the difference in the point of view from which the same thing is regarded

In 1852, the year after Miss Whately's *Selection of Synonyms* was published appeared the first edition of the *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*, by Peter Mark Roget (1779-1869), a book that was to exert very great influence on the development of interest in synonyms and to provoke a new interest in opposite or contrasted terms. The modern consultant of the *Thesaurus* accustomed to depend on the elaborate index (provided in 1879 by the compiler's son John L. Roget), has little knowledge of the original plan of the book, though it has in no way been disturbed by revisers of the Roget family. But this

evaluates of it
with Abstract Rela
ted into smaller and

verbs, adjectives, and adverbs that are theoretically opposed or in contrast. But Roget did not call these word lists *Synonyms* and *Antonyms* (the latter word indeed had not yet been coined) his usual name was "Analogous Words" for those in the left hand column and "Correlative Words" for those in the right hand column. Despite this, other revisers than those of the Roget family have consistently misinterpreted this volume as a book of synonyms and antonyms and have rearranged it or alphabetized it in the hope of making this clear.

It is therefore, merely because of its historical connections with the treatment of synonyms and antonyms that this book is of immediate significance to us. Only when it is clear that the book purports to be a supplier of words—technically, a "word finder"—and nothing else, shall we be able to estimate correctly the heresy that has arisen out of its misunderstanding. To reach this end, it is necessary for us to know very clearly just what Roget tried to accomplish by this book and just what he ruled out as extraneous to his purpose.

As early as 1803, Roget realized that what he needed for his own writing was a classified list of words in which he might find not only the right words to express his ideas but words that would help him in clarifying or formulating confused or vague ideas. He found the lists he made so useful to himself that he came to believe that they would prove, if amplified of great value to others. For nearly fifty years he had this project in mind but only at the age of seventy, after his retirement in 1849 from his position as secretary of the Royal Society of London for the Advancement of Science, was he able to realize it.

He held from the start that what was needed was not a dictionary of synonyms. Roget had in mind a consultant who not only did not know a word, but who could not even recall a word somewhat similar in meaning to the word desired or who only vaguely apprehended an idea because of the want of the right word or words to help him in formulating it. For example, a geologist who has found a rock probably hitherto undiscovered because it fitted into no known classification might be at a loss for the exact terms to describe its peculiar texture. Such a person could hope to find in the section headed "Matter" the concrete adjective he needed (such as *fissile friable splintery*, etc.). No word, no phrase, was too narrow in its meaning to serve Roget's purpose, nor too archaic, nor too slangy, nor too erudite. Whether one was writing a technical treatise or a witty essay, a historical novel or a definition for a dictionary, one might hope to discover in this *Thesaurus* the expressions "which are best suited to his purpose and which might not have occurred to him without such assistance." For words, "like 'spirits' from the vasty deep" come not when we call, "appropriate terms notwithstanding our utmost efforts cannot be conjured up at will."

More than this, Roget did not call the words he selected *synonyms*, when they were of the same part of speech and belonged in the same column. That he understood 'synonyms' as denoting words of equivalent meaning is evident in his reference to the discrimination of 'apparently synonymous terms'. There can be no question that he thought word finding lists of synonyms and of 'apparently synonymous' terms would be too meager to suit the purposes he had in mind.

As for the discrimination of synonyms, that was entirely foreign to the purpose of his book. He was very explicit about that.

The investigation of the distinctions to be drawn between words apparently synonymous, forms a separate branch of inquiry which I have not presumed here to enter upon for the subject has already occupied the attention of much abler critics than myself and its complete exhaustion would require the devotion of a whole life. The purpose of this Work, it must be borne in mind, is not to explain the signification of words, but simply to classify and arrange them according to the sense in which they are now used, and which I presume to be already known to the reader. I enter into no inquiry into the changes of meaning they may have undergone in the course of time. I am content to accept them at the value of their present currency, and have no concern with their etymologies, or with the history of their transformations. Far less do I venture to thread [thread] the mazes of the vast labyrinth into which I should be led by any attempt at a general discrimination of synonyms.

It is also important to notice that Roget believed himself without a precursor "in any language." He may have known Perry and many others who worked in the word finding field before 1802 like other cultivated men he probably knew Crabb and others working on the discrimination of synonyms, but he always thought of himself as doing something quite distinct from both. In fact, he gave his successors many reasons for refusing to believe that his two series of word-supplying lists were synonyms or antonyms, or were capable of discrimination as synonyms or of opposition as antonyms.

Despite that, his purpose was misunderstood and his book misinterpreted. In 1867 appeared a small book called *A Complete Collection of Synonyms and Antonyms*, by the Rev. Charles J. Smith, which gave evidence that here and there men were quietly substituting their judgment of Roget's work for his own. It is true that there is only one sentence in the preface of Smith's book to support this inference, and that concerns the reason why its author has chosen the dictionary method of presenting his material,

"from finding that the abstract classifications of words, under certain broad ideas, according to the plan of Dr Roget, seems invalidated by the necessity, in his well known *Thesaurus* of numberless cross-divisions, and is practically disregarded in favor of the Alphabetical Index" Yet, brief as is that statement, it reveals that he thought his work and Roget's had a common purpose—to give synonyms and their opposites or, to use the word which he now coined, their "antonyms"—and that the difference between the two books was merely a matter of method

There is no evidence that Smith realized that he was changing the time honored definition of *synonym*. His chief object in phrasing his definition of *synonym* was to set that term in opposition to *antonym*, which he regarded as its antithesis. Nevertheless, in so doing, he introduced a subtle and important change in the definition. His statement reads as follows

Words which agree in expressing one or more characteristic ideas in common [with the entry word] he [i.e., Smith himself] has regarded as *Synonyms* those which negative one or more such ideas he has called *Antonyms*

The inference that he changed the traditional definition of *synonym* is supported not only by this statement, but also by his method of selecting synonyms. One example must suffice

ACCELERATE *v t* Ad and *ceter*, quick To quicken the speed or process of events, objects, or transactions.
 SYN Quicken Hasten Urge Speed Expedite Promote Despatch Facilitate
 ANT Delay Obstruct Impede Retard Clog Hinder Drag Shackles

The important thing to notice about these lists is not their parallelism, nor even how good or bad the synonyms or antonyms are, but that they have been selected according to a new principle. The synonyms are not all closely allied words differing only in minor ways, or words which are essentially alike in meaning, but some such as *urge* and *promote*, are words which come together only in some part of their

definition of *synonym*. The later work proved the more popular and it is probable that the inconspicuousness of *Synonyms and Antonyms* helped to obscure its definition of *synonym*, buried as it was in the preface

Moreover, in the same year as *Synonyms Discriminated*, appeared another book of indiscriminated synonyms, Richard Soule's *A Dictionary of English Synonymes and Synonymous or Parallel Expressions* (1871), which attracted far more attention than had Smith's *Synonyms and Antonyms*. New editions appeared in rapid succession and it was revised in 1891 by Professor George H. Howison, and in 1937 by Professor Alfred D. Sheffield

Although Soule acknowledged help from Roget's *Thesaurus* and a number of other works such as the dictionaries of Webster and Worcester and the books by Crabb, Miss Whately, and others discriminating synonyms, he claims in no particular instance to have followed them strictly or to have been influenced

one hand, and from Crabb and Miss Whately, on the other, is obvious from what Professor Howison has further to say

Consequently, we are not surprised to find that Soule's definition of *synonym* approaches the orthodox one. True, he gives us no detailed definition but he does say enough to show that he does not mistake the relation between words of the same part of speech in the left hand or the right hand column of

the entry word under which it is listed "or a meaning very nearly the same." Within limits, his lists of synonyms are about as good as possible when they are not submitted to the test of discrimination.

Even though Soule's *Dictionary of Synonyms* has been the model for a great many works issued in imitation of it, some claiming to have improved upon it, it still remains, in both its original and its revised forms the best dictionary of synonyms that does not provide discriminations. Like Roget's

written by men who have been at one time or another members of their staffs.

The general dictionaries have so far been omitted from this survey. Not that they were inactive—for, almost from the start, they were not. A few ventures were merely tentative, such as that in James Barclay's *Complete and Universal Dictionary* issued in England in 1774. This work Chauncey Goodrich (in his preface to Webster's *A Pronouncing and Defining Dictionary*, 1856, an abridgment of the 1828 Webster) notices with the observation that discriminations of "synonymous words" were "first introduced into a general dictionary by Barclay, though in a very imperfect manner." Goodrich also calls attention to the fact that Noah Webster had often successfully used the method of discrimination as

DEFEND *Syn*—Defend the innocent, protect the weak, vindicate those who are unjustly accused, repel aggression.

FIGURE *Syn*—A fine figure, regular shape, circular form, a curved statue, a graven image—A metaphor is a figure of speech, a lamb is an emblem of innocence, the paschal lamb was a type of Christ.

One year later (1856), William G. Webster and Chauncey A. Goodrich, the son and son-in-law of Noah Webster, brought out abridged editions of his *American Dictionary* for school, business, and family use. Short discriminating synonyms were introduced, all of them written by Chauncey Goodrich. A few typical illustrations will indicate how much better a title he had than had Worcester to the claim of having introduced such synonyms into a dictionary.

Things are *adjacent* when they lie near to each other without touching, as *adjacent* fields, *adjoining* when they meet or join at some point, as *adjoining* farms, *contiguous* when they are brought more continuously in contact, as *contiguous* buildings.

The first serious attempt in a general dictionary at discriminating synonyms on a par with those published by Mrs. Pierzi Crabb, Miss Whately, and others, came in 1859 with the publication by G. & C. Merriam Co. of a 'provisional edition' of Webster as a preparation for the first complete revision (issued in 1863) of the *American Dictionary*. These also were written by Chauncey A. Goodrich.

THESE EDITIONS

These synonyms, with slight changes in phrasing and many additions, served for the two ensuing complete revisions of Merriam Webster dictionaries, Webster's *Unabridged Dictionary* of 1864 and Webster's *International Dictionary* of 1890, both under the editorship of Noah Porter. In these books, the articles on synonymy, instead of being grouped in the front matter, were distributed through the main vocabulary.

In the publishers' statement in the 1859 edition of the *American Dictionary*, note was made of the great advance in Goodrich's synonyms over those of preceding writers.

¹ As stated in the preface to Webster's *Unabridged Dictionary* (1864).

This is only an application on a broad scale of one mode adopted by Dr Webster for giving clearness

plan On the first page we find under the words *abandon, desert leave* etc, such examples as these Men are *abandoned* by their friends we *desert* a post or station *leave* the country etc But these words may be equally well interchanged Men may be *deserted* by their friends, we may *abandon* a post or station etc Such examples, therefore, afford no light or guidance as to the proper use of these words so if the phrase be given the officer abandoned his post, the question may arise whether he really *abandoned* or *deserted*, or *surrendered*, or left it He may have *abandoned* it on the approach of an enemy, or as no longer important to maintain, he may have *deserted* it unworthily or treacherously, he may have *surrendered* it to a superior force, he may have *left* it temporarily

The criticism clearly shows that the chief defect of the current discriminating synonymy was a defect in method it was not a defect in the definition of *synonym* or in the selection of synonyms But in the thirty years following there were signs that Perry's vague conceptions of a synonym, and Smith's freer definition were beginning to enter the minds of synonymists Neither Perry nor Smith was largely responsible for this change in definition Roget, because of the enormous popularity of his work, or rather the

being in the limelight Both followed the initiative of the Merriam Webster dictionaries and introduced discriminating synonymies as an essential part of their contribution But neither followed Webster in its adhesion to the traditional definition of *synonym*

Although the *Century Dictionary* attempted many new things in the way of dictionary making, such as an encyclopedic character and a format of several volumes it placed little stress on its treatment of synonyms The writer of these articles Henry Mitchell Whitney, was the brother of the editor in chief, William Dwight Whitney his work was given only a four line notice in the editorial preface.

Discussions of synonyms treating of about 7000 words will be found convenient as bringing together statements made in the definitions in various parts of the dictionary and also as touching in a free way upon many literary aspects of words

It was probably because of the division of the *Century Dictionary* into several volumes that its editors

place it is not quite clear what is meant by that statement, and in the second there is no consistent proof of anything like it in the articles themselves As a general rule, with the possible exception of Miss Whately, synonymists had not yet felt strongly any difference between the literary and colloquial use of words

There is not only the lack of a clearly defined policy in the preface, but there is also the lack of one in the synonymies themselves Yet Henry M Whitney seems to have had in him the makings of a good synonymist, but to have been suffering from conditions over which he had no control It may be that his job was too big for one man or for the time set for its completion, and that he had little leisure to think through its problems it may be that what he considered a good synonymy was not in accord with the opinion of the editor in chief At any rate his synonymies vary greatly in method aim, and accomplishment The most that can be said is that he was experimenting with different methods and aims and that he never reached definite conclusions as to the superiority of one over the other

The most vital problem which concerned him was the selection of synonyms Sometimes he provides a very limited selection, as at adept, where he gives only *expert*, leaving out such words as *master, proficient, and specialist* which might well have been treated as synonyms In other places he gives a much longer and more heterogeneous list as at ample *ample, copious plentiful, spacious roomy, extensive, extended wide, capacious abundant sufficient, full, enough, unrestricted plenary, unstinted*

Only the italicized words are discriminated, it is true, but the others are given as synonyms. The average reader may doubt the justification of many of these words as synonyms, though he will readily find a relationship in meaning.

who wanted more words synonymized and more synonyms for each word. Roget was immensely popular

look finds it more convenient to have recourse to the Index first." In this way, the major difficulty, the classificatory system which the elder Roget had pertinaciously belated in, became no longer an obstacle. The other difficulty, the lack of discrimination, was not touched and, in view of Roget's primary purpose, was not likely to be.

As a result, there followed an attempt to provide synonyms which would combine the virtues and

seemed to him a solution.

Fernald and the editors of the *Standard Dictionary* set out to increase markedly the number of synonyms and antonyms at each entry. Hitherto from two to eight words represented the norm in each of these lists. In the *Standard Dictionary* the average number lies between ten and twenty. First of all,

in the current edition) reads

atics of a good writer

The discriminating synonymy given at the entry of *synonymy* in the main vocabulary reads

and variety

adequate, able, adapted, capable, commensurate, competent, equal, fit, fitted, fitting, qualified, satisfactory, sufficient, suitable

harmony, accord, accordance, agreement, amity, concord, concurrence, conformity, congruity, consent, consonancy, consonance, symmetry, unanimity, uniformity, union, unison, unity

The *Standard Dictionary's* definition justifies the selection of such lists of "synonyms." Each is a word which has one or more meanings in common with the introductory word (*adequate* or *harmony*). But if *adequate* means exactly commensurate with the requirements, only *sufficient* and *competent* (in

way, or the question of adequacy may never arise. *Harmony* in its musical sense may be related to *accord*, *concord*, *consonance* in its aesthetic sense to *symmetry* and other terms not in this list, but what relation there is between it and *amity*, *uniformity*, *unanimity*, *agreement*, *concurrence*, *congruity*, etc.,

purpose whose basic likeness can be proved by showing that they have a common denotation as well as not readily discerned differences.

It is true that Fernald found no difficulty here. His clearest expression of the method of discrimination is found in the preface to his *English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions*.

What type of synonymy Fernald was criticizing is not clear. It was probably what may be called 'the chain formula type.' When a synonymist had made so poor a selection of synonyms that there could be no common ground and his list presented an array of associated rather than synonymous terms, he often fell into the habit of giving a series of definitions with a factitious relation. A repetition of a previous word was usually enough to make a connection. This was the defect of certain synonymies into which all writers of articles, good as well as bad, fell at one time or another and is probably the type to which Fernald referred when he described the easy sliding from synonymy to synonymy. Yet it is not always bad when one word carries a general meaning which serves as a substitute for the common denotation; it is possible to use it with good effect. A short example from *The New Century Dictionary* (1927) must suffice for the good use.

Banter is good humored jesting. Raillery is often sharp, sarcastic banter, pleasantry, delicate and pleasant banter, badinage, diverting and purposeless banter, persiflage, light frivolous or flippant banter.

With lists such as Fernald's own it would be impossible to avoid this formula, unchanged. It was necessary for him to find some way of varying the chain formula so that he could secure the desired qualities: unity of the group and some point of departure and return. Therefore, he devised the method whereby one word would be selected as the key word and all the other words should be compared or contrasted with it. A good example is afforded by his article on *money*.

or available for such investment. Compare **PROPERTY**, **WEALTH**.

Nothing could be clearer than that these words are not synonyms in the generally accepted sense.

The reader who had to see and understand such articles on the nation of terms that

coincide in some part of their meaning may be in itself a valuable thing. But neither justification touches the issue raised by the Fernald synonyms. The ground of valid objection to them is that they offer as synonyms many words which even by the loosest of definitions cannot be accepted as such. The point of absurdity is reached at *spontaneous* where the key word is so important that *voluntary* and *involuntary* free and *instinctive* *automatic* and *impulsive* are included.

By 1909 the date of publication of the next complete revision of the Merriam Webster dictionaries (the first edition of *Webster's New International Dictionary*) there had been time for consideration of these matters and for a more sober judgment. The Goodrich synonyms clearly needed revision on account of the growth of the language and partly because the synonym lists could be enriched. The work was entrusted to John Livingston Lowes (then a professor at Washington University, St. Louis but later at Harvard University) under the advisory supervision of Professor George Lyman Kittredge of Harvard. They were to deal only with general senses but a few technical articles written by specialists were to be submitted to them so as to insure uniformity in manner and method. The articles thus prepared were included in *Webster's New International Dictionary* and reprinted, with minor changes in *Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition* (1931).

Certain points of agreement were established by Lowes and Kittredge early in the course of their partnership. Very early in the writing of these articles Lowes called Kittredge's attention to the Fernald list at *adequate* (see p. xxi above) and the *Century* list *adequate sufficient enough*.

Is not the *Century* list adequate? he wrote. I did not notice the test my question affords but none of the other words in the *Standard's* list can be substituted for *adequate*. Are they not better distributed among other articles? The longer I study the material the more strongly I feel that more articles each discriminating fewer words are advisable. The longer articles are as a matter of fact confusing and seem to have led often to strained attempts to find a single common factor for words which fall more naturally into several groups. What is your opinion?

Kittredge answered briefly. Yes I agree fully.⁴

Thus very early it was established that the Webster tradition of discriminating synonyms which are synonyms in the accepted sense but followed looser synonyms or closely related words were still given in the word finding lists and these also were revised by Lowes whose interests, however, were concentrated on the articles discriminating synonyms.

By temperament and training Professor Lowes was especially fitted for the task assigned him. He excels all his predecessors in philosophic grasp and powers of analysis yet he never confuses synonymizing with philosophizing or moralizing; he outstrips them all in the range of his knowledge of literature and of his contacts with language as the medium of expressing ideas and emotions. Great scholar though he is his work is utterly free of the pedantry, dogmatism and heaviness that so often mar the work of lesser men. Though not a lexicographer by training or experience he almost perfectly adapted the art of synonymizing to the science of lexicography so that whatever can contribute in either to the advance of the other was brought out in his articles.

It is in the clarification of the differences between terms that are to a large extent equivalent in denotation that Lowes made the greatest advances in the art of synonymizing. Practically every synonymist before him had inklings of the kinds of differences that he saw clearly many of them such as Miss Whately had used the language adopted by him but no one so fully realized its possibilities. Rambling persistent missing of the real differences and constant confusion of the content of the word itself with the concept for which that word stood were characteristic and prevalent faults of many earlier writers of synonyms. With Lowes direct attack at each problem became possible and, with it, swift, sure shafts that rarely fail to make the desired cleavage.

It may be said that as a rule he was careful in his synonymies to state the ground of agreement, but sometimes he neglected to do so when the likeness was obvious. But in regard to differences he was extremely particular and rarely departed from the aim he held before him. His most frequently used method may be illustrated by an excerpt from the article at *foretell* in *Webster's New International Dictionary* (1909).

Foretell (Saxon) and *predict* (Latin) are frequently interchangeable but *predict* is now commonly used when inference from facts (rather than occult processes) is involved as, Some sorcerer had foretold dying that none of all our blood should know the shadow from the substance (Tennyson). "Mr Brooke's conclusions were as difficult to predict as the weather" (*G. Eliot*) an astronomer predicts the return of a comet. Prophecy connotes inspired or mysterious knowledge or great assurance of prediction as ancestral voices prophesying war (*Coleridge*). "Wrinkled benches often talked of him approvingly and prophesied his rise" (Tennyson). *Forecast* connotes conjecture rather than inference. *Presage* implies ahead forecast.

⁴ From manuscript notes in the editorial files of G & C Merriam Company.

sometimes presentiment or warning, as 'Who shall so forecast the years' (Tennyson), 'I presage unless the country make an alarm, the cause is lost' (Scott). Forebode implies obscure prescience or premonition (esp. of evil), portend, threatening or ominous foretelling. 'His heart forebodes a mystery' (Tennyson), 'My father put on the countenance which always portends a gathering storm' (Richardson).

If we supply the common denotation of all these words — "to indicate what will happen," — the difference lies in other ideas involved in their meaning. In each case, this difference forms part of the word's definition, the other part of which will be the common denotation. Indeed, although the dictionary

are conceivable, indeed some are necessary in special cases, but as yet no better method has been devised for the general run of synonyms. Miss Whately is largely responsible for it, but Lowes has greatly improved it.

It was (and is), however, impossible always to be equally exact, clear, and direct. This is especially true when the differences are less a matter of meaning than of coloring, as by historical and literary associations, or a matter of idiomatic usage. The difference in coloring or, in other terms, the difference in

with the accumulated power that has been stored in it. A particularly effective synonymy of this type is to be found at idiot.

(M. Arnold)

Differences in idiomatic usage are oftentimes not a matter that can easily be presented by definition. Many terms in a dictionary are defined almost in the same words, though written by various editors, the only clue to difference consisting in the illustrations. The consultant is often at a loss because he

with fixed idioms. Then he safeguarded his statement with a parenthetical elimination such as one

method, let us examine parts of certain synonymies where his effectiveness is most apparent

Stop applies primarily to action, or to that which is thought of as moving; cease applies also to states and conditions, or to that which is thought of as being; as, a train stops but does not cease; the noise it makes both stops and ceases, one's love may cease but scarcely stop.

Fast and rapid are often used without distinction but fast frequently applies to the moving object,

whereas rapid is apt to characterize or suggest the movement itself, as a *fast* horse, a *fast* train boat, a *rapid* current, *gait*, *progress*

Hateful and *odious* are sometimes used with little distinction. But *hateful* more frequently applies to that which excites actual hatred odious, to that which is excessively disagreeable or which awakens repugnance as "Why shouldn't we hate what is *hateful* in people and scorn what is mean?" (*Thackeray*) There was something more *odious* to him in her friendship than her hatred (*Thackeray*)

In these discriminations, the original contribution of *Lowes* is the generalization regarding usage or application. An occasional synonymist before him had experimented with it, but no one before him succeeded. He knows how to guard the expression, never claims too much, and yet, in spite of all the

Second Edition (1934)

scarcely been noticed. Nevertheless, it is apparent that, unless there be some clarification in definitions,

tainty in the definitions of *synonym* and *antonym* which is even more insidious. In the three essays

SYNONYM: ANALYSIS AND DEFINITION

The chief reason for including in this Introduction an article on synonyms is not to phrase a new definition of that term. It is rather to make a protest as to the loosening of the definition within the last fifty or sixty years and to restate very clearly what we believe to be the true and generally accepted

apparently synonymous," and Miss Whately 'pseudo-synonyms' Roget, who held that discrimination was foreign to his purpose, claimed that "the investigation of the distinctions to be drawn between

discriminated were not at all different from the "words closely allied" in meaning between which, according to Crabb, it is the business of the synonymist "to mark the nice shades of distinction", nor is there any clash with Soule's simple definition of a synonym as that which has "the same meaning as" the entry word under which it is listed "or a meaning very nearly the same"

It is also true that these synonymists did not always agree in their choice of synonyms. In part, this was due to some confusion as to the limits of their scope, but mostly it is the result of conditions which still, to a degree, prevail. Some advances have been made in precision, but the truth was and is that there are too many factors entering into the selection of synonyms to make for absolute certainty or perfect accuracy in their choice. But these synonymists were not so far wrong as William Perry, who accepted Johnson's "proximate words" as synonyms and made no distinction between them in reference to sense. The failure of his *Synonymous Dictionary* may be ascribed to this cause.

The error Perry made has renewed itself, though with slightly more justification. This renewal also is initially the result of the misinterpretation of a highly popular work, Roget's *Thesaurus of English Words*,

agree in expressing one or more characteristic ideas in common" (with the entered word). It is possible that he believed he was more careful in his selection than Roget. In line with his definition he gives lists of synonyms such as that at *accelerate*, which are, it is true, less diverse than Roget's, but which are still susceptible of criticism as synonyms. There are, for example, some that are not questionable, such as *speed*, *quicken* and *hasten*, but there are others such as *promote*, *urge*, *expedite*, *facilitate*, and *dispatch*, which are open to question. *Accelerate* means to make go faster, so do *speed*, *hasten*, and *quicken*. But

ideas" is a poor basis for the selection of synonyms, for these may or may not form a part of the essential meaning.

As the demand grew for a large number of synonyms, even agreement in one or more characteristic ideas tended to break down. Twenty five and more years later, certain synonymists of repute were offering groups of words as synonyms of one word rather than of one another and were not restricting

in common with *stain* in one of its senses. Such lists are far from rare in the very late nineteenth century or the early twentieth century to the consultant who seeks another and closer word for the one which occurs to him, they must be hopelessly confusing. They have no value in teaching the precise use of language: their only merit is to indicate some of the words which may be used when one feels the need of a word like *stain* in any of its senses.

very clear at points where even the best of synonymists have, in the past, unconsciously permitted vagueness.

they may differ in their idiomatic use or in their application. They may be, and usually are, interchangeable within limits, but interchangeability is not the final test: since idiomatic usage is often a preventive of that. The only satisfactory test of synonyms is their agreement in denotation. This agreement is

discriminated are adjectives in the form of a definition of a verb where the words discriminated are verbs. Some of these synonyms have other senses than the one here given, but in each such meaning the word has other synonyms and another common denotation. A distinct attempt, it may be said here, has been made to select synonyms according to their range of meaning. It has not always been possible to

*words were treated separately, terms which are synonyms of one, but not of the other, could be added. For many reasons the problem of selecting synonyms has not been an easy one, but we have always

tried to base our judgment upon evidence that was not affected by any personal prejudices or predilections

Not all the words discriminated in this Dictionary are synonyms. A few articles discuss a group of words that are sometimes wrongly taken as synonyms because they are confused or their actual meanings are misunderstood or because they once had one or more meanings which made them synonymous. In articles discussing such words, the reason for their not being synonyms whatever it may be, is stated clearly and unambiguously in the first or second sentence of the article. We have added these groups not merely because we believe them useful but because we believe that they come rightly within the province of the discriminator.

The method of discrimination is not invariable, for every set of synonyms presents its own problems

only certain kinds of verbs, or when a verb may take only certain kinds of nouns as its subject or its object. Not all of the words discriminated in a single article differ in only one of these ways. However some may differ in implications, some in connotations, some in applications, and some in more than one way. For no method adopted by the discriminator should be so artificial as to foster merely theoretical distinctions. The distinctions drawn should be real distinctions based on the evidence of recorded use—and it is such evidence, we cannot too strongly emphasize, that has guided the editors of this Dictionary and has determined the distinctions set forth in its discriminating articles.

ANTONYM. ANALYSIS AND DEFINITION

There are probably few words more generally used with less understanding of their meaning than the word *antonym*. True, all the dictionaries define it, but often in such terms that the definition may be interpreted to include radically different conceptions. Is an antonym theoretically only one word or at the most, one of two or three words which can be opposed to another word in a definite sense or is it any one of several words which may be opposed to it or to a group of synonymous terms? Probably because the latter conception is the easier one it has gained widespread acceptance, but still the dictionary definitions incline to back up the opinion of those who think of an antonym in the abstract as something more specialized and nearer to the former conception.

No one will dispute the right of a person to coin a term that fills a definite need or to give to that term the meaning he desires—provided such definition accords with the term's etymology. Where it does not accord, however, the meaning may fairly be questioned—as in the case of *antonym*. For C. J. Smith, who, in his *Synonyms and Antonyms* (1867), introduced this term (which in his own phrasing "he has ventured, not to coin, but to reissue") adopted it primarily because of its analogy to *synonym* and knew that only by considerable stretching could the meaning he proposed for it be made to approach the meaning of its Greek original. Despite his recognition of this fact, the term seemed to Smith preferable to *counterterm*, though he acknowledged that some persons might still prefer the latter. As for definition he related *synonym* and *antonym* "Words," he wrote, "which agree in expressing one or more characteristic ideas in common [that is, with a given term] he has regarded as Synonyms, those which negative one or more such ideas he has called Antonyms."

Therefore, no one is likely to dispute the right of a later investigator to examine anew the meaning of a coined word falsely grounded and vaguely defined that has become established in the language.

What we propose to do here, then, is to examine the word *antonym*, to determine the concept it involves, and to state its definition in as clear terms as possible. When we find a term like this used

frequently with such qualifying words as *exact* and *true* (the "exact antonym" of this word, the 'true antonym'), we must suspect an attempt on the part of men to approximate an ideal.

Modern unabridged dictionaries, without exception, define *antonym* with comparative strictness. It is "a word of opposite meaning" (*Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition*), "a term which is the opposite or antithesis of another, a counter term" (*Oxford English Dictionary*), "a word directly opposed to another in meaning, a counterterm, the opposite of synonym" (*Funk and Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary*), "a counterterm, an opposite, an antithetical word, the opposite of synonym" (*Century Dictionary*), and "a word that is an opposite in meaning of a particular word" (*New Century Dictionary*). In all of these definitions, the burden is on the word *opposite* or *opposed*, and it should be added, all differences of opinion as to the criteria for determining antonyms are due to uncertainty as to what is meant by *opposite* or *opposed*. The physical connotations of these words always stand in the way of a strict definition of their abstract senses. How complex is the concept of opposition may be seen from the following analysis of its physical connotations.

Opposition is a relation involved when two things are so placed that (1) they may be connected by a straight line (straightness as distinguished from obliquity being determined by external conditions such as the lines of a room) drawn from one to another (as, *opposite* windows), (2) they lie at either end of an axis, diameter, or the like (as, *opposite* points on the earth's surface), (3) they are contiguous but reversed in position (as, the *opposite* halves of the globe), (4) they face each other, the distance apart being of no consequence (as, partners stand *opposite*), (5) they depart or diverge from each other (as, to go their *opposite* ways), (6) they work against each other (as, *opposite* forces), (7) they cannot exist together, because they reverse or undo each other (as, the *opposite* processes of growth and decay), (8) they represent the obverse and the reverse (as, the *opposite* faces of a coin).

What this relation is both materially and immaterially and in all instances is, frankly, hard to determine. It is not invariably the confrontation of one with another, for 'persons who go their *opposite* ways' and 'the *opposite* processes of growth and decay,' for example, do not respond to this test, it is hardly complete divergence or difference, for 'the *opposite* halves of the globe' and 'the *opposite* faces of a coin' represent differences only in one or more particulars, otherwise remaining fundamentally alike, it is still less antagonism or irreconcilability, for there is no hint of either in the *opposite* position of partners in a dance or in *opposite* windows. Although some of these ideas exist as implications distinguishing meanings of the word *opposite*, they do not yield any fundamental meaning which is involved in every sense. One can go no further than to say that *opposite* represents a setting of one thing against another so as to sharpen their differences or to reveal their divergences.

It will be necessary, therefore to get at what is meant by "opposite meaning" in another way. First, let us take the words listed as antonyms in the dictionaries and manuals of synonyms and antonyms and see into what classifications they fall. When possible, we shall offer a classification known to logic, but when not possible, we shall form our own, naming it in unambiguous terms.

A large number of words listed as antonyms fall into two well known logical categories, those of *contradictory terms* (or *contradictories*) and *contrary terms* (or *contraries*).

(1) *Contradictory terms* are so opposed to each other that they are mutually exclusive and admit no possibility between them. If either is true, the other must be false, if either is false, the other must be true. Examples—A thing is either *perfect* or *imperfect*, no matter how slight or how extensive the imperfection, the fact remains that the thing cannot be called *perfect* if any flaw, blemish, or defect exists. If a person is asked for his opinion, he may *agree* with that of others, or he may *disagree*, or differ. It is unimportant whether the disagreement is radical or superficial or the difference concerns a major or a very minor point, he cannot be said to *agree*.

(2) *Contrary terms* are so opposed in meaning that the language admits no greater divergence. They are the true "diametrical opposites." But they must be of, or must apply to things of, the same genus or fundamental kind. Thus, white and black represent the extremes in color, the former, as popularly understood, implying the absorption of all colors and the latter implying the privation of every vestige of color. *Prodigal* and *parsimonious* represent extremes in expenditure (chiefly of money), but *prodigal* implies excessive extravagance and *parsimonious* excessive frugality. *Superiority* and *inferiority* represent extremes judged by a standard of what is good. Between these extremes represented by each of these pairs of examples there are many words which may more truly describe or designate the person or thing in question.

Other classes are the following.

(3) Many words are listed as antonyms that normally appear in pairs. Some are what the logician calls *relative terms*, pairs of words which indicate such a relationship that one of them cannot be used without suggesting the other, as, *parent* and *child*, *husband* and *wife*, *predecessor* and *successor*, *employee*—

being marked by such a word as *comfortable*) and *destitute* and *opulent* are very far apart, being "diametrical opposites," each represents the negation of the other

preferred to give *contrasted words* as distinct from *antonyms*, not denying or ignoring the value of the former in word study, but emphasizing the unique disciplinary value of the latter.

It is for a similar reason that we have ruled out relative and complementary terms as antonyms of each other. Pairs of words of this class are usually matched in extension, but one of the pair

true of *stimulus* and *response*, of *question* and *answer*. Without the former, the latter could not be without the latter, the former remains incomplete. An occasional instance, however, remains such as *attack* and *defend*. Since these come as close to reverse terms as they do to complementary terms they may be treated as the former.

The foregoing analysis would seem to leave us with three classes as possible antonyms: *contradictory*

been served. There are only three tests which should be applied to a word selected as the antonym of another word, and these are stated in the following definition:

An antonym is a word so opposed in meaning to another word, its equal in breadth or range of application, that it negates or nullifies every single one of its implications.

It is this definition that has guided the selection of antonyms in this Dictionary. Not every entry of course, exhibits an antonym, for there are many words that have no antonym. In some few cases, moreover, we have been unable to supply any word that meets the three tests of the above definition or

some intelligent antonym is listed

THE TREATMENT OF ANTONYMS

A few words should be added to clarify the practice of this Dictionary in regard to antonyms. They form an important part of its make up, but, as they do not require much space, their significance may be overlooked.

It must be emphasized that each antonym is directly related to its entry word in the special sense in which that word is discriminated. It bears not a loose relation but a very close one to that word, and

which it is used. Thus, *close*, as a synonym of *silent* and *reticent*, takes *open* as its antonym, but the sense in which *open* is used here is made clear by the cross reference to *FRANK*, where the word *open* is discriminated.

ANALOGOUS AND CONTRASTED WORDS

builder, there might be something lacking if it went no further. It is in view of the needs of such consultants that we have added lists of *analogous words* and of *contrasted words*.

Some of the analogous words or terms closely related in meaning, merit the name of "near synonyms," so close are they to the vocabulary entry some contain much the same implications as the entry word, but the implication that they emphasize is not the same as that expressed in the common denotation of the discriminated group of which the entry word forms a part. Some are more general than the entry word, some more specific, some come together in only a part of their meaning. But in some important particulars they are all like the word under which they are listed.

So too with contrasted words, or terms sharply differing in meaning from the entry word. Some are close synonyms of its antonym but many are opposed to it only in part of their meaning. Through these lists, the consultant who is seeking a word may find exactly the one he needs or the student may discover a useful means of extending his vocabulary.

These aims are made practical and easy of attainment by an additional aid which no work on synonyms has hitherto given the consultant. Terms listed as *analogous words* and *contrasted words* are arranged in groups, all of which are discriminated in this book. Most of the words are themselves directly discriminated cross reference to the entry where the article is given being made by means of an asterisk or a reference introduced by "see" a few that are not themselves directly discriminated are closely dependent on words that are, as by being their derivatives or inflected forms or by being their negatives and are thereby covered by the article to which a clear cross reference is made. Thus, at *amenity* (in the sense of courtesy) the list of analogous words contains (1) *civility*, *politeness*, *courteousness*, plus a cross reference to the article at *CIVIL*, where *civil*, *polite*, *courteous* are discriminated. (2) *graciousness*, *affability*, *cordiality*, *generality*, *sociability*, plus a cross reference to *AMACIOUS* where *gracious*, *affable*, *cordial*, *genial*, *social* are discriminated. Similarly, among the contrasted words at *banal* are *stimulating* or *stimulative*, *provoking* or *provocative*, *exciting*, *piquing* which though not discriminated themselves, are fully covered by the article at *PROVOKE*, where their corresponding verbs are treated. Through the cross reference, then, the consultant can find the meaning of every term in the word lists, and can sharpen his sense of their differences.

It is perhaps unnecessary to point out that the selection of words in each of these lists is not determined by the group of synonyms, but by the one word at whose entry the list appears. As a result, each vocabulary entry is complete in itself. It has not only its synonyms and antonym or antonyms, but also analogous words which are closely related to it and contrasted words which are sharply opposed to it. It is thus treated as a unit, and all essential information is gathered about it.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The left hand column below consists of entries or, usually, parts of entries selected from the main vocabulary to illustrate the principal devices used in this Dictionary. The right hand column provides explanations of these devices.

(sage) *Saying saw proverb maxim motto epigram.

1 The vocabulary entry (usually a single word occasionally a phrase) is printed in heavy faced type

aeon (or **eon**) Age era epoch *period

2 Alternative forms, chiefly variant spellings are listed when they are likely to be of value to the consultant

aerial or **aerial**, (*adj*) *Airy ethereal.
aerial or **aerial** (*n*) *Antenna

3 The part of speech is indicated (by means of the commonly accepted abbreviations printed in italic type) where it is desirable or necessary to do so

affection, (*i*) *Feeling emotion passion sentiment.
affection, (*n*) *Disease malady complaint distemper ailment

4 Words identical in spelling and part of speech but of different etymology, are given separate entries and each entry is numbered with a superior numeral. These numerals are also used in cross references to such entries

amble, *v* (1) Rack single-foot, pace walk canter, lope, trot. See under **TROT** *n*
(2) *Saunter stroll

5 Two or more meanings (or senses) of a single vocabulary entry are clearly separated and each meaning is numbered with a heavy faced numeral

The source of a quotation is also printed in the list of sources quoted is given on pp 890 ff

(diabolical) (*adj*)

artful Wily crafty cunning tricky (*adj*), *lovy*
articulation, 1 Integration, concatenation (See under **INTEGRATE**, *v*)
2 (*n*) Joint suture.

ascertain, Determine *discover unearth learn
(*Ans*) Inquire query interrogate *ask study contem-
plate weigh *consider (*n*) observe survey (see **SEE**)
(*Con*) *Conjecture surmise guess *presume assume (see **PRESUPPOSE**)

6 The label **Ans** introduces the answer or the facts

ascetic, *adj* Austere *severe stern

9 The label **Ant** introduces the antonym or anto-

austere, *Severe stern, ascetic
Ant Luscous (of fruits etc) *warm virgins (of persons, feelings etc) *exuberant (of style quality etc)

10 In the lists of Antonyms and less often of Analogous Words and Contrasted Words, italic notations in parentheses indicate the limited use or application in which the preceding word is to be taken. See also p xxxiii.

A DICTIONARY OF DISCRIMINATED SYNONYMS WITH ANTONYMS AND ANALOGOUS AND CONTRASTED WORDS

2-

abase

Ab- *Up-, non-, in-

abast. **Abast, ast, astern** are nautical terms meaning behind, or to be at the rear (of). **Abast** and **ast** are applied to objects or their positions in a ship. **Abast** (opposed to

Ant. Cherish (hopes, opinions, etc.); restrain (oneself). — **Con.** *Keep, retain (treasure, prize (see APPRECIATE) *maintain, assert, defend inhibit, bridle, curb (see RE STRAIN)

*Unconstraint, spontaneity

*freedom, liberty relaxation, laxity or ease (see LOOSE)

*trant. — **Con.** Repression, suppression } self-possession aplomb (see CONFIDENCE)

*Abandoned, reprobate, profligate, disso-

abandon, v. 1. **Abandon, desert, forsake**, though often used interchangeably in the sense of to quit absolutely are not exact synonyms. **Abandon**, in its strictest use, im-

Cruel abandoned glorying in her shame! (**Con. per.**) One is reprobate who is abandoned and therefore rejected—in Calvinism by God, in more general use by one's fel-

rush to escape the insane had usually been forgotten and abandoned to horrible deaths († **Beiser**) **Desert**, in precise usage commonly implies previous occupation companionship or guardianship and often connotes dereliction, in its narrower sense (esp. in deserter, desertion) it emphasizes violation of one's duty as guardian or protector and extreme culpability. He that takes the forlorn hope in an attack, is often deserted by those that

garded. One is profligate who openly and shamelessly flouts all the decencies and wastes his substance in riot-

Ana. *Discard cast (away or off) scrap, junk reject, repudiate (see REJECT)

Ant. Reclaim — **Con.** Hold possess, enjoy (see HAVE) shield safeguard protect (see DEFEND) redeem, *rescue have

*Surrender *relinquish yield resign leave

lascivious, libidinous lecherous (see LICENTIOUS)

Ant. Redeemed regenerate. — **Con.** Saved, rescued, reclaimed delivered (see RESCUE)

abase. **Abase, demean, debase, degrade, humble, humiliate** are synonymous when they denote to lower (one)

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group. **Ana.** analogous words. **Ant.** antonyms. **Con.** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

in one's own estimation or in that of others. Abase commonly suggests loss of dignity or prestige without neces-

mean implies less humility than *abase* but is stronger in its implications of loss of dignity or social standing. It was Mrs Sedley's opinion that her son would *debase* himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter (*Thackeray*). *Debase* emphasizes deterioration in value or quality. It is more often used of things (as to *debase* the currency) but when used of persons it commonly connotes weakening of moral standards or of the moral character. ■ officeholders *debase* themselves by accepting bribes. How books *debase* The money for the pleasure of those few (*Wordsworth*). *Degrade* stresses a lowering in plane rather than in rank and often conveys a strong implication of the shameful nature of the condition to which the person (or group or thing) has been reduced.

That she and Charlotte, two spent old women, should be talking to each other of hatred seemed unimaginably hideous and *degrading*. (*E. H. Horton*) Often (esp

when the ignominy of the reduction in rank is emphasized) We are pleased to see him taken down and *humbled*. (*Spectator*) When it is employed without

closer to *mortify* for it stresses chagrin and shame. When we ask to be *humbled* we must not recoil from being *humiliated*. (*C. Rosselli*)

Abash Cringe, cower, fawn, toady, grovel (see *WALLOW*). *Abash* discomfit, disconcert, *embarrass. *Ant* Exalt, extol (esp oneself) — *Con* Magnify, aggrandize (see *EXALT*). *Elevate* *lift, raise, laud, acclaim, *praise.

Abash Discomfit, *embarrass, disconcert, faze, rattle. *Abash* Fluster, flurry, *discompose, perturb, disturb, agitate, chagrin, mortify (see *ASHAMED*), confound, dumfound, nonplus (see *PUZZLE*).

Ant Embolden, reassure — *Con* Elate, exult (see *ELATED*).

Abate 1 *Abolish, extinguish, annihilate. *Abate* End, terminate (see *CLOSE*). *annual void, avoid, abrogate, cancel, obliterate (see *ERASE*). *nullify, invalidate.

Ant Perpetuate — *Con* *Continue, last, persist, abide.

2 Reduce, diminish, *decrease, lessen. *Abate* Retard, slow, slacken, *delay, *moderate, temper, mitigate, lighten, alleviate (see *RELIEVE*).

Ant Augment, accelerate, (pace, speed), intensify, (hopes, fears, a fever) — *Con* *Increase, multiply, enlarge, aggravate, heighten, enhance (see *INTENSIFY*). *speed, quicken, hurry.

3 *Abate*, *subside*, *wane*, *ebb* are synonymous. extended senses only. All then denote to diminish.

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this

warning of illness. There were many many stages in the *ebbing* of her love for him, but it was always *ebbing*. (*D. H. Lawrence*)

Abate Diminish, diminish, *decrease.

Ant Rise, revive — *Con* *Increase, augment, *expand, swell, dilate, mount, soar, tower, surge (see *RISE*). *Abatement* *Deduction, rebate, discount.

Ant Addition — *Con* Increment, accretion, accession (see *ADDITION*). *Increase, augmentation, enlargement (see corresponding verbs at *INCREASE*).

shrink, condense, attenuate, extenuate (see *THIN*).

Ant Elongate, lengthen — *Con* *Extend, prolong, protract, enlarge, *increase, *expand, amplify, dilate.

Renounced his throne, especially when sacrifice for a greater end is intentionally implied. So strong is this implication and also that of finality in *renounce* (as here considered, see also *ABJURE*) that it often and its derivative renunciation commonly connotes self-denial or surrender for the sake of moral or spiritual discipline. Consequently in good use one *renounces* not only a right, a title, an inheritance, but also some desired or desirable possession. She remains the sort of woman who has *renounced* all happiness for herself and who lives only for a principle. (*T. S. Eliot*) *Resign* is used in reference chiefly to positions held on tenure and formally relinquished. Ordinarily it implies asking permission to leave a position or office before the expiration of a term. *Demit* is chiefly Scottish and may have the force of either *abdicate* or *resign*. It commonly connotes voluntary relinquishment.

Abate *Relinquish, surrender, abandon, leave. *Ant* Assume, usurp — *Con* *Take (sense 3). *appropriate, appropriate, confiscate.

Abdomen Abdomen, belly, stomach, paunch are often

trunk below the chest as to crawl on one's abdomen

Ana *Insanity *lucacy* mania dementia *delusion
in *mania delirium, hysteria

mind

† instigate

*clap back (up) *support uphold
see *UNITZ* forward, further pro-

personal subject) — *Con* *Fru-
strate circumvent

Accessory, accomplice *confeder

Dormant quiescent *latent potent al

*ferred suspended postponed stayed inter
see *DEFER* suppressed repressed (see *SUP-*

abdominal Abdominal, ventral anterior Abdominal is the adjective corresponding to *abdomen*. Ventral, though synonymous with *abdominal* in its primitive sense is more often employed as in zoology and anatomy to imply relationship to the entire front surface of the body (a man) or to the under surface of most vertebrates normally in a horizontal position such as reptiles fish dogs and horses as the ventral abdominal wall the ventral scales of a reptile. In anatomy anterior often replaces ventral when applied to parts of the human body as the anterior thoracic nerve

Ant Operative active revived — *Con* In progress (see *PROGRESS* n) live dynamic (see *ACTIVE*) live alive quick renewed restored refreshed (see *RENEW*)

abhor Abominate loathe detest *hate

Ana *Despise condemn scorn shun avoid eschew (see *ESCAPE*)

Ant Admire (persons their qualities acts etc.) enjoy (things which are a matter of taste) — *Con* *Like love relish dote (on or upon) cherish treasure prize value (see *APPRECIATE*) court woo solicit (see *INVITE*) es-

ha

commonly connotes seizure and detention for ransom. In

and
ing suppelives at *REPUGNANT*) *horror* ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ (see *FEAR*)

tion enjoyment — *Con* Esteem *re-
lating relish (see corresponding verbs at
effect on *attachment

Abominate *hateful detestable odious
mptible despicable scurvy *excruciate

ble enjoyable — *Con* Grateful agree-
t pleasing gratifying welcome *delight

changeably only when the person carried off is a girl

2 *Repugnant repellent obnoxious distasteful invidious

Ana *Antipathetic uncongenial unsympathetic (see *INCONSONANT*) foreign, alien (see *EXTRINSIC*)

Ant Congenial — *Con* Attractive alluring captivating (see corresponding verbs at *ATTRACT*) tempting en-
lure

*dict, oblige

aberrant Atypical *abnormal

Ana Divergent *different dispa-

sious unnatural *exceptional

*average eccentric

Ant True (to type) — *Con* *L

ary normal *regular typical natural

aberration 1 *Deviation deflection,

Ana Abnormality aberrancy (see *ABNORMAL*) *error

blunder mistake slip lapse *fault falling *variation, mutation anomaly (see *PARADOX*)

Ant Conformity regularity — *Con* Normality (see *REGULAR*) norm *average mean agreement corre-

spondence accord (see corresponding verbs at *AGREE*)

2 Aberration derangement alienation as here com-
pared, denote mental disorder. Aberration may be used
to designate any form of mental unsoundness com-

Ant Depart — *Con* *Go, leave quit *move re-
move shift.

2 Endure last persist, *continue

Ana *Stay

Ant Pass

3 Endure

Ana Submit

(to) consent (to) (see *ASSENT*) accept *receive take

Ant Resist — *Con* Withstand *oppose combat
*decline refuse, spurn shun avoid evade elude (see
ESCAPE)

or things Thus it is correct to say 'a child's *ability* to learn' but not 'the hall's *ability* to seat 2000 persons', on the other hand it is correct to say 'a child's mental *capacity* (or *capacity* for learning)' or 'the hall has a seating *capacity* of 2000'. In an extended sense and

stresses receptiveness but since the commonly implied reference is to man's intellectual moral or spiritual rather than physical nature the implication of receptiveness becomes more explicitly that of responsiveness susceptibility aptitude or the like *Capacity* therefore

not respectively identical in meaning with the *capacity* for tears the *capacity* for work the *capacity* for payment. The phrases of the first group mean that one can weep (because his tear glands are normal) one can work (because strong trained etc.) one can pay (because he has the money) those of the latter group indicate in the first case a special sensitiveness to that which is pathetic, in the second case a readiness to work as hard as is necessary on any or every occasion in the third case

person (less often a thing) arising from the possession of the qualities or qualifications necessary to the performance of a certain kind of work or the achievement of a given end as to test the *capability* of the ear to distinguish pitches no applicant will be considered who does not offer proof of *capability*. In a secondary sense as applied exclusively to persons *capability* means competence often special competence. This connotation is usually supplied or enforced by the context.

Ant *Power strength might force energy proficiency skill adeptness (see *PROFICIENT*) aptitude talent genius faculty (see *GIFT*) competence qualification (see corresponding adjectives at *ABLE*)

Ant Inability incapacity — *Con* Impotence powerlessness impuissance (see corresponding adjectives at *POWERLESS*) incompetence incapability (see corresponding adjectives at *INCAPABLE*)

abject *Mean ignoble sordid

Ant Servile slavish, menial (see *SUNSERVIENT*) *miserable wretched cringing truckling cowering (see *FAWN*) groveling (see *WALLOW*) *abased demeaned humbled humiliated (see *ABASE*)

Ant Exalted (in rank state condition mood behavior etc.) imperious (in manner speech attitude etc.) — *Con* Arrogant lordly overbearing supercilious (see *PROUD*) domineering *masterful aristocratic patrician (see corresponding nouns at *GENTLEMAN*)

abjure Abjure, renounce, forswear, recant, retract are

the reflexive use of the verb or in the participial adjective *forsworn* the suggestion of perjury or of culpable violation of a solemn engagement I have sworn to obey the laws and I cannot *forswear* myself (*Blackie*) In its chief

tract often implies admission of error One *recants* how ever something that one has openly professed or taught as religious or scientific doctrines one *retracts* something

Ant Pledge (allegiance a vow etc.) elect (a way of life a means to an end an end etc.) — *Con* Flit engage (see *PROMISE*) *choose select opt own, avow *acknowledge

Do not confuse abjure with adjure

able Able, capable competent, qualified are close syno-

in implications when (especially in attributive use) they

submit willingly to severe discipline in order to acquire some coveted knowledge or skill (*B Russell*) Capable, so used stresses possession of qualities such as adaptability resourcefulness, versatility industry or efficiency and seldom indicates apart from its context the specific ability involved Pretty and charming but stupid

er women to be useless and if she would be a domestic Competent and qualified re a person or his activities sic calling as a competent untant Competent implies all the special demands or treatment of each group.

requirements of a particular situation, craft, or profession, but it does not necessarily imply, as does *qualified* in its current strict use, compliance with set standards,

prun) maladroit (see ANKWARD).

ablution. *Purification, lustration, purgation, enthrasus

joice, gladden *please *satisfy, content

abnegation. Self-abnegation, *renunciation, self-denial.

Ana. Forgoing (or foregoing), forbearance, eschewal (see

Extinguish or its related form extinction is often interchangeable with *annihilate* (or *annihilation*). It however, stresses the power of the cause to overwhelm and suppress rather than the finality of the result. 'The man whose hopes and fears are all centred upon himself can hardly view death with equanimity since it *extinguishes* his whole emotional universe' (B Russell)

In law, abolish keeps close to its general sense of to

as, to *abate* a nuisance, to *abate* an action or writ
Ana. Extirpate, eradicate, wipe out *exterminate obliterate, efface blot out expunge (see ERASE) negate, *nullify annul abrogate

Ant. Establish — Con. *Found institute *bear, pro-

ous, abhorrent
ursed, scurvy,
ome, repulsive,

and is equivalent to *subnormal* in general use however, better than normal powers are often implied 'If a boy

te
*execrate ob-

jurgate curse, damn

Ant. Esteem enjoy — Con. Admire, respect, regard
(Ana. also PRIZE &) relish, *like, love, dote (on or

I Abhorrence detestation, loathing
ee HATE, ?

Ana. Scorn despite contempt disdain (see under DESPISE) execration abjuration (see corresponding verbs at EXECRATE)

Ant. Esteem enjoyment — Con. Admiration, re-

Marvin's term of approbation but not too slick, which was his *abomination* (M Austin) That which is *an-*

house, home

abolish. Abolish, annihilate, extinguish, abate
parable terms when they mean to make nonexistent
are found both in general and legal use except
which is now rarely employed except in law. A
dom refers to purely physical objects but rather
things as are the outgrowth of law custom in

Ana. analogous words. Ant. synonyms.

tries to evade or avoid, often, but not invariably the word connotes an imaginary basis for one's fears. What is the dire necessity and iron law under which men groan? Truly most gratuitously invented *bugbears* (T. H. Wuxley). But to the world no *bugbear* is so great. As want of figure and a small estate (Pope). That which is one's bete noire (the English translation *black beast* is very rarely used) is one's pet aversion a person or thing one habitually or particularly avoids often with superstitious fear. Truth the breath of the poet the vision of the artist and prophet, the quarry of the scientist the toy of the careless the *bête noire* of the politician (Forum). It was the *bête noire* of Clerk Gums life Mrs Jones (Mrs H. Wood). *Ana* Plague pest annoyance (see corresponding verbs at WORRY) avers on **antipathy*. *Ant* Joy — *Con* Delight **pleasure* delectation gratification regalement (see corresponding verbs at PLEASE).

aboriginal Indigenous autochthonous **native*

Ana Primitive primordial primeval pristine (see PRIMARY) savage barbarous **barbarian* barbaric *Con* Sequent successive (see CONSECUTIVE) advanced progress ve (see LIBERAL PROGRESS, §) civilized cultured (see corresponding nouns at CIVILIZATION).

aborigine Native ind gene autochthon endemic. See NATIVE *adj*.

abortion Abortion, miscarriage denote the premature expulsion of a fetus before it is capable of living independently. Abortion esp in law connotes purposeful and therefore criminal induction of the process in order to avoid childbearing. In medicine however *abortion* sometimes denotes the expulsion of the human fetus through any cause during the first sixteen weeks of pregnancy. Miscarriage, in general use differs from *abortion* in suggesting a natural expulsion rather than one produced artificially. In medicine *miscarriage* is technically used of any expulsion of the fetus occurring after the first sixteen weeks and before the fetus is capable of living independently.

abortive Fruitless vain **futile* bootless

Ana **Immature* unmaturing unripe inchoate unformed (see FORMLESS) ineffectual **ineffective* inefficacious unfortunate unlucky (see affirmative adjectives at LUCKY).

Ant Consummated — *Con* Completed concluded (see CLOSE §) finished accomplished **consummate* effectual **effective* efficacious.

abound Superabound overflow **teem* swarm

Ana Predominate preponderate (see corresponding adjectives at DOMINANT).

Ant Fail fall short — *Con* Want lack need require scant skimp scrimp (see corresponding adjectives at MEAGER).

about I. About around, round are often used interchangeably in their comparable prepositional and adverbial senses but not without slight changes in meaning. In nearly every case. Thus when it is said of the earth that it revolves around the sun the circularity of its orbit and its central position of the sun are more clearly implied than if *about* the sun were the chosen expression. When around the sun is changed to round the sun the orbit is less definitely suggested than motion in a circular direction and repeated passage through a circle.

circumference of the globe in one's journeyings and end one's travels where one has begun them.

In America around is often used colloquially in senses better covered by about, as to travel around the country, he weighs around 200 pounds. It is often used also where the British prefer round, especially when a circuit including a succession of persons or places or a ring for mation or an encompassing limit is to be implied as

and respecting commonly suggest little more than about in very precise use however regarding is appropriate when its object names the goal or center of attention or thought as they avoided all discussion regarding the scandal respecting is delicately employed when selectiveness or specification is to be implied as he had nothing to say respecting Spain. There is no outwitting you respecting him (Browning). Assent comes very close to respecting but it is now rather pedantic.

above Above, over are synonymous prepositions when they indicate elevation in position. They seldom imply

one who stands on the ground floor. Between the figurative senses analogous relations hold. Over and above agree in the idea of superiority but differ in the immediacy of reference. Thus the rank of ambassador is above that of minister but the British ambassador is not over the Chinese minister. He stands in that relation to his own subordinates only. Similarly above and over indicate a relationship of excess as his strength is above the average, we now have over half the amount required, we shall not be tempted above our power to resist. Above only however implies transcendence. One there is above all others. Well deserves the name of Friend. His is love beyond a brother's (J. Newton).

Ant Below

aboveboard **Straightforward* forthright

Ana Open **frank* candid honest **upright* scrupulous **fair* impartial just ingenuous unsophisticated

Ant Underhand underhanded (see ACROBAT).

Ant Underhand underhanded — *Con* Furtive covert surreptitious **secret* clandestine **dishonest* deceitful mendacious **crooked* devious

abracadabra **Gibberish* hocus pocus mummetry

Ana **Magical* sorcery thaumaturgy amulet charm peripat (see PESTIS).

Con Sense **mean* ing significance import

abrade Abrade, excoriate, chafe, fret, gall come into comparison chiefly when they are referred to injuries of the skin but they are also comparable to an extent in some of their more extended applications. Abrade, which means to wear off the surface of something by rubbing or

medical use *abrade* implies the scraping off of skin or

mations of the skin as woolen garments *chafe* some

stances *fret* retains its etymological implication of eating and sometimes suggests erosion as the dripping water

Ana Condense *contract compress shrink *cut slash *limit, restrict reduce diminish *decrease
Ant Expand extend — *Con* Amplify swell distend (see EXPAND) lengthen elongate prolong protract (see EXTEND) enlarge augment *increase.

abridgment Abridgment, abstract, brief, synopsis, conspectus, epitome are terms denoting a condensation of a larger work or of an extended treatment. Abridgment implies reduction in compass with the retention of relative completeness. It is widely applied but seldom without further specification except in reference to dictionaries or

and a *quintet* especially in law. A *synopsis* or *conspectus* is a presentation of the salient points of a treatise (sometimes a subject) in so concise and orderly a fashion that the whole treatment (or subject) may be apprehended at a glance. An *epitome* is the briefest possible condensation giving a complex whole in miniature often in such fashion as to acquire value of its own.

Ana Digest précis *compendium sketch syllabus
Ant Expansion — *Con* Paraphrase (see TRANSLATION) *development

abrogate 1 *Annul avoid vacate quash void

Ana *Abolish extinguish abate
Ant Institute (by enacting decreasing etc) — *Con* *Ratify confirm establish *found

2 *Nullify annul negate invalidate
Ana *Abolish annihilate extinguish *destroy demolish *ruin wreck cancel obliterate blot out (see TRASH)

Ant Establish fix (a right a character a quality a custom etc) — *Con* Settle firm (see SET) uphold *support

abrupt 1 ac

Ana Quick, speedy (see FAST) hurried hast

abscess Abscess ulcer, canker, canker so

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms.

sores formed by the disintegration of tissue. An *abscess* is a collection of pus having its beginning in the depths of the tissues usually resulting from bacterial infection. It may or may not break through to a surface. An *ulcer* is an open and often pus discharging sore on the surface of the skin or of an organ or on any of the mucous membranes. It is commonly caused by bacterial or parasitic

fers to a spreading ulcer or collection of ulcers in or about the mouth. A *canker sore* is a small ulcer affecting chiefly the lips and mouth and is caused by digestive derangements.

abscond Decamp flee fly *escape
Ana Depart leave quit *go scam clear out wait remain

ncy (see correction (see cor vacuum (see

Ant Presence. — *Con* Abundance copiousness plenty (see corresponding adjectives at PLENTIFUL) sufficiency adequacy competence enough (see corresponding adjectives at SUFFICIENT)

absent, *adj* Preoccupied *abstracted absent minded distract distraught

Ana Engrossed absorbed, *intent rapt heedless in advertent (see CARELESS) oblivious unmindful *forgetful

Ant Attentive — *Con* *Thoughtful considerate

stive adjectives at ATTENTIVE) heedless inadvertent (see CARELESS) unobserving unseeing unperceiving unnoticed (see affirmative verbs at SEE)

Ant Wide-awake — *Con* *Watchful alert vigilant *attentive

absolute 1 *Pure simple sheer

Ana *Perfect whole entire *real true *abstract ideal *consummate finished

authority, as an *absolute* monarch: *absolute* control

power or control and *tyrannical* the abuse of such power or control (frequently through harshness oppression or severity) The simplest form of government is *despotism* where all the inferior orbs of power are moved merely by the will of the Supreme (*Burke*) How could

However *imbibe* like *absorb* often connotes soaking up as the ground *imbibes* (or *absorbs*) moisture In its figurative sense *imbibe* like *absorb* implies a process of learning but it often carries the suggestions that the process has been unconscious and that the effect has been noticeable or profound The pupils *imbibe* no respect for in

substance of the assimilating body In its strict sense it

in the (LAW)

Ana *Totalitarian authoritarian *dictatorial magisterial domineering imperious *masterful

STRAY independent autonomous *free sovereign *infinite eternal boundless

Ant Conditioned — *Con* Relative *dependent conditional contingent adjective circumscribed limited restricted (see *LIMIT* v)

Ex Very frequently in loose use *absolute* (and still more *absolutely*) suggests no more than one of the simple ideas involved in any of the complex meanings of the word For example *absolute* is often regarded as an exact synonym of *unqualified* (an *absolute* denial) or *unconditional* (an *absolute* gift) or *complete* (*absolute* indifference) or *positive* (*absolute* proof) Moreover in loose use the prime implication of *absolute* in its rich senses—detachment from that which conditions or determines—is lost or obscured

absolution *Pardon indulgence amnesty

Ana Forgiveness remission (see corresponding verbs at *EXCUSE*)

Ant Condemnation reservation (as defined in canon law) — *Con* Censure reprobation reprehension (see corresponding verbs at *CENSURE*)

absolve 1 Exonerate acquit *exculpate vindicate *Ana* Pardon forgive remit (see *EXCUSE*) release *free discharge

Ant Hold to (a promise an obligation etc) charge (with a sin etc blame the responsibility etc) — *Con* Blame (see *CRITICIZE*) *sentence condemn doom *punish discipline chasten

2 *Confess shrive remit

Ant 1. Pardon 2. Indulgence 3. Release 4. Remission

has been maintained in spite of the development of a later and more common sense to soak up (both literally

Ana *Soak saturate impregnate *receive take in corporate embody (see *IDENTIFY*)

Ant Exude give out — *Con* *Eject expel *thrive (off) cast (off or out)

2 Engross *monopolize consume

Ana Fix *fasten rivet *secure immerse submerge (see *DIP*)

Ant Dissipate (same attention energies etc) — *Con* Scatter disperse dispel *deplete drain exhaust

absorbed *Intent engrossed rapt

Ana Immersed (see *DIP*) riveted (see *SECURE* v) fixed fastened (see *FASTEN*)

Ant Distracted — *Con* Absent absent minded distraught distraught *abstracted wandering straying rambling (see *WANDER*)

abstain *Refrain forbear

Ana 1. Refrain 2. Forbear 3. Abstain 4. Abstain

PLEASE

abstemiousness Abstinence *temperance sobriety continence

Ana Self-denial self-abnegation (see *RENUNCIATION*) asceticism austerity (see corresponding adjectives at *SEVERE*)

Ant Gluttony — *Con* Greed rapacity (see *CUPIDITY*) epicurism (cf *EPICURE*)

abstinence *Temperance continence abstemiousness sobriety

Ana Forbearance refrainment (see corresponding verbs at *REFRAIN*) forgoing eschewal abnegation (see corresponding verbs at *FORGO*) *renunciation self-denial self-abnegation

Ant Self-indulgence — *Con* Greediness covetousness graspingness acquisitiveness (see corresponding adjectives at *COVETOUS*) satisfying contenting (see *SATISFY*) gorging satiating surfeiting (see *SATIATE*)

Abstract, *Ideal* *transcendent transcendent strict use closely analogous rather than terms The difference in meaning between

tion and concentration will absorb the contents of a book

tion a logical process in which the mind selects the characters common to every known member of a species or

may or may not imply abstraction; very often it suggests the exercise of imagination, or the adding and the elimination of characteristics as the mind seeks a conception of a thing in its perfection. "Plato, in the construction of his ideal republic is thinking . . . of the symmetry and beauty of the whole" (G. L. Dickinson) In general

ity to reality or less often fancifulness, and at times untruth. "That lofty order of minds who pant after the ideal . . . [whose] emotions are of too exquisite a character to find fit objects among their everyday fellow men" (G. Eliot) Transcendent and transcendental, though often used as though they are equivalents of ideal actually imply existence beyond experience and lack of correspondence to reality as known through the senses. Thus, in careful use *transcendent* (or *transcendental*) beauty is not the perfection of the beauty that is known, but a supersensual beauty which has no parallel in experience and which cannot be apprehended through any likeness in actuality. "The idea that God is *transcendent* . . . exalted above the world . . . is yielding to the idea of God as immanent in his creation" (A. V. G. Allen) In Kant's philosophy they are distinguished. That which is *transcendent* is both beyond experience and beyond human knowledge, that which is *transcendental* is beyond experience yet knowable because the mind possesses

*ultimate absolute, categorical

Ant. Concrete
actual, *real
phenomenal.

Abstract, n. Br
spectus.

Ans. Sketch, preus, aperçu *compendium, digest

Ant. Insert, introduce — Con. Interpolate i

(away) Preoccupied implies unreadiness for demands on one's attention because one is already with other thoughts or occupations. *Edna

Ans. analogous words. Ant. antonyms.

occupied with musings as to whether he wanted to marry her that she had never faced squarely the more important problem of whether she wanted to marry him" (M. A. Barnes) Absent stresses inability to fix the mind

preoccupation more than absentness, as, he *absent-mindedly* put the lighted end of the cigar in his mouth. It often implies a mental habit rather than a present mood, as the *absent-minded* professor. Distract, a French word now naturalized in English, implies dispersal of the powers of attention and inability to concentrate. It may

Ans. *intent, engrossed, oblivious, unmindful (see FORGETFUL) ignoring, overlooking, disregarding (see NEGLECT, v)

Ant. Alert — Con. Wide-awake, vigilant, *watchful, attentive, *thoughtful, considerate, observant, noting, noticing, seeing (see corresponding verbs at SEE)

abstruse. *Recondite, occult, esoteric

Ant. Rational, sensible — Con. Reasonable (see RATIONAL) *wise, sane, judicious, prudent, *logical
Copious, ample, *plentiful, plenteous

ficient.

I can't *abuse* your generosity to that extent. You're doing more than enough for me already" (C. Mackenzie). "It turns a man's stomach to hear the Scripture misused"

though a well-known English critic has *maltreated* it of late is a very fine one" (*Saintsbury*). "His deliberate *maltreatment* of another man's soul resulted in the loss of his own moral free-will" (*J. Hawthorne*). "His *treatment*

appellations, and in such terms of contempt or execration as never had been heard" (*Burke*). Vituperative implies

Ant. Respect, honor — **Con.** Esteem (see corresponding noun at REGARD) *revere, venerate, reverence *commend, applaud, compliment cherish, treasure prize (see APPRECIATE)

abuse, n. Abuse, vituperation, invective, obloquy, scurrility, billingsgate agree in denoting vehemently ex-

chain of causes and effects that Roosevelt himself if he were alive would denounce as grossly *contumelious* to his native purity of spirit—and perhaps in all honesty (*Macken*) Scurrilous or, now less often, scurrile or

than expression of personal disapproval or displeasure "The word [rhetoric] is merely a vague term of *abuse*

jective implies vehemence and bitterness in attack or

(see CRISPMENT, v) panegyric, eulogistic (see corresponding nouns at ENCOMIUM) praising lauding acclaiming (see PRAISE, v)

abutting. Contiguous, adjoining *adjacent, tangent

near by joining connecting impinging (cf *impingement*)

! (see DETACH) disconnected
- affirmative verbs at JOIN

ss
i

m

/bic, pelagic, oceanic, marine

*pedantic, bookish
scholarly *learned
ted, untaught, unlearned li-

not put up with, so that I gave a loose to my passion, [and] returned his *billingsgate*" (*Smollett*)

Ans. Aspersio reflection stricture *animadversion reviling railing railing deriding (see SATIRE v) vilification malignment (see corresponding verbs at MALIGN)

Ant. Adulation — **Con.** Praise laudation, acclaim (see corresponding verbs at PRAISE) *encomium, panegyric eulogy commendation applause, compliment (see corresponding verbs at COMEND)

abusive. Abusive, opprobrious, vituperative, contumelious, scurrilous, scurrile (or scuril) apply chiefly to language or utterances, and to persons as they employ such language in such use the words agree in meaning

2 *Theoretical speculative

academy. Academy, seminary, institute, college, lyceum, gymnasium are here compared as types of secondary schools and not in their other applications. In general but not without exceptions the first three represent American usage, the last three respectively, British French and German. Academy was originally applied to a type of school established in the early republic to educate youth not planning to enter a university yet wishing to go further than was possible in the lower schools. Many of these old foundations still exist, some as public high schools some as private schools and are still called *academies*, as *Rome Free Academy* *Phillips Exeter*

Newer schools using the designation *academy* are most part private, as *Friends Academy*, in its early English use with reference to a school, was a designation (often a supposedly signification) of a private school, especially one ladies. It is now nearly obsolete in England but used in the United States in the names of some schools for girls and of some private denomina-

*) indicates place of treatment of each group

tional schools for both sexes as *Wyoming Seminary Institute* is even more variable in its application. It is especially applied to technical schools and military schools (as *Virginia Military Institute*) though some of the former are now or were originally of collegiate rank, as *Pratt Institute*. College as used in reference to secondary schools is found only in the names of a few mostly ancient English public schools (as *Eton College*, *Winchester College*) or of similar schools in the British dominions and colonies as *Upper Canada College*. College is also used in the name of some secondary schools in France but lycée is the designation of the type of government controlled school with a seven year course ending with the baccalauréat and preparing for the university for St. Cyr (the military school) or for one of the great technical schools. The German gymnasium has a nine-year course and corresponds roughly to the American secondary school and the first two years of college as understood in the United States. Lyceum and gymnasium are also used of similar schools in other European countries.

accede *Acquiesce* *assent consent agree subscribe
Ana Concur co-operate (see *UTTER*) *yield submit defer relent allow permit *let
Ant Demur — *Con* *Decline refuse reject spurn shy shrink stick strain balk (see *DEWY*) *object protest Lick *oppose resist withstand

accelerate *Speed quicken hurry hasten precipitate
Ana Forward further *advance promote drive impel (see *MOVE*)

Ant Decelerate retard — *Con* *Delay slow slacken impede obstruct block *hinder *hamper clog

accent *n* 1 Stress accentuation *emphasis
Ana Beat pulse throb pulsation (see corresponding verbs at *PULSATE*) *rhythm cadence meter

2 Intonation *inflection
Ana Pronunciation enunciation articulation (see corresponding verbs at *PROVOCUE*)

accentuation *Accent stress* *emphasis
Ana *Rhythm cadence meter pronunciation enunciation articulation (see corresponding verbs at *PROVOCUE*)

Ant Inaccentuation — *Con* Evenness steadiness uniformity (see corresponding adjectives at *STEADY*)

accept *Receive admit take

Ana *Adopt embrace espouse acquiesce (in) *assent (to) agree (to) subscribe (to)

Ant Reject — *Con* *Decline refuse repudiate spurn disavow disown disacknowledge (see affirmative verbs at *ACKNOWLEDGE*) *deny contradict, negative ignore disregard (see *NEGLECT*)

acceptance *Acceptance, acceptance* have both at one time or another carried the meanings the act or fact of accepting or the state of being accepted. Present good usage however restricts their denotations. *Acceptance* only is used to denote the act of accepting (A blind acceptance of authority — *Inge*) or the state of one who accepts something especially something inevitable or inescapable (All settled back into a sort of acceptance of the situation — *Orlando*). Both *acceptance* and *acceptation* may be used to denote the state of being accepted or especially of being approved or believed. Metrical forms are conventional and therefore rest on *acceptance* (*Loius*). This is a faultful saying and worthy of all *acceptation* (*J. Timothy* 13). *Acceptation* tends however to confine itself to denoting the sense in which a word or expression is generally received. Not a cultivated man in the ordinary *acceptation* of the words (*C. W. Eliot*)

acceptation 1 *Meaning sense signification significance import

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms. *Con* contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

2 *Acceptance

access 1 Ingress *entrance entree entry.

Ana Approaching or approach nearing (see *APPROACH*) *admittance admission *way route passage *door portal gate gateway

Ant Outlet — *Con* Departure withdrawal retirement (see corresponding verbs at *GO*) retreat recession (see corresponding verbs at *RECEDE*)

2 Access on attack *fit paroxysm spasm convulsion
Ana Onset onslaught assault (see *ATTACK*) seizure clutch taking (see corresponding verbs at *TAKE*) twinge *pain clutch pang throe

accession 1 *Addition, accretion increment

Ant Discard

2 Access, attack, *fit paroxysm spasm convulsion

Ana See those at *ACCESS*.

accessory or accessory, adj Contributory *auxiliary, subsidiary adjuvant ancillary subservient

Ana Secondary collateral tributary succursal *subordinate concomitant concurrent coincident (see *CONTEMPORARY*) incidental, adventitious (see *ACCIDENTAL*)

Ant Constituent integral principal (in law) — *Con* *Inherent intrinsic constitutional ingrained essential indispensable requisite *needful necessary fundamental vital cardinal (see *ESSENTIAL*)

accessory, n 1 Appurtenance adjunct *appendage

Ana Concomitant, *accompaniment *addition accretion increment.

2 Accomplish abettor *confederate conspirator

Ant Principal

accident 1 *Quality character attribute property

Ana Mark *sign note badge token, symptom characteristic peculiarity (see corresponding adjectives at *CHARACTERISTIC*)

Ant Substance (in philosophy)

2 *Chance hazard, luck fortune hap

Ana Contingency fortuity or fortuitousness adventitiousness (see corresponding adjectives at *ACCIDENTAL*)

Ant Design intent — *Con* Calculation circumspection (see corresponding adjectives at *CAUTIOUS*) *plan plot project scheme *intention purpose

3 Accident, casualty, mishap are synonyms when they designate chance or a chance event bringing injury or loss. Accident is broader in its application being used of events that involve persons or things, or injuries or losses venous or slight, as he was tripped by the accident a railway accident owing to an accident to the machines one department was closed down accidental spilling of ink. Casualty commonly implies destruction especially of life. The martlet [= the martin b. r.]

Bu lds in the weather on the outward wall. Even in the force and road of casualty (*Shak*) Casualty is now chiefly applied to an individual whose death serious injury, or even desertion constitutes a loss to a military (or similar) force engaged in hazardous activities as the regiment suffered heavy casualties. As applied to insurance accident and casualty are usually distinguished

accident insurance is a provision against injury to oneself through accident. casualty insurance is a provision for indemnification especially for damages incurred through one's liability for injury or loss to others. Mishap, as a rule is applied only to slight accidents especially those involving disappointment or frustration on a day when

dom passes without one's mishap or another

Ana *Disaster catastrophe mischance *mischance

accidental *Accidental, casual, fortuitous contingent*

accidental *adventitious* The last five of these words are synonyms of *accidental* but not always of one another

For *accidental* denotes a merely entice happening by chance (as an accidental meeting) or not of the real or

accident

accident

accident

accident

accident

accident

accident

essential nature of a thing (as the essential and the accidental values of a college education) *Casual fortuitous and contingent* come into comparison with *accidental* in the first of these senses *incidental* and *adventitious* chiefly in its second sense *Casual* so strongly stresses absence of prearrangement or premeditation that it tends to obscure the implication of chance as a *casual* discovery

It was no *casual* re-encounter He had been enticed into the place with some sinister and perhaps deadly purpose (*Fraude*) As applied to persons their actions their clothes and the like it often implies heedlessness or indifference Thus strange landscape which seemed so

chance that it sometimes connotes the absence or seeming absence of a cause The good frame of the universe was not the product of chance or fortuitous concurrence of particles of matter (*M Hale*) *Contingent* as here compared always implies both possibility and uncertainty the former because that which is so described may come about the latter because the outcome is unpredictable owing to the possible operation of chance of unseen causes or of the possible influence of unforeseen events *Contingent* is therefore always applied to what may come as the *contingent* advantages of a new law are to be distinguished from those that are immediate and certain to prepare for all *contingencies* *Incidental* may or may not imply chance it often suggests a real and it may be a designated relationship but one which is secondary and nonessential thus an *incidental* advantage of a college education may have been foreseen or sought after but it is not regarded as of first importance the *incidental* expenses of housekeeping must be provided for in one's budget but they cannot be enumerated under any of the usual headings The Irish question is only *incidental* to the larger question (*J R Lowell*) *Incidental* sometimes implies contingency that amounts to a strong probability as *its incidental* to old age loss of morale is *incidental* to poverty *Adventitious* conveys no necessary

(Wordsworth)

Anna Haphazard *random fit or miss chance unintended *undesigned* *unpurposed* (see *affirmative verb* at INTEND) *contingent* *dependent adjective conditional

Ant Planned essential — *Con* Intended designed *purposed* (see INTEND) plotted projected schemed (see corresponding verbs under PLAN n) *inherent constitutional intrinsic ingrained *inmate inborn

acclaim v Extol laud *praise eulogize

Anna *Applaud cheer root huzzas *exalt magnify glorify honor (see corresponding nouns at FAME)

Ant Vituperate — *Con* Revile berate rate (see SCOLD) *execrate oburgate damn denounce, censure reprobate (see CRITICIZE)

acclaim n Acclamation *applause plaudits

Anna Homage *honor reverence renown glory felat (see FAME) huzzas hurrah cheer (see corresponding verbs at APPLAUD)

Ant Vituperation — *Con* Obloquy *abuse invective condemnation denunciation reprobation censure (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE)

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An

acclamation Acclaim *applause plaudits

Anna *Ant*, *Con* See those at ACCLAIM n

acclimate Acclimatize *harden inure season

Anna *Accustom* *habituate *adapt adjust conform

acclimatize Acclimatize *harden inure season

Anna See ACCLIMATE

acclivity Slope *slant grade gradient incline inclination

Anna *Ascent* *ascension elevation *height altitude

Ant *Declivity* — *Con* *Descent* (see corresponding verb at DESCEND) decline declension (see DETERIORATION)

1 Adjust *adapt conform reconcile

omit bow defer modify *change alter

temper *moderate qualify

— *Con* *Estrange alienate

1 assist gratify gladden *please *in

duge humor

Ant *Incommode* — *Con* *Inconvenience discommodate trouble annoy harass harry, *worry vex irk (see ANNOY)

3 Hold *contain

Anna *Lodge* house board shelter *harbor entertain take (as) *receive admit

accompaniment Accompaniment, concomitant denote in common something attendant upon or found in association with another thing Both may imply addition but they vary chiefly in the kind of relationship connoted between the principal and the attendant things

of success Sometimes it so stresses concurrence or coincidence that a lack of causal connection is suggested A Roman sedition was the all but invariable *accompaniment* of a Roman coronation (*Bryce*) *Concomitant* by contrast conveys the idea of customary or necessary association It does not as a rule need the qualifying words invariable essential inevitable which so often precede it for it implies in itself the qualities attributed by these words as disruption of routine is the *concomitant* in a staff unemployment is the *concomitant* financial panic Reproach is a *concomitant* (*Addison*)

Accompany attend conduct escort escort accompany agree in meaning to go or be together with they differ chiefly in their implications as to the nature or purpose of the association *Accompany* implies companionship (its etymological root) or closeness of association and often with a personal subject equality of status as rain accompanied by wind the light herdedness which accompanied fever (*Kipling*) to accompany a friend Attend commonly implies the subordination or inferior status of the accompanying person or thing as the prince was attended (rather than accompanied) by an equerry a secretary and a courier The physical sensation that attends it [an emotion] (*Lowell*) Sometimes it

water from a trough Occasionally the emphasis is not on guidance but on conveyance or transport as on a metal

asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

corried the caravan through the desert. a cru ser contoyed

1 *Consider deem regard reckon
rd esteem (see under REGARD, #) rate
aluate assess *est mate
rate underest mate undervalue (see prim
tive verbs at ESTIMATE) d sregard d esteem (see af
firmat ve verbs under REGARD #)
2 In form account for *Explain justify rationalize
Ans *Answer (for) expound elucidate Interpret (see

therefore cannot cl apson you
Ana Associate (with) link (w th) comb ne (with) *jo n
(to) *gu de lead plot
Con Forsake desert *abandon leave quit withdraw
(see GO)
accomplice *Confederate accessory abettor consp ra
tor
accomplish. Achieve, effect fulfill, discharge execute
*perform
Ana Complete finish conclude (see CLOSE) consum
mate (see corresponding adject ve at CONSUMMATE)
implement *enforce
Ant Undo — Con Thwart *frustrate foil circum
vent defeat beat lick (see CONQUER) *nullify annul
negate

accomplished Finished *consummate

*versa

acqu s

Ans *Art skill craft proficiency adeptness expert
ness (see corresponding adjectives at PROFICIENCY)

accord v 1 Comport *agree harmonize correspon d
tally conform square | be

Ans Concur co ncide (see AGREE) blend fuse merge
coalesce (see MIX) cohere adhere (see STICK)

Ant Conflict — Con Clash coil de jar (see cor
responding nouns at IMPACT) differ (from) *differ (w th)
contrast *compare.

2 *Grant vouchsafe concede award

Ans De gn condescend (see STOOP) bestow present
confer *give

Ant Withhold — Con *Deny gainsay refuse (see
DECLINE) hold back detain reserve (see KEEP)

Record w 1 Concord, consonance. *harmony

Ans Agreement acquiescence consent (see correspond
ing verbs at ASSESS) union solidarity *unity sym
pathy affinity *attraction

Ant Dissension, strife antagonism — Con *Dis cord
cond ct variance contention antipathy animosity
host ily (see ENMITY)

2 *Agreement understanding

Ans Pact compact treaty entente : concordat (see
CONTRACT)

accordingly So consequently *therefore hence then

acost *Address greet hail salute

Ans *Speak (to) talk (with) converse (with) affront
*offend insult

Con Avoid shun, elude evade *escape ignore slight
overlook (see NEGLECT)

accouchement Del very labor travail, *childbirth
parturition

Ans analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

consequence Ins significance (see affirmative nouns at
IMPORTANCE)

FIT)

(see

e in

son al ways and story often implies contrast w than other

Ant Unaccountable — Con *Absolute autocratic
despotic tyrannical arbitrary irresponsible iname
nable unanswerable (see affirmative adjectives at UN
SOUNDABLE)

accountant And for *bookkeeper

accounter or accountre Equip arm outfit *furnish
appoint

Ans Array attire *clothe dress vest invent deck.
*adorn embellish decorate

Con *Strip d vest dismantle

accredit 1 Certify *approve endorse sanction

Ans Recommend *commend vouch for attest *cer
tify

Con. Reject, repudiate (see **DECLINE**) *disapprove, deprecate
2 Commission, *authorize, license
3 Credit, charge assign, *ascribe, attribute, impute
Ana. Attach, *fasten connect, link, associate (see **JOIN**)
accrue. *Addition increment, accession
Ana. Adjunct, *appendage adhesion, cohesion (see

Ana. Gain, win, earn (see **GET**) collect, *gather *increase augment, multiply, enlarge
Con *Decrease lessen dwindle diminish *abate, subside, wane, ebb

accumulate. Accumulate, amass, hoard agree, in their literal and figurative senses in denoting to bring to-

accumulated a fortune in his lifetime "True poetry, how

hoard implies greed and, when used of money, advance, as, a miser is one who hoards gold

Ana. *Gather, collect *heap pile stack
Ant. Dissipate — **Con.** *Scatter disperse, dispel diminish, lessen, *decrease *distribute, dispense, deal dole

accumulative. *Cumulative summative, additive
Ana. Aggregative, conglomerative (see corresponding nouns at **AGGREGATE**) multiplicative, augmentative (see corresponding verbs at **INCREASE**)
Con Dissipating dispelling, dispersing scattering (see **SCATTER**) disintegrating, crumbling decomposing (see **DECAY**, v)

accurate. *Correct exact, precise sure right
Ana. True, veracious (see corresponding nouns at **TRUTH**) *impeccable, errorless flawless, faultless punctilious, meticulous, *careful
Ant. Inaccurate — **Con** *Careless, heedless, inadvertent *slipshod, slovenly fallacious (see corresponding noun at **FALLACY**)

accursed Damnable cursed, *execrable
Ana. Abominable, odious *hateful, abhorrent, detestable revolting repulsive, loathsome *offensive repugnant
Ant Blessed — **Con** Admirable, estimable (see corresponding nouns at **REGARD**) *holy, sacred, divine *honorable honorary

accuse. Accuse, charge, incriminate, criminate, indict, impeach, arraign denote in common to declare a person

in the declaration, as to accuse a bystander of attempting to pick one's pocket (an *accusation* which may be

by criminalizing those whom we mean to destroy' (*M. Keatinge*). Indict adds to charge the implications of a formal consideration of the evidence as in law, by a grand jury or in extended use, by a person or persons acting in the role of jury, and of a decision that the accused person should be called to trial or to an accounting, as, the jury refused to indict the men accused of arson

ized to bring such charges, as the House of Representatives impeached President Andrew Johnson of high

an editorial "I was carried down to the Sessions house, where I was arraigned" (*Defoe*)

Ana. Denounce, blame reprobate, censure, *criticize

Ant. Exculpate — **Con** Exonerate, vindicate, acquit absolve (see **EXCULPATE**)

accustom. *Habituate, familiarize addict
Ana. *Adapt, accommodate adjust *harden, inure season, acclimatize

Ant. Disaccustom — **Con.** Alienate wean, *estrangle accustomed. Wanted, customary habitual, *usual
Ana. Natural normal *regular, typical *common ordinary familiar.

Ant. Unaccustomed — **Con.** *Strange singular, peculiar odd queer, erratic *infrequent uncommon rare occasional

acerbity. *Acrimony, asperity

tives at **ROUGH**)

Ant. Mellowness — **Con.** Gentleness mildness blandness (see corresponding adjectives at **SOFT**) amiableness good nature complaisance (see corresponding adjectives at **AMABLE**)

ache, n *Pain, pang throe, twinge stich
Ana. *Distress, suffering agony, misery anguish, heart ache (see **SORROW**) hurt, *injury torment, torture, rack (see corresponding verbs at **AFFLICT**)

Con Relief, alleviation assuagement, mitigation (see corresponding verbs at **RELIEVE**) ease comfort (see

Ant Fail (to do something) fail (in) — **Con** *Begin commence start
 2 Attain *reach gain compass
Ans Win secure obtain acquire earn *get *realize
 actualize *come (to) arrive (at)
Ant Miss (getting or attaining) — **Con** Deviate (from) depart (from), *swerve (from) *escape avoid elude shun
achievement, *Feat exploit.
Ans Deed act *action *victory conquest triumph consummation accomplishment (see corresponding ad

nizance of in some way usually in a way dictated by cus

receipt) to *acknowledge* a gift (that is to send a message indicating the receipt and acceptance of the gift and one's gratitude) to *acknowledge* an introduction (that is to respond to it by a bow a greeting or the like) In freer expression *acknowledge* usually implies definite or formal

at CONQUER)

achromatic *Colorless uncolored

Ans *Neutral negative

Ant Chromatic — **Con** Colored tinted tinged (see corresponding nouns at COLOR)

acid, *ady* Acidulous tart *sour, dry

Ans Acid *bitter hard (see ALCOHOLIC) *sharp *astringent

Ant Bland sweet alkaline — **Con** *Suave smooth mild *soft gentle basic (see ALKALINE)

acidulous Acid tart *sour dry

Ans *Astringent *sharp *pungent pungent biting cutting (see INCISIVE)

Ant Saccharine — **Con** Mellow ripe (see MATURE) bland mild *soft *suave smooth urbane

acknowledge 1 Acknowledge, admit, own avow, confess are synonymous when they mean basally to disclose something against one's will or inclination. All usually imply some sort of pressure as that of the law or of conscience leading to the disclosure. Acknowledge implies the making public of one's knowledge of something which has been or might have been kept back or concealed as to *acknowledge* a secret marriage one's faults one's ignorance She did at last extort from her father an *acknowledgment* that the horses were engaged (*Austen*) Admit, with less suggestion of possible concealment stresses reluctance to grant or concede and refers rather

as they *acknowledged* the part he had played in their suc

have been slow to *recognize* that statutes

respond reply *answer

Ant Ignore — **Con** Disregard slight, *neglect repudiate spurn reject (see DECLINE)

acme Apex zenith culmination, climax, *summit peak apogee pinnacle meridian

acoustic, acoustical *Auditory audible

acquaint *Inform apprise advise notify advertise

Ans Tell *reveal disclose divulge *teach instruct
 state
 back (in

assent agree, *assent accede *subscribe
 *receive conform *adapt adjust ac

Compliance resignation. See under

e obedience (see HONOR) submissiveness
 ling adjective at TAME)
 insubordination rebellion — **Con** Insubordinat
 ionousness (see corresponding adjectives at
 e)

Resigned *compliant

Ans Submissive (see TAME) yielding submitting de
 serving bowing relenting (see YIELD)

Ans Disclose divulge *reveal *grant, concede allow
 publish *declare proclaim

Ant Deny — **Con** Conceal *hide secrete
 diavow (see affirmative verbs at ACKNOWLEDGE)

contradict impugn negative (see DENY)

2 Acknowledge recognize agree in meaning to

Ans analogous words **Ant** antonyms.

Ana Attain achieve compass *reach annex, *add
superadd *buy, purchase *take seize snatch grab
Ant. Forfeit — **Con** Alienate alien *transfer, con
vey *relinquish surrender, abandon yield

acquirement. Acquirement, acquisition, attainment, accomplishment come into comparison when they denote a power or skill that is the fruit of exertion or effort in this sense they are very often used in the plural Ac-

Ant Benign kindly -- **Con** *Suave urbane bland
smooth politic

Figure 1. The effect of the initial concentration of the monomer on the polymerization of α -methylstyrene in the presence of SnCl_4 at 0°C .

seventeenth century are notorious for their
We all know how easy it is to defend a
with acrimony (Quiller Couch) Acerbity im-
ness as well as bitterness sometimes as shown
or mood but more often as manifested in a

acquired power or grace such as may make for agreeable social intercourse. My new accomplishment of dancing (C. Churchill). We found that even for Men of Science this neat clean carving of words was a very necessary accomplishment (Quiller Couch). He was distinguished not only by solid acquisitions but by elegant accomplishments (G. Smith).

Ans Achievement (see FEAT) *addition accretion

Con *Lack want defect privation

acquisition *Acquirement attainment accomplishment

Ana *Addition accession accretion increment *pos
sessions belongings means assets *gift genus talent
aptitude *art skill cunning

etal use *asperity* stresses quickness of temper or sharpness of resentment but it rarely if ever suggests bitterness. Mrs Bennet assured him with some *asperity* that they were very well able to keep a good cook. (Austen)

Am Bitterness (see corresponding adjective at BITTER)
 ill will malignity spite spleen *malice malevolence
 rancor animus animosity antipathy (see ENMITY)

Ant Suavity — **Con Urbanity** diplomacy (see corresponding adjectives at **SUAVE**) courtesy civility politeness (see corresponding adjectives at **CIVIL**)

acropolis Citadel *fort fortress stronghold fastness
across Across, crosswise (or crossways), athwart and

acquit 1 Absolve exonerate vindicate *exculpate

Ans Discharge *free release liberate *excuse par
don forgive remit

Ant Convict — Con Condemn *sentence doom
proscribe damn attain† denounce blame (see CHARGE)

2 Quit *behave conduct demean deport comport

Ans *Act behave work operate react

Con Misbehave misconduct misdemean (see primitive verbs at BEHAVE)

acid 1 *Bitter

Ana *Pungent piquant *astringent biting (see IN
CISIVE) *offensive repugnant loathsome

Ant. Savory — Corn *Palatable rapid saporous toothsome tasty fragrant *odorous aromatic balmy delicious delectable luscious *delightful.

2 *Caustic mordant mordacious, scathing

Ann *Sharp keen surly crabbed morose (see **SULLEN**) malevolent malign spiteful *malicious virulent, venomous *poisonous.

threads run ~~against~~ those of the warp

Figuratively especially with reference to plans purposes hopes and the like these words are not always synonymous because they retain and stress their d-

(Stack 3)

act. = 1 *Action, deed

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

Act Performance accomplishment achievement (see corresponding verbs at **PERFORM**) *feat exploit
2 Statute law *bill

act, **v** 1 **Act**, behave work operate, function react are comparable when used with reference to the way in which a person or thing does what is expected or responds to external influences or circumstances **Act** is not only the most general word of this group but also the most general of all English intransitive verbs except those which assert being a state of being or relation (be exist belong etc.) **Act** is therefore used largely in interrogative sentences when knowledge of the specific nature of the action is sought or in declarative sentences with a qualifying adverb adverbial phrase or adjective complement as how did the child act when you called him? he acted as if he were about to cry he acted frightened how should this powder act when mixed with water? It seems to me to act strangely this medicine acts as a poison to some persons Behave, in its earliest and at it most common use applies chiefly to persons and the conduct with reference to a standard of what is right or proper or decorous One must keep one's contracts and behave as persons of honour and breeding should behave (*R. Macaulay*) However under the influence of physics and psychology behave more and more tends to approach act in generality as to study how steel behaves under stress or how the thyroid gland behaves during emotional excitement Two men may behave like a crowd when their emotions are engaged (*Conrad*) Work, operate, function agree in meaning to act in the way that is natural or intended The Swiss clock had long since ceased to work (*Bennett*) But she had not thought Her brain would not operate (*Bennett*) Sound organs functioning vigorously all the time (*Conrad*) In distinction from one another work may especially when qualified suggest success or effectiveness operates stresses efficient activity rather than achievement except when followed by on or upon function always implies activity with reference to the accomplishment of the end or office for which a thing exists or is designed The fact that a theory has actually worked is a better recommendation for its soundness than any amount of ingenious dialectic (*A. Huxley*) The revolutionary spirit ceasing to operate in politics (*Macaulay*) His sanguine temper and fearlessness of mind operated very differently on her (*Austen*) Consciousness ceases altogether at death when the brain no longer functions (*Grant Allen*) Rules of the game which must be observed if society is to function at all (*Galsworthy*) React a word of rapidly shifting implications is often used as though it were a close synonym of the preceding words especially of act or behave

How he would have acted—or you I believe would say reacted (*F. M. Ford*) In discerning use it always suggests recoil or rebound often more drastically but it consistently implies reciprocal or counteractive influence or a reverse effect as home and the school react [that is, act reciprocally] on each other

We let most people's minds succumb to incalculable and environment a few read [that is, behave in the contrary fashion] vigorously honest and decent people coming from English slums and sceptics and realists from country parsonages (*Shaw*) As a result of use in chemistry and psychology read now often implies a favorable or desired response as children read [that is, act as desired in response] to kind treatment

2 **Act**, play, impersonate personate are synonyms when they mean to assume the appearance or role of another person or character Act nearly always and play, usually imply feigning for theatrical representation as, to act Hamlet to play the melancholy Dane Even the idiom

'to play one's part' has a theatrical origin and still connotes performance and a contribution to an ensemble Whether impersonate and personate (now increasingly rare) imply simulation for the sake of theatrical representation or for deception can be gathered only from the context as an actor who impersonates women he was arrested for impersonating a clergyman Personate does not imply fraud however when it suggests representation, or standing for someone The donors are identified with and personated by the trustees (*Ch. Just. Marshall*)

acting, **adj** *Temporary supply ad interim provisional

action 1 **Action** act deed agree in designating something done or effected **Action** refers primarily to the process of acting act and deed, to the result the thing done **An action** is usually regarded as occupying some time and involving more than one step an act is more frequently thought of as momentary or instantaneous and as individual as the rescue of a shipwrecked crew is a heroic action the launching of the lifeboat a brave act a course of action the springs of action an act of vengeance caught in the act But the deed action cannot always be made In the plural, actions has frequently an ethical connotation and is loosely synonymous with conduct By him [the Lord] actions are weighed (*1 Samuel ii 3*) Only the actions of the just Smell sweet and blossom in their dust (*Shirley*) Deed refers to a thing as done it invariably presupposes intelligence and responsibility in the agent and therefore often connotes as act does not (except where it is a translation of the Latin actum) illustriousness or achievement The deed is worthy doing (*Shak*) What are my deeds forgot? (*Shak*)

Little nameless unremembered acts Of kindness and of love (*Nordström*) Deed is frequently opposed to word as act to thought I'll endeavour deeds to match these words' (*Shak*) Be great in act as you have been in thought (*Shak*) Give thy thoughts no tongue Nor any unproportioned thought his act (*Shak*)

Act *Process proceeding procedure performance execution fulfillment (see corresponding verbs at **PERFORM**) activity, operation on work behavior reaction (see corresponding verbs at **ACT**)

2 Cause case *suit lawsuit

3 *Battle engagement push

Act Combat conflict fight fray affray *contest *encounter skirmish brush

activate 1 **Energize** *vitalize

Act Animate vivify *quicken enliven *stir rouse arouse rally awaken

Act Arrest

2 **Activate**, **actuate**, **motivate** are sometimes confused when used with reference to persons and the motives which govern their actions They are not synonyms however because they carry divergent denotations Some external influence or agent rather than a motive or desire actuates a person or thing when it supplies an effective stimulus activity the motive or at least a latent desire for such activity being commonly presupposed

Hapteen a work was not final but it attracted and activated others (*G. V. Gray*) A motive a principle a desire or the like actuates a person (not an action or undertaking) when it governs or determines his actions as the desire for conquest actuated the explorers of the sixteenth century In suggesting [another's] name to Maxon Hughes he had been actuated by good will (*C. Jackson*) A dramatist, a novelist or the like motivates the actions of his characters or the incidents of his plot when he supplies the motives for each as the novelist failed to motivate adequately his hero's surrender

Act analogous words. **Act** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

to temptation Also an objective a desire a passion or the like *motivates* or gives the underlying motive of an action or undertaking as the desire for conquest *motivated* the explorations of the sixteenth century, ambition *motivated* Macbeth a murder of Duncan

Ana Stimulate *provoke excite galvanize spur goad induce (see corresponding nouns at *MOTIVE*) *incite in stigate foment abet drive impel *move

Ant Restrain inhibit — *Con* Curb check bridle (see *RESTRAIN*) thwart foil baffle balk *frustrate

active Active, operative, dynamic, live are synonymous when they mean at work or in effective action Some of their distinctions in implications are observable when they are applied to the same things as *active operative dynamic live* principles an *active operative dynamic live* sense of duty Other distinctions are evident only when their widely varying ranges of application are indicated

ket It is also applicable to an agent an operator an instrument or a means and to that which is accomplished by any such agency as an *active* enforcer of the law or *active* enforcement of the law an *active* propagandist or *active* propaganda an *active* seeker of truth or an *active* search for truth *Active* may imply little more action or movement or exertion than shows a state that is not death rest or inertness as his pulse is low but his heart is still *active* It may and usually does imply vigor and energy in action or movement as an *active* market an *active* writer the *active* stage of a disease Often it suggests causation or activation as the *active* principle in a soporific In contrast with *active operative* is applicable only in things that have a capacity for acting working or effecting ends (as a principle a motive an emotion) or for being put into operation (as laws) as when strict ethical principles are *operative* in society men may expect the millennium the rule has been *operative* since January first In contrast with *active* however *operative* usually is weaker in its implication of effectiveness thus one's sense of duty is *operative* when it in any degree influences one's thoughts or actions it is *active* when it serves as a spur to action or is the determinant of one's actions *Dynamic* stresses the realization of that which is potential in a thing it therefore often connotes release of great energy and consequent forcefulness thus a *dynamic* personality is one that exhibits great power and

is swiftness emotions and motives, It stresses vitality and

(II Elliz)

Ana *Agile nimble brisk alert wide-awake (see *WATCHFUL*) *busy industrious assiduous diligent energetic strenuous *vigorous.

stage or in motion pictures a dancer musician circus acrobat etc It emphasizes actual participation in an exhibition before an audience In theatrical speaking if the performer is not exactly proper and graceful he is utterly ridiculous (*Steele*) A *mummer* is a disguised merryman who goes about especially at Christmas time and entertains chiefly by means of dumb show The term and practice are chiefly British *Mummer* is sometimes loosely or contemptuously used for an actor as in George Moore's novel *A Mummer's Life* *Mime* is in modern use a term of no very definite application being applied to various kinds of performances (often dancing) which tell a story by actions rather than by speech It may be equivalent to *pantomime* as *Charlie Chaplin* is a *mime* *Thespian* is a mock heroic term for a stage player sometimes specifically for a tragedian An *impersonator* is one who imitates actual persons In speech actions appearance (as an *impersonator* of Theodore Roosevelt) or one who enacts a particular dramatic role (as an *impersonator* of Hamlet) A *trouper* is a member of a group esp a traveling group of actors staging a play or repertory of plays The term often connotes the seasoning or the sense of obligation to audience and fellow actors that characterizes an experienced actor No real *trouper* while conscious will ever confess himself too sick to go on (*E. Forster*)

actual *Real true

Ana *Material physical phenomenal objective concrete particular (see *SPECIAL*)

Ant Ideal imaginary — *Con* *Abstract transcend ent transcendental spiritual divine (see *HOLY*) *theoretical speculative academic fabulous *fictitious mythical

actuality *Existence being

Ana Reality truth (see corresponding adjectives at *REAL*) realization actualization materialization externalization incarnation (see corresponding verbs at *REALIZE*) attainment achievement (see corresponding verbs at *REACH*)

Ant Potentiality possibility — *Con* Abstraction ideality transcendence (see corresponding adjectives at *ABSTRACT*)

*Realize embody incarnate externalize objectualize substantiate substantialize hypothesize

1 *Move drive impel

Ana *stimulate *provoke excite galvanize quicken *stir arouse energize activate *vitalize

2 *Activate motivate

Ana Influence *affect sway *incline dispose predispose *induce prevail on or upon

Ant Deter (with a motive fear etc as subject) — *Con*

*Hinder impede bar *restrain inhibit curb check

acumen Penetration *discernment insight perceptiveness on discrimination divination clairvoyance

Ana Shrewdness sagacity perspicacity astuteness (see

ness purblindness (see corresponding adjectives at BLIND)

acute 1 *Sharp keen

Ana *Incisive trenchant cutting penetrating piercing (see ENTER)

Ant Obtuse — Con *Dull blunt *stupid dull crass dense.

■ Acute, critical crucial are synonyms when they are applied to times situations problems and the like and mean full of uncertainty or of menace to the future of those concerned. Acute suggests intensification as of unfavorable symptoms or conditions or of conflicting emotions to the culminating or breaking point as the

the others as the *critical* point in a disease. Gettysburg was the *critical* battle of the Civil War. Crucial in loose use stresses perils or hardships and often means little more than *trying* as it was a *crucial* experience. In its criminal use it always implies a crossing or dividing of the ways and suggests a test or trial involving the determination not of an issue or outcome but of a course or direction thus a *crucial* experiment is one which determines the success or failure of a scientific investigation. A *crucial* experiment is one that determines the future course or line to be taken by the investigator. The children were in the *crucial* stage of adolescence. (D. H. Lawrence)

Ana Culminating climactic (see corresponding synonym) *dangerous hazardous precarious menacing threatening (see THREATEN) aggravated (see INTENSIFY)

adage *Saying saw proverb maxim maxim aphorism apothegm

adamant or adamantyne Obdurate inflexible

rare its place being taken usually by the intransitive *conform* (for other intransitive sense see AGREE). This officer [secretary of state] as his duties were prescribed by that act is to *conform* precisely to the will of the president. He is the mere organ by whom that will is communicated. (Ch. Just. Marshall) Partly because of the association of this word with compulsory legislation regarding religious observances it often implies compliance or at times, slavish acceptance. Mark Twain had *conformed* to a moral régime in which the profoundest of his instincts could not function. (Van W. Brooks) To *reconcile* (with to) is to demonstrate to one's own or another's satisfaction the fundamental consistency or congruity of things that are or seem to be incompatible.

Mrs. Ballintine's confidence in her own capacity to *reconcile* conflicting portraits of herself. (M. Austin) The great men among the ancients understood how to *reconcile* manual labor with affairs of state. (Locke) In reflexive use *reconcile* adds to *adapt* the implication of resignation or of submissiveness to *reconcile* oneself to a lonely existence or to the loss of one's fortune.

Ana Temper attempter qualify (see MODERATE) acclimatize acclimate inure (see HARDEN)

Ant Unfit

adaptable

rare figurative use it implies a similar operation. She could not understand Constance's state of mind. Certainly she could not claim to have *added up* Constance.

telling effect thus a lawyer *sums up* when he presents in brief and logical form the evidence that has been given in his client's favor. I *summed up* all systems in a phrase and all existence in an epigram. (H. J. J.) In this knowledge [of the relative values of things] and in the use made of it is *summed up* the whole conduct of life. (Tagore) Total (often without *up*) tends to replace *sum up*.

um of figures (as the statements have not yet been footed up)

2 Add, append, annex, subjoin, superadd. Add, the

to *append* notes to a book, to *append* a seal to a document One *annexes* when one adds something that becomes part of the original whole yet bears, usually, a subordinate or subsidiary relation to it, or suffers loss of identity in the merging, as to *annex* a codicil to a will to *annex* conquered territory to the kingdom One *subjoins* when one adds something under another thing or, especially, to what has already been said or written, as to *subjoin* a postscript to a letter, to *subjoin* additional

added to the horrors of war

Ans *Fasten, attach affix augment, enlarge, *increase

Ans. Subtract, deduct -- *Con*. Lessen, *decrease diminish, reduce abstract, *detach prescind

addendum or (*pi*) *addenda*. Supplement *appendix

addict, *Habituate accustom, familiarize

Ans. *Incline, dispose, predispose bias devote apply address *direct

Ans. Wean -- *Con* Alienate *estrangle *detach, disengage disincline indispose (see affirmative verbs at INCLINE).

addict, *n* *Addict*, votary, devotee, habitué, fiend, fan, as

igious senses such as enthusiasm, often amounting to fanaticism and zeal They rarely suggest attachment to that which is degrading or debasing but they do not invariably imply attachment to that which is uplifting, as a *votary* of science, a *devotee* of vegetarianism 'Any

Fiend implies even greater excess than *addict* or even

mail
addition. Addition, accretion, increment, accession, in the sense in which they are here compared agree in de-

noting a thing that serves to increase another in size, amount, or content Addition implies union with something already existing as a whole or as a unit as, he built an *addition* to his house in 1900, no *addition* was made to the collection for five years 'The office boy, a recent *addition* to the staff, was busy with the copying press' (*Arch Marshall*) Sometimes improvement rather than increase is stressed, as, the paintings were an *addition* to the room Accretion implies attachment from the outside, it may be used of the process as well as of the thing

or alien matter 'All progress in literary style lies in the heroic resolve to cast aside *accretions* and exuberances' (*II Ellis*) Increment usually implies addition bit by bit in consecutive or serial order; as teachers' salaries are raised by annual *increments* 'The movement [free verse] is one more wave in the endless ebb and flow of action and reaction the infinitesimal *increments* of which we call Progress' (*Louet*) Sometimes it signifies increase in value, as an unearned *increment* in the value of land resulting from social progress or increase in population Accession denotes something acquired that constitutes an addition to contents, holdings, or possessions, as recent *accessions* to a library or a museum (that is new books, new paintings, or the like) 'The greatest *accession* of positive knowledge has come in our own time' (*Inge*)

additive. Summative, *cumulative accumulative
Ans. Aggregative conglomerative, agglomerative (see corresponding nouns at AGGREGATE) constituent component, elemental (see corresponding nouns at ELEMENT)

addle. Muddle bemuddle *confuse, fuddle befuddle
Ans. Confound dumfound nonplus bewilder (see FUS -- ize flabbergast astound (see SURPRISE) flus-

enliven

person in recognition or in order to obtain recognition
Address usually implies formality and an ulterior purpose it also frequently suggests length of speech or communication, as, to *address* prayers to God or a petition to Congress, how does one *address* a governor? 'It was Franklin, the thick chief mate, who was *addressing* him'

stresses ceremoniousness or observance of courtesies demanded by custom 'The wife of his brother... must be saluted every day, but his paternal and maternal kin

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

Ana *Speak (to), talk (to), converse (with) court. woo
(see **INVITE**)

address, n 1 *Tact, savoir-faire poise

Ana Dexterity, facility, ease, *readiness adroitness
cleverness (see corresponding adjectives at **CLEVER**) *gra-
ciousness, affability (see corresponding adjectives at
GRACIOUS) suavity, urbanity, diplomacy (see corre-
sponding adjectives at **SUAVE**)

Ant. Maladroitness *gaucherie* — **Con.** Awkwardness
clumsiness ineptness (see corresponding adjectives at
AWKWARD) boorishness, churlishness (see correspond-

animadvert.

*Expert, wizard, artiste, dab, dabbler, artist,

angler. — **Con** Dabbler, tyro, *amateur, dilet-

teulle apprentice, *novice, probationer

adept, adj *Proficient, skilled, skillful expert

Ana. *Conversant, versed efficient, *effective *dex-
terous adroit, deft, least competent, *able, capable
qualified

Ant. Inadent, inept bungling — **Con** Amateurish,
dabbling dilettantist (see corresponding nouns at **AMA-
TEUR**) *awkward clumsy, maladroit.

glossaries ac ac -- -

• •

scarce, *meager, exiguous abundant, copious plente-
ous *plentiful

adhere. *Stuck cohere cling cleave

Ana *Fasten, attach, affix glue *cement adhesive

Ant Obligatory compulsory — **Con** Essential necessary (see NEEDFUL) important significant (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE)
adieu Adios *good by farewell Godspeed au revoir auf Wiedersehen bon voyage
ad interim *Temporary provisional acting supply
Ant Permanent
adios Adieu *good by farewell Godspeed au revoir auf Wiedersehen bon voyage
adipose, *m* Adipose, marrow, suet, tallow, lard designate various forms of animal fat Adipose, or the more com-

or derivative sprung (from) stemmed (from) (see corresponding verbs at SPRING)
adjoining, *adj* *Adjacent contiguous abutting tangent conterminous juxtaposed
Ana Joined connected (see JOIN *v*) attached (see FASTEN)
Ant Detached disjointed — **Con** Removed *distant remote far

of most bones Because in the long bones it contains about 95 per cent of fat *marrow* is often used especially figuratively as though it were akin to fat All the other words designate fat derived from the animal body Suet is the hard adipose tissue around the kidney or loins of beef or mutton When the suet or other adipose tissue of beef and mutton is melted and clarified it forms a very hard white tasteless substance called tallow The corresponding adipose tissue in hogs when rendered and clarified forms a somewhat soft buttery white substance called lard

adjacent Adjacent, adjoining, contiguous abutting,

be resumed where they ended except for something to the contrary in its rules of procedure when the crown or its representative prorogues a parliament or other legislative body in Great Britain or her colonies the session is ended and all bills not enacted are quashed and can be taken up only as new business at its subsequent session when a deliberative body dissolves itself or is dissolved (as a parliament dissolved by the crown) it entirely ceases to exist as it is then constituted and cannot have any further meeting or session until after an election
Ana Suspend stay postpone *defer
Ant Convene — **Con** *Summon convolve call *begin commence start
adjudge Adjudicate *Judge arbitrate
Ana Rule *decide determine settle award accord *grant *allot assign

*arbitrate
 ie (see DECIDE)
 appurtenance accessory
 appanage (see RIGHT) *ff*
 see corresponding verbs at

with rows of contiguous houses It may be used figura-

Conjuncture entreat *beg beseech implore importune
 say plead (with) appeal (to) (see under PRAYER)
 *ask bid enjoin charge *command
 not confuse adjure with abjure

adjust 1 Adjust, regulate, fix are often used interchangeably in the sense to set right or to rights Adjust always implies modification to meet a need In gen-

Abutting is usually applied to that which borders on or is in contact with something else often with the implication of the termination of one thing by the other as land abutting on the road The Battersworth yard abutted on the Allingham s for the space of one woodshed and a horse-chestnut tree (cf Austin) Tangent implies contact at a single point its use is chiefly geometrical as a line tangent to a curve tangent circles Objects are con-

juxtaposed ideas when colors are juxtaposed they become affected in hue
Ana *Nearest next successive *consecutive joining connecting (see JOIN *v*)

something in a desired condition One regulates a mechanism an arm a device an organ or the like when one uses (or serves as) the means to make it work or operate regularly uniformly or accurately thus one regulates a clock when one adjusts its mechanism so that it will keep accurate time some drugs regulate the beat of the heart by slowing it up others by hastening it until its rate of speed is normal One also regulates that which is

where *adjust* or *regulate* would be more explicit and effective as the optician will *fix* her glasses please *fix* the clock he will *fix* up matters for us In a distinctive use it implies restoration to good order or a state of repair, as to *fix* one's hair these shoes are not worth *fixing*

Ana Rectify *correct trim steady *stabilize balance *order arrange align *line range

Ant Derange — *Con* Disarrange *disorder disturb upset *dismcompose

2 *Adapt accommodate conform reconcile

Ana *Harmonize attune correspond conform accord square (see *AGREE*)

Ant Disadjust.

adjutant, *n* *Ass tant coadjutor aide aide-de-camp helper

adjuvant, *adj* *Auxiliary contributory, ancillary, accessory subsidiary subservient.

Ana Aiding helping assisting (see *AID*, *v*) supporting upholding backing (see *SUPPORT*, *v*) *effective efficient efficacious effectual

Ant Counteractive — *Con* Neutralizing negating (see *NEUTRALIZE*) obstructing hindering impeding (see *HINDER*, *v*)

Administer 1 *Administer*, *dispense* come into comparison because they are used in certain idiomatic phrases similar in wording but not always equivalent in meaning such as to *administer* justice or to *dispense* justice to *administer* a medicine or to *dispense* medicine (or medicines) to *administer* a sacrament or to *dispense* the Sacrament Historically these words have a common basic meaning to act in the capacity of a steward or by extension of one who is entrusted with the right use of

object of the verb is an abstraction such as justice or charity The citizens disliked the rule of William [the Conqueror] on account of the strict justice which he *administered* (*Freeman*) These be the sort *—she took a fine judicial tone These be the sort to *dispense* justice They know the land and the customs of the

distribution and is therefore close to the original sense of the word

medicines who compounds them according to the pre-

dispenses alms when he manages their distribution.

2 *Execute

Ana Direct *conduct manage control

administration *Government

administrative Executive See under *EXECUTE* 11

administrator, *fem* *administratrix*, *administratrix* Executive, executor See under *EXECUTE* 2

admiration 1 *Wonder wonderment amaze amaze-ment

Ana Astonishment surprise (see corresponding verbs at *SURPRISE*) awe fear *reverence rapture, transport

*ecstasy

Con Indifference unconcern aloofness (see corresponding adjectives at *INDIFFERENT*) boredom *tedium ennui

2 Esteem respect *regard

Ana Appreciation cherishment (see corresponding verbs at *APPRECIATE*) liking loving enjoying (see *LIKE*) adoration veneration reverence worship (see under *REVERE*)

Ant Abhorrence — *Con* Loathing detestation hate hatred (see under *HATE*, *v*)

admire Esteem respect regard See under *REGARD* 11

Ana, *Appreciate value prize cherish *revere reverence venerate adore worship

Ant Abhor — *Con* *Hate loathe, abominate detest

*despise contemn scorn disdain

admission *Admittance

admit 1 *Receive accept take

Ana Allow permit suffer (see *LET*) *harbor entertain shelter lodge house

Ant Eject expel — *Con* *Exclude debar, shut out bar obstruct block *hinder

2 *Acknowledge own confess avow

Ana Concede *grant allow *assent (to) acquiesce (in) agree (with) subscribe (to) divulge disclose

*reveal

Ant Gainsay ; disdain. — *Con* *Deny, contradict negative

3 *Enter introduce

Ana Induct *initiate install *introduce insert interject interpose

Ant Exclude — *Con* Debar shut out (see *EXCLUDE*) withdraw *remove expel *eject oust

admittance *Admittance* *admission* In present usage *admittance* is mostly confined to the literal sense of allowing one to enter a local ty or building as no *admittance* *admittance* to the grounds *Admission* has acquired the figurative sense of admitting to rights privileges standing membership as *admission* of a person to the church or to the best society or of new words into the language When entrance into a building or a local ty carries with it certain privileges *admission* rather than *admittance* is used as *admission* to a theater, the admission of aliens into a country

admixture 1 *Mixture composite blend compound amalgam

2 *Admixture*, *alloy*, *adulterant* are comparable when they denote an added ingredient that destroys the purity or genuineness of a substance *Admixture* suggests the

"He had his *alloy*, like other people, of ambition and selfishness" (R. Macaulay). Adulterant, both literally and figuratively, implies the addition of that which debases or impairs a thing without markedly affecting its

times, however, it comes very close to *adore*, as a spoiled child is usually one that has been *idolized* by his parents. *Adm.* Love, dote on or upon (see *LIKE*): admire, esteem (see under *REGARD* *).

*Detest. — *Con.* *Hate loathe, abhor, abominate
sc, scorn, condemn, disdain.

admonish. Chide, *reprove, reproach, rebuke, reprimand.

Ana. *Warn, forewarn, caution, counsel, advise (see under *ADVISE*, *). *criticize, reprehend, reprobate
Ant. Commend — *Con.* *Approve: applaud, compliment (see *COMMEND*).

adolescence. *Youth, puberty, pubescence.

Ant. Senescence

adopt. embrace, espouse come into comparison

uratively one takes to one's bosom in looser use it implies merely willingness to accept, in richer use it suggests

ing the same fortunes and participating in the same experiences, as to *espouse* a friend's quarrel "Those who . . . *espouse* the cause of free literature" (Galsworthy)

Ana. Appropriate, *arrogate, usurp *assume, affect
Ant. Repudiate discard — *Con.* Reject, spurn (see *DECLINE*), renounce forswear, *abjure

adoration. Worship, veneration, reverence. See under *REVERE* *

Ana. *Honor homage, obelance praise, laud, extolling (see corresponding verbs at *PRAISE*).

Ant. Blasphemy — *Con.* Execration cursing (see corresponding verbs at *EXECRATE*) *profanation, desecration sacrilege.

adore. 1 Worship venerate, *revere reverence.

Ana. Laud, *praise, extol *exalt, magnify.

of immaterial than of material things. "Her modest looks the cottage might *adorn*. Sweet as the primrose peeps beneath the thorn" (*Goldsmith*) "The most ele-

decorate a lawn, to use inlaying as a chair *decoration*. That which ornaments is an adjunct or an accessory which sets off a thing to advantage "Whose bridle was *ornamented* with silver bells" (*Scott*) *Ornament*, especially the noun

terbalances its plainness or ugliness The eternal orbs

Ant. Disfigure — *Con.* *Deface disfigure mar, m, *injure *deform, distort, contort.

*Dexterous, deft, feat handy
le, nimble, expert, adept, skillful, skilled
effortless smooth facile *easy

droit, — *Con.* Clumsy, *awkward inept, cunning, ingenious

rewd, astute, perspicacious *intelligent, d smart artful crafty (see *SLY*)

id — *Con.* *Impassive, apathetic, phleg- upid, dull, dense

Flattery *compliment
e, laud, extollation (see corresponding verbs

full fledged.

Ana. Developed, ripened, aged (see *MATURE*, v)

Ant. Juvenile, puerile. — *Con.* *Youthful, boyish, virgin, virginal, maiden, adolescent, pubescent (see corresponding nouns at *YOUTH*).

adulterant, n. *Admixture, alloy.

adulterate. Adulterate, sophisticate, load, weight, doctor, deacon agree in meaning to alter fraudulently, especially for profit. *Adulterate*, the usual and technical term, especially when used with reference to foodstuffs and drugs, implies either the admixture of ingredients of similar appearance to increase the bulk, or of a harmful substance as a preservative or as a restorer or improver of appearance, as, to *adulterate* maple syrup with beet sugar syrup. Lime juice *adulterated* with five percent sulphuric acid; jellies with formaldehyde; peas with copper* (*V Heiser*). In its extended use, *adulterate* always implies

putting ahead. *Advance* still retains its etymological sense, though its use is confined largely to certain idiomatic phrases, as, the army was *advancing* (moving ahead to its goal or, if a definite point of view is implied, approaching) at a rapid pace, he *advanced* a step (moved a step ahead or nearer); "a row of girls . . . each with slipped foot well *advanced* [put forward]" (*Deland*); the date of opening has been *advanced* (put ahead, or nearer

— *Smith* in 1) a *little* commonly stresses the assistance more than its effect. However, the implication of moving

accounts, to *deacon* fruit (by placing the best specimens at the top of the container)

Ana. *Debase, vitiate, corrupt, pollute, defile, taint (see *CONTAMINATE*)

Ant. Refine (wine, sugar, oil, etc) — *Con.* *Improve, better

adultery. Adultery, fornication, incest designate forms of illicit sexual intercourse which are clearly distin-

an unmarried person, thus, in commerce between a married and an unmarried person, the former is guilty of *adultery* and the latter of *fornication*. Incest designates sexual intercourse between persons so closely related, that their marriage is prohibited by church or state, and usually by both.

Ana. Unfaithfulness, inconstancy, untruthfulness (see affirmative adjectives at *FATHFUL*) infidelity, disloyalty

adumbration. Shadow, umbra, penumbra, *shade, umbrage.

Ana. *Obscure, dim, vague, indistinct, shadowy

yet she only *forwarded* the marriage because she wanted to do the girl a favour' (*Belloc*) Farther, less

— *Smith* in 1) a *little* commonly stresses the assistance more than its effect. However, the implication of moving

Ant. Retard, check. — *Con.* *Hinder, impede, *re-

w, transitive verbs and as or movement) forward to a material or ideal *ey* are often employed *y* notes facing page 1.

Interchangeably, however, there are instances in which one is preferable to the other. *Advance* only may be used when a concrete instance is signified, though one may say that at a given time science made no *advance* (or *progress*), one must say that there were no *advances* (not *progresses*) in science at that time. *Advance* is preferable to *progress* when the context implies, literally or figuratively, movement ahead such as that of an army marching to its objective, the distance traveled or the rate of traveling. 'There are some who picture to them-

from a series of candidates or possibilities. "Who for preferments at a court would wait, Where every gudgeon's

isolation' (*Justice Holmes*). *Progress* usually carries literally or figuratively, implications derived from earlier meanings of a process a circuit, or a cycle, and so is preferable to *advance* when the movement forward involves these implications, as by suggesting a normal

positions of higher rank with increased remuneration

Art. Degradation reduction (in rank or status).

advantage. 1 *Advantage*, *handicap*, *allowance*, *odds*, *edge* agree in denoting a factor or set of factors in a competition or rivalry giving one person or side a position of

ment is implied. 'It [a certain trend in poetry] may prove to be nothing more than a localized and temporary disturbance of the general *progress* of poetry' (*Day Lewis*).

Ana. Develop, *mature *intensify, heighten

Ant. Recede — *Con.* Retreat, retrograde (see *RECEDE*) retire, withdraw (see *GO*)

3 *Adduce allege cite

Ana. *Offer present proffer, propose (see corresponding noun at *PROPOSAL*) broach, *express air

advance, n. 1 *Progress* (see under *ADVANCE* v 2)

Ana. *Development evolution improvement, betterment (see corresponding verbs at *IMPROVE*)

Ant. Recession, retrogression — *Con.* Retrograding retreating (see *RECEDE*)

2 *Overture, approach tender bid

Ana. *Proposal, proposition offer, proffer (see corresponding verbs at *OFFER*)

advanced, a. 1 Forward precocious, *premature, untimely

Ant. Backward — *Con.* Retrogressive, retrograde regressive (see *BACKWARD*)

2 Radical, *liberal progressive left

Ana. Daring temerarious venturesome venturesome adventurous

Ant. Conservative

advancement, n. Advancement, preferment, promotion, elevation are here compared as designating the act of

a player is often the difference between the average of a certain number of his best scores and par for the course. For instance, if the player's best score average is 78 and par is 75, the *handicap* is 3 and in a *handicap* match the player deducts three strokes from his total score. But *handicap* often (virtually always in extended use) means the exact opposite: an artificial disadvantage imposed on a superior competitor. An *allowance* is an advantageous handicap stated as a deduction of some sort. Thus in horse racing an *allowance* is a deduction from the weight that the rules require a horse to carry, granted to a horse considered to be at a disadvantage. *Odds* usually implies a material advantage as in strength, numbers or resources. It is often used of such an advantage possessed

player to the left of the dealer to have the last say), but the idea of a last say is not a necessary nor even a common implication in the extended sense of *edge*, which is little more than a slang equivalent of *advantage* or *odds*. "Here we have the *edge* on our rivals not only because of our superior location but also because we are reputedly reckless about reducing prices" (*Publishers' Weekly*)

Ant. Detriment. — **Con.** Harm hurt, damage, *injury

advantageous. *Beneficial, profitable

Ana. *Expedient, advisable useful, utilitarian (see corresponding nouns at USE).

Ant. Disadvantageous — **Con.** Detrimental deleterious (see PERNICIOUS) harmful, hurtful, injurious (see corresponding nouns at INJURY)

adventive. *Adventitious, supervenient, adventive

Ana. Acquired (see GET). external, outside (see OUTER)

Ant. Constitutional

advent. *Arrival

Ana. Coming arriving (see COME) approaching, nearing (see APPROACH, v.) appearing, emerging (see APPEAR)

Ant. Leaving, passing

adventitious. 1 *Accidental, incidental, fortuitous casual contingent

Ana. Acquired (see GET) accessory, subservient (see AUXILIARY)

Ant. Inherent. — **Con.** Constitutional, essential intrinsic, ingrained (see INHERENT) *innate, inborn, inbred

2 Adventitious, adventive, adventent, supervenient

and *supervenient* have acquired new importance through their use in very modern philosophy and psychology

That is *adventive* to a thing (especially to the mind) which comes to it as the result purely of external causes

The word is used especially to distinguish that element in a sense impression or an apprehension which is wholly external from that which is the result of the constitution of the sense organ or the mind

*Admittedly *adventive* to us is electro-magnetic influence but color is referred to the thing by *providence* (Lloyd Morgan) That is *supervenient* which occurs unexpectedly or without known

cause

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cause

Ana. *Abnormal aberrant atypical unnatural, anomalous, *irregular derived, stemmed (see SPRING, v.)

Ant. Natural normal

adventive. Adventent, *adventitious supervenient.

Ana. & **Ant.** See those at ADVENTITIOUS, 2

adventure. Adventure, enterprise, emprise (or emprise), quest come into comparison mainly when they denote an undertaking an exploit or an experience in

nation and offer. . . play to the confined powers" (Emerson) "Why fear death? Death is only a beautiful

adventure" (C Frohman) Enterprise, in its richer as well as in its thinner sense, is always applied to an undertaking (rather than an experience) or to the spirit required for such an undertaking As distinguished from *adventure*, it implies arduousness in the undertaking, and initiative, resourcefulness, and sustained energy in the one who carries it through "Ripe for exploits and mighty enterprises" (Shak) "Fresh news is got only by enterprise and expense" (Justice Holmes) "The nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise is gone" (Burke)

Emprise and quest are archaic words now used only in poetry or elevated prose Both suggest days of chivalry and romantic adventure Emprise distinctively connotes deeds of gallantry and daring "What course were best to take in this hot bold emprise" (Spenser) Quest implies a

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adverse 1 Adverse, antagonistic, counter, counteractive agree in meaning so opposed as to cause interference

suffering *poverty privation indigence destitution
Ant Prosperity — **Con** Felicity *happiness bliss
omfort (see **REST**) wealth affluence opulence
s (see corresponding adjectives at **RICH**)

1 **Advert** **revert** are sometimes confused because a similar basic meaning when they are used in reference to discourse or contemplation. **Advert** denotes to turn from the point, topic, or incident under consideration in order to take up another. In modern usage it

tune a spirit **adverse** to the existence of democracy. **Antagonistic** commonly but not invariably implies hostility

antagonistic a mass In its technical use **antagonistic** often

stream the counter influences of authority and freedom in shaping the character of youth. Counteractive on the other hand invariably implies the destruction or nullification of the thing or things opposed as prescribing physicians must know the counteractive effects of certain medicines on others. In the training of delinquents, a bad influence is dealt with by the introduction of a counteractive good influence.

Ana Harmful hurtful injurious (see corresponding nouns at **INJURY**) hindering impeding obstructing (see corresponding verbs at **HINDER**) detrimental deleterious *pernicious fatal *deadly

Ant Propitious — **Con** Auspicious *favorable benign *beneficial advantageous

2 **Adverse** **averse** are actually contrasted rather than synonymous terms though they are occasionally (now rarely) used as though similar in meaning. Etymologically **adverse** means turned to, and **averse** turned

adverting to the causes by which they have been produced (**Burke**). The distinction will be rendered more apparent by **adverting** to that provision in the second section of the constitution (**Ch. Just. Marshall**). **Revert** adds to **advert** the implication of return (either consciously or unconsciously) to a point or topic already discussed or previously in one's mind. He now drops this idea and **reverts** to his reasoning on death (**Goldsmith**).

2 *Refer allude

Ana Remark, notice note observe (see **SEE**)

*disregard overlook *neglect

Notify *inform apprise advise acquaint
forewarn caution *reveal disclose

announce proclaim broadcast promulgate

*t recount *relate *communicate impart
Con *Suppress repress conceal *hide bury

advertisement Publication announcement broadcast
casting proclamation promulgation declaration See
under **DECLARE**

of conduct. **Advice** and **advise** imply real or pretended knowledge or experience often professional or technical on the part of the one who advises and may apply to any of the affairs of life as **advice** (or to **advise**) regarding the choice of books the conduct of a business the care of poultry legal or medical **advice**. Counsel often stresses the fruit of wisdom or deliberation and presupposes weightier occasions than **advice** or more authority or a

perfect on.

Ana Admonition (see corresponding verb at **REPROVE**)
warning forewarning cautioning (see **WARN**) instruct
verbs at **TEACH**

*beneficial advantages
et cable

1 Counsel (see under **ADVICE** 1)

Admonish (see **REPROVE**) *warn forewarn caution

*induce persuade

consult *confer advise

sult *confer commune parley treat negotiate

*Discuss debate argue converse talk (over) (see
deliberate (see **THINK**))

A colon (:) groups words described in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

Con Counsel (see under ADVISE 1)

3 Notify *inform apprise acquaint advise
Ana. Tell disclose *reveal *communicate (with) im-
part (to)

advised *Deliberate, considered premeditated de-
signed studied

advocate s 1 *Lawyer counselor barrister counsel
procurator proctor attorney solicitor
2 Supporter champion, upholder backer See under
SUPPORT 2

Ana Defender vindicator justifier (see corresponding
verbs at MAINTAIN) espouser (see corresponding verb at
ADAPT) *sponsor backer promoter (see corresponding
verb at ADVANCE)

Con. *Opponent antagonist adversary assailant at-
tacker (see corresponding verbs at ATTACK) impugn-
er traverser (see corresponding verbs at PERVE)

advocate v *Sponsor uphold champion back
Ana. Defend s ifly vindicate *maintain espouse
(see ADAPT) promote forward *advance
Ana. Impugn. — Con. Assail *attack combat *op-
pose

aeon or eon Age era epoch *period
aeonian or eonian *Secular continued age-long du-
rational

Ana. Eternal immutable (see ETERNITY) *everlasting
endless perpetual perdurable *lasting

aerate Aerate ventilate oxygenate carbonate Aerate
is the general term and interchangeable with certain phrases
with any of the others the last three are specific terms
which are not (except in one instance) interchangeable
with each other Aerate means to supply or impregnate
with air or to expose to the action of air It frequently
implies a mechanical process as, to aerate soil by plowing
to aerate water from a reservoir by spraying it into the
air as to remove a flat taste to aerate sea water by agi-
tation in fresh air so that bacterial action will decompose
it It sometimes however implies a natural process as
when through fresh air that is inhaled the blood is aer-
ated in the lungs Ventilates is the term commonly used
when the introduction of air especially in large quanti-
ties with the object of purifying freshening, or cooling,
is implied as to ventilate a room by opening windows or
by mechanical means to ventilate a sea engine by means of
holes in its covering It may be used interchangeably
with aerate when applied to the blood but aerate sug-
gests rather the exposure to air and ventilation the resulting
purification More exact than either for the process is
oxygenate, since it is the oxygen in the air that is re-
quired by the blood Technically aerate and carbonate
are not synonyms, for the latter means to impregnate
with a gas or carbon dioxide Aerate (or especially aer-
ate) however used in certain designations, such as
aerated water or aerated bread where carbonated would
correctly describe the process Carbon dioxide was once
called fixed air and its appearance water and bread
impregnated with it suggest the presence of air As ap-
plied to water however aerated is distinguished from
carbonated the former being applied almost exclusively
to artificially charged waters, the latter being used also
of those naturally impregnated with carbon dioxide (i.e.,
carbonates of springs)

aerial or aërial adj *Very ethereal
Ana. Immaterial incorporeal (see MATERIAL) imper-
ceptible *unperceptible ponderable *subtle, subtle

aerial or aërial n *Antenna

aeronautics or aeronautics Aeronautics (or aéronau-
tics) aviation, aviation has to do with the operation
of a craft aeronautics and astronautics with the opera-

tion of any kind of aircraft aviation with the operation of
heavy or than-air aircraft Aeronautics is primarily a sci-
ence (as an aéronautical engineer well versed in aéro-
nautics) aviation an art or practice (as a man of long
experience in aviation) Aviation a more recent term
coined on the analogy of *nav-gation* is the science or art
of directing aircraft from point to point through deter-
mination of position course etc by methods similar to
those of navigation, as by use of the principles of astron-
omy and geometry recognition of landmarks etc

aerostat or aerostat. Aerostat (or aërostat) balloon
aerostat dirigible zeppelin blimp denote a lighter than
air aircraft An aerostat is any such craft A balloon is an
aerostat usually spherical, without means of propulsion
(other than air currents) and without means of steering
Aerostat and dirigible are in careful use interchangeable
terms for an elongated motor propelled aerostat rigid
semi-rigid or nonrigid having steering apparatus. *Dirigible*
however is the more definite term *aërial* being
sometimes loosely used for any kind of aircraft Zeppelin
originally a name for any of the large rigid dirigibles
built by Count von Zeppelin and later by the Luft-
schiffbau Zeppelin is now often applied in English to
any such dirigible of German make sometimes to any
such dirigible wherever made A blimp is a small non-
rigid dirigible

aesthete or esthete Aesthete (or esthete) dilettante
virtuoso connoisseur are comparable because all de-
scribe a person conspicuous for his enjoyment and appre-
ciation of the beautiful the exquisite or the choice
Aesthete implies highly developed sensibilities with
acute delight in beauty of color line sound texture and
the like, and violent distaste for the ugly shapeless and
discordant No woman could walk down the street with-
out risk of having her hat torn off by some aesthete
who happened to think it unbecoming (Shaw) That
most capital synthetic sense of which the modern aesthete
dreams—the sense that sees hears tastes smells,
touches all in one (Babbalanja) Because *dilettante* was
originally applied to one of a small group of artists and
writers around 1880 who won notoriety on account of
their affectations, as in dress, and the emphasis upon
decorative beauty the term often carries derogatory
connotations such as absurdity extravagance decen-
dence namby pamboyness and the like He [Mascenas]
had all the foibles of the aesthete (Buchanan) Dilettante
originally and still stresses the attitude of the lover of art
as distinguished from that of the creative artist Through
its application to amateurs who were neither thoroughly
familiar with the technique of their particular form of art
nor seriously seeking for mastery it acquired connota-
tions of dilettantism dabbling and superficiality At
present, though still often used in an uncomplimentary
sense (as, he is a mere dilettante) there is a strong ten-
dency among good writers to stress its original impli-
cation and to apply it to one who pursues an art or studies
it merely for his own delight He would always be by
nature a contemplative and a dilettante but he had had
high things to contemplate great things to delight in
(E. H. Carr) A generalization which I find myself
(with all the diffidence of an unlearned dilettante) dis-
agreeing (A. Huxley) Virtuoso a term now chiefly in
historical use in the sense in which it is here considered
was applied originally (around 1600) to a collector of in-
teresting things such as old coins, butterflies, curios and
the like Later it was limited to a collector of articles of
virtue and especially of beautiful antiquities It has also
acquired various deprecatory connotations such as fad-
dahness, trifling and the like with the word rarely
carries a modern historical use "In the retrospect we

can see that some of these *virtuosi* were on the way to become serious antiquaries (*Babbalanza*) Connoisseurs, like *dilettante* implies high appreciation of that which is beautiful in art, unlike it it implies profound knowledge and a trained taste. Because of the latter implication *connoisseur* is applied not only to one who knows a work

promised that *things* would be better in the future first *things* should come first, *things* political "More *things* are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of (*Tennyson*) These *things* are managed so well in France (*Marx*)

2 Affaire *amour intrigue liaison

Affair, *amour intrigue liaison

Simulate *assume pretend feign counterfeit

sture attitudinize pose (see under POSTURE #)

Affect, influence, touch, impress, strike, sway or less closely synonymous when they mean to or to have an effect upon a person or upon a table of a reaction Affect always presupposes a powerful enough to evoke a response or elicit

" " " " Our ear drums are affected by ten octaves at most out of the endless range of sounds (*Jeans*)

Even changes of season affect the townsman very little (*A Huxley*) Very often in addition affect implies a definite alteration or modification I am afraid Mr Darcy

aesthetic or esthetic *Artistic.

Ant Unaesthetic or unesthetic

afraid or feared. *Afraid aghast

Ans, Ant, Con See those at AFRAID 1

affable *Gracious, cordial genial sociable

Ans Courteous polite (see CIVIL) open candid *frank

*amiable obliging complaisant *talkative loquacious

*suave urbane

Ant Reserved — Con Uncommunicative taciturn

reticent *s lent curt brusque (see BLUFF) surly glum

crabbed (see SULLEN)

affair 1 Affair, business, concern, matter, thing come into comparison only when they are little more than vague or general terms meaning something done or dealt with or to be done or dealt with Some (rarely all) are used interchangeably in certain similar collocations even by good writers as it is his own affair business concern public and private affairs concerns matters business it

action or performance it often implies a process an operation a proceeding an undertaking a transaction

Seeing a book through the press is a laborious and time wasting affair (*T H Huxley*) In the plural it often denotes transactions of great importance such as those involved in the management of finances or in the carrying on of diplomatic negotiations as men of affairs He

and the mind the body The Society of Friends had

Monomaniacs having first persuaded themselves contrive to influence their neighbors (*Meredith*) Touch, here compared frequently equals affect but it often carries a more vivid suggestion of close contact or of the force of an impact and therefore variously connotes stirring arousing harming and the like He was for the first time powerfully touched by the presence of a woman (*S Anderson*) Did [ancient Greek religion] touch the conscience as well as the imagination and intellect? (*G L Dickinson*) I do not wish to do anything which may touch your credit (*Hardy*) Touch most often but impress and strike always imply a mental or emotional effect Impress usually stresses the depth and the lastingness of the effect for that which impresses is commonly that which is remembered or remarked or is worth re-

that which requires attention involves a degree of anxiety or solicitude as the concerns of state Matter usually is more objective as well as more vague than the preceding

rather than depth of impression it may even carry a hint of a swift passing as the remark struck him as extremely acute Such sweet neglect more taketh me Than all the adulteries of art They strike mine eyes but not my heart (*B Jonson*) Sway (as here compared see also SWAY) which basically means to influence differs from the latter word in always implying both the pressure or control of some force that is neither not resisted or is in itself irresistible and resulting change or fluctuation in the character of opinions etc of the person or persons concerned as the notion of capricious desires swayed by human passions and desires was incompatible

when there is a desire to be vague or inexplicit as he

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

with the idea of fixed law (*G. L. Dickinson*). Other conditions than those of classroom have swayed him [the pupil] for good or evil (*H. Swaislow*). "he is swayed by fashion by suggestion by transient moods (*Mendenham*)
Ans *Move actuate drive, impel pierce penetrate (see **ENTER**) *thrill, electrify

2 *Concern

3 Affect, effect are often a source of difficulty because both verbs imply the production of an effect and take as their corresponding noun the same word *effect*. Affect, the verb (see **AFFECT** 1) distinctively implies the action or operation of an agency rather than of an agent it therefore means to influence, as, moisture *affects* steel high prices *affect* our pocketbooks the climate *has affected* his health lie [that is, his personality] *affects* me unpleasantly. Affect, the verb (see **PERFORM**) implies the achievement of an end in view and therefore requires as its subject in the active voice an intelligent agent or the means he uses to attain his end. It therefore means to bring about as the prisoners *effected* their escape the new system of accounting will *effect* a reduction in costs. Since the noun *effect* may be applied to any result whether brought about unconsciously or consciously it serves equally well whether it names that which results from the influence of one thing upon another or from directed effort.

affectation. *Pose air mannerism

Ans. *Pretense pretension pretentiousness, ostentation pompousness (see corresponding adjectives at **SHOW**)

Ant. Artlessness — **Con** Naturalness, simplicity in genuineness naïveté, unapostrophication (see corresponding adjectives at **NATURAL**)

affecting, *adj* Touching *moving pathetic poignant impressive

Ans Stirring rousing rallying (see **STIR** *) distressing troubling (see **TROUBLE**, *) *pitiful piteous, pitiable

affecting 1. *Feeling emotion passion sentiment

Ans Propensity *leaning penchant *predilection bias inclination disposition (see corresponding verbs at **DIRECT**)

Ant Antipathy — **Con** Aversion (see **ANTIPATHY**)
 *hate hatred

2 Love *attachment

Ans Devotion piety *fidelity liking doting on, enjoying (see **LIKE**, *) tenderness warmth sympathy (see corresponding adjectives at **TENDER**)

Ant Coldness — **Con** Coolness, frigidity (see corresponding adjectives at **COLD**) hate detestation, hatred abhorrence (see under **HATE** *)

affecting 2. *Disease malady complaint, distemper ailment.

Ans Attack, access paroxysm (see **ATT**) sickness illness (see corresponding adjectives at **SICK**) disorder derangement (see corresponding verbs at **DISORDER**)

affectation. *Loving devoted fond doting

Ans Ardent, fervent, passionate (see **PERASPOVE**)
 *tender sympathetic, warm

Ant Cold undemonstrative — **Con** Apathetic *impassive stolid

affiance, *n* *Engagement betrothal, espousal, sponsalia

affidavit. Deposition, testimony *evidence

affiliated. Allied *related kindred cognate

Ans. Dependent succursal. *subordinate

Ant Unaffiliated. — **Con** Independent *free, autonomous.

affinity 1. *Kinship consanguinity cognation, generation, emanation.

Ans. Relation or relationship connection (see corresponding verbs at **JOIN**)

Ans analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

2 *Attraction, sympathy

Ant Diffinity — **Con** Repugnance repellency or repulsion abhorrence (see corresponding adjectives at **REPUGNANT**) *antipathy, aversion.

3 Resemblance. *likeness similarity similitude analogy

Ans Agreement, conformity correspondence accord (see corresponding verbs at **AGREE**)

affirm 1. **Aver** avow, protest avouch declare *assert warrant predicate

Ans Asseverate *swear depose attest *certify vouch for witness state (see **RELATE**)

Ant Deny — **Con** Contradict negative traverse gainsay (see **DEIN**) dispute debate (see **DISCUSS**)

2 *Swear asseverate depose depone testify

affirmative. Affirmative, positive cause difficulties in their extended use since each term has negative for its opposite and since both words may qualify identical or similar nouns. The distinctions are not clearly fixed but tendencies in good usage may be noted. In general affirmative implies denial as its opposite and positive, negation, or the absence of truth realty or actuality. That which is not affirmative may be destructive that which is not positive may be null or nugatory. Hence an affirmative philosophy either affirms accepted principles or establishes new ones and so is opposed to negative philosophies such as skepticism and nihilism. A positive philosophy (this often equals positivism) deduces its principles from that which is evident to the senses or is from the common sense point of view regarded as real and factual. Metaphysics is from the positivist a point of view a negative philosophy. An investigation has an affirmative result when it confirms the hypothesis of the investigator it has a positive result if something definite is discovered whether the result proves or disproves the hypothesis. A person may be said to exercise an affirmative influence when he strengthens or improves that which exists or develops something better to take its place. he may be said to exert a positive influence when he affects others in definite concrete ways. A defeatist may exert a very positive influence which cannot be described as affirmative an optimist's attitude is affirmative but it often fails to exert a positive influence.

Ans Effective, effectual efficacious

Ant Negative — **Con** Destroying demolishing (see **DESTROY**) abolishing annihilating extinguishing (see **ABOLISH**)

affix 1. *Fasten attach fix.

Ans Append *add subjoin annex *stick adhere glue *cement

Ant Detach — **Con**. Disengage (see **DETACH**) *remove withdraw

afflatus *Inspiration enthusiasm, fury furor frenzy

afflict. Afflict, try, torment, torture, rack, grill agree in meaning to inflict upon a person something which he finds hard to bear. Anything or anyone that causes pain disability suffering acute annoyance irritation or emotional harassment may be said to afflict a person as he is afflicted with heart disease blindness afflicts many aged persons she is afflicted with shyness. O how this discord doth afflict my soul (*Shak*). He who afflicts me knows what I can bear (*H. Ordworth*). Any affliction or any person or thing that imposes a strain upon one's physical or spiritual powers of endurance or tests one's stamina or self-control may be said to try a person, his body his soul his character or the like as, a trying situation his trying temper. The great heat of the sun and the heat of hard labour try the body and weaken the digestion (*R. Jefferies*). Any affliction or any person or thing that persecutes and causes continued or repeated

acute suffering or annoyance may be said to torment one as recurrent stomach pains *torment* him he is *tormented* by his suspicions bullies *torment* smaller boys the horses are *tormented* by flies I wish you would not talk like

said to torture one as to *torture* prisoners of war An

beyond endurance and in a manner suggestive of the excruciating straining and wrenching of the body on the rack an ancient instrument of torture may be said to rack a person as *racked* with pain he is *racked* by doubts of his friend's loyalty to be *racked* by demands from every quarter Vaunting aloud but *racked* with deep despair (Milton) How on earth can you rack and harry

alleviation (see corresponding verbs at RELIEVE) joy
delight *pleasure
affluent Wealthy *rich opulent

clime
affranchise Enfranchise liberate emancipate manumit
*free release deliver discharge

Ant Enslave

affray, v *Frighten fright affright scare alarm terrify
terrorize startle

Ana, Ant, Con See those at AFFRIGHT

affray, n Fray fight combat conflict *contest

Ana *Brawl row fracas melee rumpus *encounter
skirmish brush dispute *argument controversy

affright, v *Frighten fright affray scare alarm terrify
terrorize startle

(see INFORM)
affront, v *Offend outrage insult

Ant Gratify (by an attention) — Con Humor *Indulge pamper flatter compliment (see corresponding nouns at COMPLIMENT)

affront, n Affront, insult, indignity agree in denoting a speech or an action having for its intention or effect the dishonoring of a person a cause an institution or the like An affront is a designed usually an open mark of disre-

SHAMELESS)

Ant Gratification — Con Deference *honor homologation *compliment flattery

BRAVE)

2 *Fearful apprehensive

Ana Alarmed scared (see FRIGHTEN) timorous *timid

Ant Unafraid sanguine — Con *Cool composed

*perturbable collected *confident assured sure

sh Anew *again encore anon

*Abaft astern

Ant After behind rear back *posterior hind

Ant Fore — Con *Before afore ahead forward

after, prep adj adv After, behind are synonymous ad

verb

only conveys no suggestion of precedence in order of following but it may by stressing pursuit even obscure its common implication of success on thus to run *after* a person is to attempt to overtake him When as often happens *after* is used with verbs of rest the implication of movement or sequence is rarely lost but rather is transferred to the object or is to be gathered from the context thus one stays *after* the others (who have left)

one looks
r the
group

-ative policies methods solutions etc., set up for

position in argument, or support of the negative
they argued the measure pro and con

than *behind* and is the required choice when only subsequence is implied, as, who ruled after James I?, after one o'clock, no one may leave the room. When *behind* is used in this connection, it usually implies a time when someone or something is in accord or in touch with a system.

Ant. Before. — **Con.** Forward, ahead, afore (see **BEFORE**).

after, ad. Hinder hind, rear, *posterior, back.

Con *Preceding, antecedent, prior

altereffect. *Effect, consequence result aftermath, sequel outcome, upshot, issue event

■ **aftermath.** Sequel, consequence, result, aftereffect.
*effect, issue, outcome upshot, event

again. Again, anew, afresh, anon, encore agree in meaning once more or another time. In ordinary use again

11

usually, especially at intervals. Sometimes *again* implies return as in response or reaction, as he is himself *again*. "No mystery at all you loved, Were loved *again*" (Browning) knew and afresh both imply repetition.

Through the lost look of *deceit*, is cunning and sly"
(*Ilfordsworth*)

Ant. Youth

2 *Age, majority* are synonymous when they denote the time of life when one attains one's full civil rights and becomes independent of guardianship. *Age*, in this sense, is to be found chiefly in idiomatic expressions such as (to) come of age, he is under age (or, not yet of age). In other contexts, *full age* or *legal age* is the usual designation. In most English-speaking countries this age is fixed by common law for both men and women at twenty-one years, but in some States of the United States full age is fixed for women at eighteen years. In many other countries twenty-five years is the accepted full age. *Majority* is the

ephemeral fleeting evanescent, transitory passing

*brief short *temporary temporal

1 - - - - -

1 - - - - -

2 - - - - -

3 - - - - -

at ACT) activator energizer (see corresponding verbs at VITALIZE) performer executor or executive (see corresponding verbs at PERFORM)

Anf Patient

2 Agent, factor, attorney, deputy, proxy are here compared mainly in their general senses in which they agree

executive (Ch Just Marshall) Let every eye negotiate for itself And trust no agent (Shak) Factor was once a near equivalent of agent differing from it chiefly in implying delegated authority to act "Some of us have mingled sums To buy a present for the emperor, Which I the factor for the rest have done In France" (Shak) In present use factor is chiefly employed as a designation for a landlord's agent (see STEWARD) or for a commission merchant on a large scale who is delegated either to buy or to sell for his clients as a wool factor a flour factor It is also used specifically to name the official in charge of one of the Hudson's Bay Company's trading posts Attorney, now chiefly used as a designation for a professional legal agent (see LAWYER) once was applied to one who performed the personal offices of another who was absent incapacitated or unqualified for the work I will attend my husband be his nurse for it is my office And will have no attorney but myself (Shak) This sense still survives in English but in a narrower application to a person legally delegated to transact certain specified business for another who is absent or otherwise disqualified Such a person is

powers of a superior such as a sovereign a chief executive in a department of government or the like Almost always also it connotes responsibility to the person whose powers are deputed rather than to the state the people or the like thus the governor general of Canada or Australia may appoint deputies to exercise his powers or functions locally or temporarily a vicar general is a deputy of a bishop Proxy implies a substitution of persons when a promise or pledge is solemnly made or a

Anf Lord master

agglomerate or agglomeration. Conglomerate con

n
corresponding verbs
ending verb ACCURU

*intensify elevate

Anf Beattle — Con Minimize depreciate, disparage
*decey detract from derogate from

aggravate 1 Heighten *intensify enhance

EASE)

*irritate provoke rōd peeve nettles
pset disturb (see DISCOMPOSE) vex, irk
incense infuriate

— Con *Pacify, placate mollify tran
e correspond ng adjectives at CALM)

*Sum total whole number, amount

Anf Individual particular

2 Aggregate, aggregation, conglomerate, conglomerate, agglomerate, agglomeration agree in denoting a mass formed by parts or particles that are not merged into each other Aggregate and aggregation always imply the formation of a whole but without the blending or the organic union of its constituents thus sandstone is a natural aggregate of several minerals such as quartz and

national units (p 11 Page) In geology agglomerate designates a rock aggregate composed of irregularly shaped fragments scattered by volcanic explosion and distinguished from conglomerate an aggregate composed of rounded waterworn stones

Ana Union *unity integrity unification consolidation (see corresponding verbs at compact) complex

*system organism network

Anf Constituent

aggregation *Aggregate conglomerate conglomerate agglomeration agglomeration

Ana & Anf See those at AGGREGATE 2

ad

ve nouns

ve TRES-

3 Oeconomus factor *steward reeve wenschal major domo.

PASS

Anf Resisting repelling

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

2 Aggressive militant assertive self assertive pushing
are here compared as applied to persons their disposition
their acts and the like and as meaning conspicuously or
obtrusively active or energetic. Aggressive implies a dis-
position to assume or maintain leadership or domination
on some men by bullying some men by indifference to
others rights but more often in current use by self

any kind of job—mayor, floor walker, professor or secretary of a peace conference—he must be *aggressive* (*Gravdient*). Militant like *aggressive* implies a fighting disposition but unlike it seldom conveys a suggestion of self-seeking. In modern nontechnical use *militant* usually implies extreme devotion to some cause, movement or institution and energetic and often self-sacrificing prosecution of its ends as *militant feminism* a *militant* church or churchman. The cause of reform slowly went on gaining adherents—most of them

(Bennett) The soap maker an *assertive* positive man
(S. Anderson) Self assertive usually adds to *assert* the
implication of bumptiousness or undue forwardness as
self assertiveness is incompatible with co-operativeness
Pushing when used without any intent to deprecate
comes very close to *aggression* in the current sense of the
latter however the word is more commonly a derogation

neering imperious fighting combat ing or combative
(see corresponding nouns at CONTEST)

agree 1 *Assent accede consent acquiesce subscribe

Ans *Grant concede allow accept *receive admit

*acknowledge

Ant Protest (against) differ (with) — *Con* *Object kick expostulate remonstrate *demur balk jib *oppose resist withstand

2 Agree, concur, coincide are comparable when they mean to come into or to be in harmony regarding a matter of opinion a policy or the like Agree implies unison in thought or a complete accord even if the context suggests previous discussion the word usually indicates that argument is ended as this is a point upon which all persons agree If two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask it shall be done (Matthew xviii 19) Concur usually implies reference to a specific or definite agreement particularly one arrived at by a vote or expression of opinion and made the basis of future action the starting point of a discussion or the like I will presume that Mr Murry and myself can agree that for our purpose these counters [terms] are adequate and concur in disregarding [objections to them] (T S Eliot) Coincide implies an agreement amounting to complete identity of opinion Only occasionally however in current use do persons coincide more frequently opinions judgments wishes and the like coincide Whether we

ness of events as the fall of Granada and the discovery of America coincided (see *coincident* under CONTEMPORARY)

Ans *Unite co-operate conspire collude (see CONNIVE)

Ant Differ disagree — *Con* *Contend fight battle dispute argue debate (see *discuss*) quarrel wrangle squabble bicker (see under *quarrel* #)

3 Agree, square, conform accord, comport harmonize correspond, tally, jibe (or gibe) come into comparison when they mean to exist or go together without conflict or incongruity One thing agrees with another when their comparison or association reveals no discrepancy no inequality no untoward effects or the like as the conclusion agrees with the evidence the two accounts

ment between the two as to force facts to square with

My views of conduct conform with what seem to me the implications of my beliefs (T S Eliot) One

former measures up to the standard set by the latter or

with) another when however far apart or however close the two things may be they belong together because they match each other, or complement each other or answer to each other Sometimes correspond implies

another when the correspondence is so close that they either as in very discriminating use complement each other or agree with each other Pain and pleasure no more tally in our sense than red and green (Browning) Jibe is a colloquial word much used in the United States as equivalent to agree or sometimes to harmonize and sometimes to accord as his actions do not yibe with his

r(from) — *Con* Negative counteract *neutralize *nullify

Grateful pleasing *pleasant gratifying

Ans *Comfortable easy restful reposeful *delightful delectable attractive charming alluring (see under *attract*)

Ant Disagreeable — *Con* *Repugnant repellent obnoxious distasteful *hateful abhorrent abominable odious *offensive loathsome repulsive.

agreement Agreement accord understanding are here

reconciliation of differences Agreement is the most positive word it usually implies a final settlement of terms An agreement may or may not be put into writing as in the form of a contract concordat or treaty it may or

execution of such an accord bars further litigation understanding is the least binding of accepted settlements If the term is used to denote the final stage in a negotiation or in settlement of a dispute it implies the existence of definite engagements or the exchange of promises and dependence on the honor of the parties to the agreement for the keeping of such engagements or promises

Ans Pact entente concordat convention cartel (see

istic bucolic geponic georgic *rural pastoral

1 *Agrarian

Agriculture, farming husbandry agree in indicates place of treatment of each group

husbandry such as horticulture forestry dairying sugar making beekeeping and the like specifically it stresses knowledge of the chemical constituents of soils in relation to crop production (agrology) the scientific management of soil so as to promote crop production (agronomy) and the conversion of farm products such as milk hides etc into manufactured products on the farm or in close relation to it (agrotechny) Farming the term in common use has never lost its emphasis on land devoted to the

And was not comforts me A brute I might have been but would not sink the scale (*Browning*) Pant comes into comparison with the other words only in its extended sense of Biblical or gulf As the hart pants after the water brooks so pants my soul after thee O God

usually suggests small holdings and production for the use of a household or community rather than for a distant market It often suggests more varied employments than farming such as dairying beekeeping etc and it often in general use denotes management of one's affairs especially with respect to thrift (as good husbandry bad husbandry)

agrology See AGRICULTURE

agronomy See AGRICULTURE

agrotechny See AGRICULTURE

ahead Forward *before afore

Ant Behind — **Con** *After *abaft aft astern

aid, e *Help assist

aid, e *Help assist

say endeavor try

aim *End goal objective purpose *intent on object intent des gn

Aim Aspirat on *ambition *effort exert on pains trouble

aim *End goal objective purpose

envelope of the earth or a similar gaseous envelope of any celestial body as the atmosphere of Mars more loosely it is applied to the part of a which permeates a particular place as the heated atmosphere of a room Ether

SUPPORT

Ant Impediment — **Con** *Obstacle bar obstruct on restrain curb check (see corresponding verbs at RE STRAIN)

aide or aid *Assistant adjutant a de-de-camp coadjutor helper

aide de camp A de adjutant *assistant

algette *Egret

ail *Trouble distress

Aim *Afflict try *annoy vex irk bother

Con *Comfort solace console *relieve assuage alleviate mitigate

ailment Affection malady *disease complaint dyspepsia

aim *1 Point *direct level train lay

Aim Turn bend *curve twist

2 Aim aspire pact often convey the same meaning to have aim

aim (ing) Let honour and keep honour

aim Aim at at higher honour (*Browning*)

especially when followed by an infinitive

Aim analogous words. **Ant** antonyms

onymous with *airport* and is being replaced by it. *Air-*
field in strict usage is applied only to the part of an air
port where aircraft land and take off.

as her *airiness* increased her admirers decreased in

(Scott) Aerial in its figurative sense is now found chiefly

surrounding the earth but the rarefied air once believed
to fill the heavenly regions. Hence it almost invariably
imputes a celestial or supramundane character to the
person or thing it qualifies. Sometimes it suggests an
unearthly translucency. *Fue without heat flicker*
ing a red gold flame ethereal and insubstantial

times he [Joubert] tends to fall into excessive subtlety to
be too vaporous and *ethereal* (Babbitt)

Ana Tenuous rare *thin delicate dainty exquisite
(see CHOICE) light volatile frivolous (see corresponding
nouns at LIGHTNESS)

Ant Substantial — *Con* *Massive massy bulky
monumental *material corporeal physical solid hard
*firm

aisle. *Passage passageway ambulatory corridor

akin *Similar alike like analogous comparable paral-
lel homogeneous uniform identical

Ana *Related kindred cognate allied corresponding
agreeing harmonizing according conforming (see
AGREE)

Ant Alien — *Con* Foreign extraneous (see EXTRIN-
SIC) divergent separate *different

alacrity. *Celerity legibility

Ana Eager desire avidity anxiety (see corresponding ad-

Indifference unconcern aloofness (see corresponding ad-
jectives at INDIFFERENT)

Alarm, a variant of *alarm* is now chiefly archaic or
poetic except in its occasional application to the mech-
anism or apparatus that sounds an alarm. *Tocsin* is either
an alarm sounded by bells usually from the belfry of a
church or more often the bell or bells sounding an
alarm. *The loud *tocsin* tolled their last *alarm* (Camp-
bell) *Alert*, a military term for a signal to be on guard
and ready for an attack is now chiefly used of a warning
as by a siren of an imminent gas or bomb attack and
serves as an order to equip oneself with a gas mask as
to sound an *alert*

*Fright *fear panic terror horror dismay dread
consternation trepidation

Ana Frightening scaring startling (see FRIGHTEN)
on perturbation upset (see corresponding verbs
ONPROSE)

*Assurance composure — *Con*. Calmness tran-
quility serenity (see corresponding adjectives at CALM)
assurance self assurance (see CONFIDENCE) *equi-

anage fro do

*Frighten fright scare startle terrify

Ana Appall daunt horrify *dismay *surprise

astound amaze astonish

Ant Assure relieve — *Con* *Comfort solace con-
sole

alrum *Alarm tocsin alert

although *though

*Magic thaumaturgy wizardry sorcery
witchcraft

adj Alcoholic spirituous, ardent, hard
comparable when they are used in reference to
and denote containing ethyl alcohol. Alcoholic
general of these terms does not indicate the

amount of alcohol present or whether it has been ob-
tained by fermentation or by distillation as beer wine
and whisky are alcoholic beverages. Spirituous signifies
the presence of alcohol as the result of distillation and
suggests a comparatively high proportion of it as
brandy is a *spirituous* liquor distilled from wine. *Ardent*
now used only in the phrase *ardent spirits* adds to
spirituous the suggestion of the burning sensation expe-
rienced upon drinking beverages such as brandy rum
whisky having a high alcoholic content. *Hard* (in this
meaning an Americanism) also is very close to *spirituous*
in meaning and is commonly used in the phrase *hard*
liquor which is distinguished from soft beverages and
from light wines beer and other beverages of compar-
atively low alcoholic content. *Hard* cider is cider that has
two to eight per cent of alcohol as the result of fermenta-
tion. *Strong* is sometimes equivalent to *alcoholic* usually
however it implies a comparatively high alcoholic con-
tent as *strong beer* *strong drink* *strong liquor* *Hard* and

notoxic
insomniac sol-

arol embrace

t of each group

ale *Beer stout porter, lager bock.
alert, adj 1 *Watchful wide-awake vigilant
 Ana *Agile, dumble brisk wary circumspect *cautious
Ant Supine — Con Heedless *careless unconcerned aloof detached *indifferent
2 Clever *intelligent smart bright quick witted brilliant knowing
 Ana *Sharp keen acute *quick ready prompt apt *shrewd perspicacious
Ant Slow (*initially*) — Con *Languid lackluster callidities *lethargic sluggish *stupid dull dense
alert, n *Alarm alarm tocsin
alfresco *Outdoor open air plein air
alias, n *Pseudonym nom de guerre allonym incognito nom de plume pen name
alibi, n Excuse pretext plea *apology apology
Alia Explanation justification rationalization (see corresponding verbs at EXPLAIN)
alien, adj Foreign extraneous *extrinsic
Alia External exterior outside (see corresponding adjectives at OUT) adventitious incidental *accidental *repugnant repellent abhorrent incompatible incongruous *inconsonant
Ant Alia assurable — Con *pertinent germane compatible *congenial kindred cognate *related
alien, v Alienate *transfer convey deed
alien, n Foreigner *stranger outlander outsider immigrant émigré
Alia Citizen — Con Subject national (see CITIZEN) native aborigine (see under NATIVE *adj*)
alienate 1 Alien *transfer convey deed
2 *Estrange disaffect wean
Alia Convert proselyte proselytize (see corresponding nouns at CONVERT) *separate part sever sunder divorce
Ant Unite reunite — Con Reconcile conform accommodate adjust *adapt associate link *join
alienation Derangement *aberration
Alia *Insanity lunacy mania dementia imbecility idiocy morosity (see primitive nouns at FOOL)
alienist Psychiatrist psychopathologist *neurologist psychotherapist psychoanalyst
alight, v 1 *Descend dismount
Con Mount *ascend scale climb
2 Alight, light land, perch roost come into companionship when they mean to come to rest after or as after a flight
 A descent or a fall Alight suggests previous movement through the air or open space as of a flying bird or a floating snowflake as skylarks alight on the ground
 The sun paused ere it should alight (Shelley) Light sometimes the equivalent of alight more often presupposes a falling or jumping than flying or floating and sometimes merely a wandering or roving as he sprang from the roof and lighted on his feet her eyes finally lighted on the object of her search. Sometimes it implies random or chance hitting or meeting You could not light upon a sweeter thing (Tennyson) Land, as here considered derives its implications from its literal application to a boat docking or an airplane grounding. Though often used interchangeably with light it is distinguishable in precise use where it connotes arrival at a destination and sometimes, though not invariably driving force or power as the airplane landed in a swamp he fell headlong and landed on his face his blow landed in the spot he aimed at he has landed where he hoped in an executive position. Perch and roost, in literal use, imply alighting of birds but perch suggests

settling on something elevated to which the claws may

of roosting fowls (as boys roosting on the rail of a fence) or as a vulgar synonym for sleep or go to bed as it is time for all of us to roost (or go to roost)

Con *Rise arise soar ascend rocket

align or aline *Line range array

Alia *Order arrange marshal regulate fix *adjust

Con *Disorder disarrange derange unsettle

alike Like *similar identical homogeneous uniform akin analogous comparable parallel

Alia *Same selfsame equivalent identical

Ant Different — **Con** *Distinct separate *different divergent d verse disparate various

aliment *Food pabulum nutriment nourishment

conscious sprightly being existing *see BE
Ant Dead defunct — **Con** Lifeless inanimate deceased (see DEAD) inert *inactive torpid comatose (see LETHARGIC)

2 *Aware awake sensible cognizant conscious

Alia Alert wide-awake vigilant *watchful *intelligent knowing quick witted

Ant Blind (*to*) anesthetic (*to*) — **Con** *Indifferent unconcerned aloof insensitive *sensible impassible
alkahest *Solvent dissolvent solvent menstruum

alkaline Alkaline, basic are closely related but not synonymous terms that are often confused. Both terms are opposites or correlatives of the adjective acid but alkaline suggests the characteristic properties of bases or alkalis as neutral zinc acids turning litmus paper blue etc as alkaline taste alkaline solution alkali is earth. Basic pertains more directly to the bases themselves implying their composition as basic salt basic dye basic rock Sodium bicarbonate is an acid salt (the opposite of a basic salt) but it has an alkaline reaction because sodium hydroxide is a very strong base and carbonic acid is a very weak acid

all, adj 1 *Whole entire total gross

Ant No

person or thing as he knows each person in the society, each book on this shelf is worth reading each person in this club must pay his share of the expense

Ant No

Alia analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

allay. *Relieve, alleviate, lighten, assuage, mitigate
Ans. Abate, lessen, *decrease, diminish, mollify, *pacify, appease *moderate, temper, attemper.
Ant. Intensify — *Con.* *Provoke, excite, stimulate

asseverate, depose, depone recite, recount rehearse, state (see RELATE)
Ant. Contravene (in law) traverse — *Con.* *Deny, contradict, gainsay, negative, impugn *disprove, refute.

vassal to his lord or sovereign or the subject relationship which such an obligation entailed. It implied that in re-

"subject" or "citizen," and instead of "lord" one speaks of "sovereign" or "government." Also the subject or

lord. Like homage it was demanded not only of the first holder of a fief but of each succeeding one; the doing of homage was the first and the swearing of fealty was the second of the steps in the process of entering into the full possession of a fief

gory is applied to a form of representation found not only in literature but also in painting and sculpture, especially decorative painting and sculpture. It evokes a dual interest, one in the story, scene, or characters presented, and the other in the ideas they convey or the significance

painting and sculpture but also in music, architecture ceremonial, pagantry, and the like. It implies an attempt to represent that which by its very nature is

sented by a nimbus enclosing a cross, and asinhood by a simple nimbus usually enclosing rays. In modern use,

employs symbolism when his images his rhythms, his words evoke ideas or emotions that escape analysis, a

Comedy or as a cloak for an attack on persons or for an

allure, *v* *Attract captivate charm fascinate take,
enchant bewitch

Alure *Lure entice seduce *invite solicit woo court

enticing tempting luring (see corresponding verbs at LURE) beguiling delusive (see corresponding verbs at DECEIVE)

Ant. Repulsive — **Con** *Offensive loathsome repugnant, revolting repellent abhorrent, distasteful obnoxious (see REPUGNANT)

allusion See corresponding verb at REFER

allusive. See corresponding verb at REFER

alluvium or **alluvion** *Wash drift diluvium silt

ally. Colleague *partner copartner confederate

Alia *Associate comrade, companion supporter upholder backer (see under SUPPORT *v*) co-operator (see corresponding verb at UNITE)

Ant Adversary — **Con** *Enemy foe competitor rival (see corresponding verbs at RIVAL) *opponent antagonist

almighty. *Omnipotent

Alia *Infinite eternal uncircumscribed potent puissant *powerful

almost *Nearly approximately well nigh

Do not confuse almost with most

alms *Plural of alms*

Alia *

*ration

alone,
forlorn

ers *li*

objective fact of being entirely by oneself, solitary connotes a sense of isolation or remoteness *Alone alone all all alone Alone on a wide wide sea (Coleridge) A mind*

with Dora only That will be rather *solitary* However I never am and never can be *alone* (T E Brown) All is bright and clear and still Round the *solitary* hill

Her life is *lone* he sits apart (Tennyson) One is *forlorn* who is woe-begone and listless because of separation from

(ten) Repair me with thy presence Silvia, Thou gentle

(IN Y SUE) *Where was I found with a

I send my desolate cry across the sea (Tennyson)

forsaken (see ABANDON) isolated secluded (see corresponding nouns at SOLITUDE)

Ant Accompanied — **Con** Attended escorted convoyed chaperoned (see ACCOMPANY) aided assisted helped (see HELP)

2 Alia, *adv* *for* *adv* *Only

aloof. *Indifferent detached disinterested unconcerned incurious

Alia Disdainful haughty arrogant *proud uninterested *disinterested cool *cold reserved reticent *silent

Ant Familiar close — **Con** Friendly neighborly (see AMICABLE) intimate confidential chummy (see FAMILIAR)

alp Peak *mountain mount

alphabetize Classify pigeonhole *assort sort

That where I am there ye may be also (John xiv 3) Every simile ought not only to be well adapted to the

Altar, shrine, tabernacle, chantry are sometimes

lorn and lone Through the coral caves where the mermaids roam And all but me have the comforts of home celebration of the Divine Liturgy It is also found in many Protestant churches A shrine is a structure before a colon () groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

Benevolent : *charitable humanitarian

egating self-denying (see correspond ng)

ver ever aye evermore forevermore

*Mixture admixture compound blend

Blend commingle merge coalesce fuse

alter *Change vary modify

Ana Ad ust accommodate *adapt qualify temper attempt (see MODERATE) *transform metamorphose convert

Ant Fix — Con *Set settle establish preserve conserve (see SAVE) *continue last endure abide persist alteration Change var at on modification See under CHANGE

Ana Adjustment adaptat on accommodat on (see correspond ng ve bs at ADAPT) transformat on metamorphos s convers on (see under TRANSFORM)

Ant Fix at on fixity — Con Permanence stability perdurability (see correspond ng adject ves at LASTING) continuance endurance persistence (see correspond ng verbs at CONTINUE)

alterative *Restorat ve

alterate v Quarrel wrangle squabble bicker spat tiff See under QUARREL

Ana F ght, *contend battle war d spute debate agitate (see DISCUSS)

Ant Concur — Con *Agree conc de, conform reconcile accommodate *adapt

alteration *Quarrel wrangle squabble bickering spat tiff

Ana F ght conflict combat *contest *d saccord d sension, contention variance strife controversy d spute *argument

Ant Concurrence accord — Con Agreement concordance (see correspond ng verbs at AGREE) *harmony concord consonance

alternate adj *Intermittent recurrent period c

Ana Alternating rotating (see ALTERNATE, v) *reciprocal correspondent complementary

Ant Consecutive — Con Successive sequent (see CONSECUTIVE)

alternate w *Substitute supply understudy double stand in pinch hitter locum tenens.

alterate v *Rotate

Ana Recur *return revert oscillate fluctuate sway wa er (see SWING)

Ant *Follos succeed

alteration \ cas t

tion

Ana Rotat on (see c

h on fluctuat on wa

swing) turning, r

TURN v) recur

RETURN v)

alternative Opt or

rection.

although *Though

altit fa

uclap)

Ana analogous word

Ana Comb nate link associate *join consolidate unify *compact

Con D s integrate crumble decompose (see DECAY) d sperse d as pate *scatte *separate part d vide

amalgamation *Consolidat on merger amanuensis Scri venter scribe *secretary stenogra

pler typ t amaranthine Fadeless deathless unfad ng *mmor

tal undy ng Ana *Everlast ng endless, never-end ng eternal (see

INFINITE) *last ng perdurable perpetual amass *Accumulate hoard

Ana Collect *gather assemble *leap pile mass stack.

Ant D s tribute — Con D s pate *scatter d perse d sponse d v de deal dole (see STRAIGHT)

amateur Amateur d lettante dabbler tyro (or tiro) come into compar son when they denote a person who

follo sa pu su t vi hout sho ng proficiency or a profes

sional purpose: Org nally amatsur denoted (and still

purpos d ng h h

sports where a techn cal d s act on bet een an amale r (one ho competes w hout remuneration) and a p ofes

often especially n contrast to experi or adepl it connotes unprofessional bungling awkwardness or incompetence

to a beginner especially a young one now does not necessarily imply youth it does however suggest comparable inexperience or audacity with resulting in competence or crudeness It may be fancy on the part of a *tyro* in music to suggest that a change from poetry to prose occurs when Beethoven introduces in the last movement of the Choral Symphony a subject in words (*S Alexander*) A noble theme! the *tyro* cried And straightway scribbled off a sonnet A noble theme the poet sighed I am not fit to write upon it (*C Wells*)

Ana *Novice apprentice probationer

Anf Professed expert — *Con* Adept wizard dab dabbler virtuoso (see *EXPERT*)

amative Amorous amatory *erotic

amatory *Erotic aphrodisiac amative amorous

amaze, *v* Astound flabbergast astonish *surprise

Ana Dumbfound bewilder confound nonplus (see *PUZZLE*) impress touch strike *affect

amaze, *n* Amazement *wonder wonderment admiration

Ana Bewilderment dumbfounding confounding mystification (see corresponding verbs at *PUZZLE*)

amazement Amaze *wonder wonderment admiration

Ana See those at *AMAZE* *n*

amazon *Virago termagant

ambassador or *embassador* Ambassador (or *embassador*), legate, nuncio, minister, envoy, internuncio are here compared only in their technical senses with reference to their order of precedence as fixed by international regulations All designate a diplomatic agent serving his

entitled to the same honors as would be accorded to the head of the government were he present in person An *ambassador* is almost always a resident agent though sometimes the term is applied to one who goes on a special mission as the chief executive and diplomatic agent In this case he may be called an *ambassador at large* The comparable diplomatic agents of the pope are called *legate* and *nuncio*, the difference between them being that a *legate* goes on a special mission and is clothed with

commonly however, it suggests the use of a word or phrase rather than a construction that may be taken in either of two senses Where no ambiguity arises the word *polygon* may be used to refer either to the broken line or to the part of the plane enclosed by it (*R R Smith* *Beginners Geometry* 1931) *Ambiguity* does not in itself suggest intentional lack of explicitness when that idea is to be conveyed or when an attempt to mislead or (less often) an indifference to accuracy in statement is to be suggested equivocation is the preferable word The first cardinal sin from the logician's standpoint is *equivocation* Thus Hobbes has declared that in all discourses wherein one man pretends to instruct or convince another he should use the same word constantly in the same sense (*The Kenyon Review*)

Equivocation is half way to lying (*Penn*) But *equivocation* often specifically implies the use of a word that is

dressings *Tergiversation*, a less common word stresses a shifting of senses especially of a word or words important to one's argument It always implies evasion and looseness of thought sometimes it connotes intentional subterfuge and often in current use a low standard of intellectual honesty Humanism depends very heavily I believe upon the *tergiversations* of the word *human* and in general upon implying clear and distinct philosophic ideas which are never there (*T S Eliot*) *Amphibology* and *amphibologism* terms used chiefly (though now rarely) in logic imply ambiguity arising from a grammatical construction which can be made to say two divergent things thus in there is no army in existence that our army can overcome there is an *amphibology* or *amphibologism* for that and our army may be construed respectively as subject and as object of can overcome or vice versa Double entendre (literally double meaning) a French phrase used more often

especially a stinging or an indelicate implication Some answer such these Parliamentary comedies the humour lay in a kind of double entendre using the phrase in an

see (*Manchester Guardian*)

ty explicitness — *Con* Clearness per (see corresponding adjectives at *CLEAR*)
specificity expressness (see corresponding *EXPLICIT*)

Equivocal cryptic enigmatic vague *ob-

is *doubtful questionable

t — *Con* Lucid perspicuous *clear ex

specific categorical (see *EXPLICIT*)

pass *circumference perimeter periphery

circuit

pal diplomatic agent of the second rank equivalent to an envoy extraordinary or minister plenipotentiary An agent of the third rank called more fully minister resident transacts diplomatic business for his government in

ambition Ambition aspiration pretension agree in meaning strong desire for advancement Ambition has personal advancement or preferment as its end It may

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

aspirations must be nipped in the bud *Pretension* (see also CLAIM PRETENSE) was once preferred to *aspiration*

Ana. Urge *ven* lust *desire eagerness avidity keenness anxiety (see corresponding adjectives at EAGER) spur goad incentive *motive

Con. Contentment satisfaction (see corresponding verbs at SATISFY) resignation *patience indolence fauance, sloth (see corresponding adjectives at LAZY)

Ambitious 1 *Ambitious* *emulous* agree in meaning extremely desirous of something that will give one power fame success riches or the like *Ambitious* usually im

equal or surpass another or all others in older use it often implied envy or covetousness but in modern use it suggests rivalry or the spirit of competition. Men of *ped* gree *Emulous* always of the nearest place To any throne except the throne of grace (*Couper*) *Ana.* *Eager avid anxious keen aspiring panting aining (see ADRY) daring venturous venturesome *adventurous

Ant. Unambitious — *Con.* Anathatic *nhleemot*

vous *wh* *ch* is either so far beyond what can with certainty

as *utopian* schemes for the eradication of the reformers started out with an *ambit* *ous* pro- ch its critics called *utopian* time has shown is too *pretentious* dacious hold (see BRAVE) daring venturous us (see ADVENTUROUS) ostentatious *showy *dest* — *Con.* Lowly *humble *moderate

1 *Rack*, single-foot pace walk canter lope under *TROT* *n*

2 *Saunter stroll *Ana.* Luster dawdle (see DELAY) meander ramble

walk canter lope

ina, *amrita* (or *am-* their metaphorical *ns* are not definitely *is* a divine or miracu- ally the food of the ood fit for the gods applicable chiefly to id are delectable not

d vine *ambrosial* fruits (*lition*) but he upon *am-* *brosia* daily fed That grew in Eden (*G Fleiter*) *Nectar*, on the other hand is literally the drink of the Olympian gods in precise use it and its derivatives nec

eripatetic *itinerant no-

ssageway aisle gallery

bush.

bush

ade, *ambustado* agree in

warm responsive *tender kindly *kind benignant benign.

Ant Unamiable surly — **Con** Ungracious *rude ill mannered discourteous impolite *sullen glum morose crabbed dour

amicable. Amicable, neighborly (or neighbourly). friendly come into comparison when they are applied to the attitudes, acts, words etc. of persons communities and states that have intercourse with each other and when they mean marked by or exhibiting good

more of quarrel adjuster bly (3 bargain. upon good will terms of their thought lend him

more however because of connotation was acquired from scriptural uses of neighbor especially in the parable of the Good Samaritan (Wh. Ch. now of these three was neighbour unto him that fell among the thieves? — Luke x. 36) it implies the duty of helpfulness and the spirit of fellowship. He hath a neighborly charity in him (Shak.) He in a very neighborly manner admonished me (Swift) Friendly is more positive in its implications of cordiality than either of the others and also often suggests warmth of feeling as a friendly nod a friendly (or a neighborly) call a friendly state their relations are friendly Ana Peaceful *pacific peaceable harmonious concordant, accordant (see corresponding nouns at HARMONY) *social gregarious co-operative hospitable **Ant** Antagonistic. — **Con** Quarrelsome contentious *belligerent bellicose pugnacious hostile antipathetic (see corresponding nouns at ENMITY)

Amidst or Amid *Among

Amis Amis, astray are not often used interchangeably but they carry in common the meaning wrong or other wise than intended. Amis which is a failure as of an a frequently suggests to reach a stand upon the point of when we went amis nothing had happened to him Sometimes normal or usual or been previously at in the Square

along Wedgewood Street (Bennet) Astray emphasizes wandering from a predetermined path or the right way or course it usually suggests moral or intellectual errancy Lost in temptations path ye gang astray (Burns) In many an hour when judgment goes astray (Fordwicks)

Ant Wrong or wrongly bad or badly

Ant Right right

Amity *Friendship comity good will

Ant *Harmony concord accord amicableness, neighborliness friendliness (see corresponding adjectives at AMICABLE)

Ant Enmity — **Con** Hostility animosity antipathy antagonism (see ENMITY) *discord strife contention dissension conflict variance

armament Armillery munitions, *armament ordnance arms

Ant analogous words **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

amnesty. *Pardon abolition indulgence

among or amongst 1 Among (or amongst), amidst (or amid) agree in denoting surrounded or encompassed by Among, however implies with distinct

fell among

live among to

followed by a

means in the

rounds may be

objects as

She stood in

the splendor of

both among ar

jects among re

their collective

Abd el as among the faithless faithful only he

in mind the other among

he adds Fr

thinking of th

2 *Between 1

amoral Nonmoral unmoral *immoral

amorous Amative *erotic amatory

Ant Passionate fervid ardent *impassioned *enamored infatuated lustful lascivious (see LICENTIOUS)

Ant Frigid — **Con** *Indifferent aloof detached

*cold cool *impassive apathetic

amorphous Shapeless unformed inchoate *formless chaotic

Ant Unorganized unordered unsystematized (see at firmative verbs at ORDER) unshaped unformed (see affirmative verbs at MAKE)

Ant Morphous

amount, n *Sum total quantity number aggregate, whole

amour Amour, liaison intrigue, affairs, affaire are synonyms when they denote an instance of illicit love Amour is particularly applied to the illicit attachment of persons in high life it stresses passion as the motivating force and therefore often connotes transience Liaison implies duration but not necessity

amplify amplify vanguard complacency

amplify complacency smugness self satisfaction (see corresponding adjectives at COMPLACENT)

amphibology Amphibology *ambiguity equivocation tergiversation, double-entendre double entendre

amphibology Amphibologism *ambiguity equivocation tergiversation double-entendre double entendre

ample 1 *Spacious, capacious, commodious

Ant Expanded distended swelled or swollen inflated

(see EXPAND) *large big great

Ant Meager circumscribed — **Con** Limited restricted confined (see LIMIT) contracted compressed condensed shrunken (see CONTRACT) scant skimpy

evigorous spare (see MEAGER)

2 Abundant, plentiful, plentiful, copious

Ant Liberal, generous, handsome bountiful

*profuse lavish prodigal *sufficient enough adequate

Ant Scanty meager — **Con** Slimy scummy (see MEAGER)

*insufficient inadequate (see affirmative adjectives at SUFFICIENT) *stinky n greasily

amplify. *Expand swell distend dilate, inflate
Ana Develop (see **MATURE**) enlarge augment (see **INCREASE**)
Ant Abridge condense — **Con** *Shorten abbreviate
 *contract compress
amplitude *Expanse spread stretch
Ana Largeness bigness greatness (see corresponding adjectives at **LARGE**) spaciousness commodiousness capaciousness (see corresponding adjectives at **SPACIOUS**) magnitude extent, *size *bulk mass volume
Ant Straitness limitation. — **Con** Narrowness (see corresponding adjective at **NARROW**) restriction circumscription (see corresponding verbs at **LIMIT**)
amrita or amreeta *Ambrosia nectar manna
amulet Periapt charm talisman *fetish
amuse Amuse, divert, entertain, recreate are synonyms when they mean to cause or enable one to pass one's time in pleasant or agreeable occupations. Their corresponding derivative nouns amusement, diversion,

the engagement of one's attention especially during hours of leisure in that which keeps one interested or engrossed. They do not necessarily imply play or sport nevertheless especially apart from a context the words often suggest light purposeless trivial or laughter

to Britain in particular to have had a more continuous religious history (*T. S. Eliot*) Divert and diversion, on the other hand stress the distraction of the attention

mal expedients or more or less formal circumstances which are usually implied in the context as Mrs. Brown will entertain the Burtons over the weekend radio entertainers a church entertainment Entertainment is what schoolboys are now led to expect they are disappointed if the school is not a half of unbroken amusement

country recreations (*L. P. Smith*)

at **MONOPOLIZE** play, sport, *fun, jest disporting frolicking rollicking romping (see **PLAY**, v) jollity *mirth
Ant Boredom — **Con** *Tedium ennui languidness listlessness spiritlessness (see corresponding adjectives at **LANGUID**) languor, *lethargy
anachronism. 1 Anachronism, metachronism, par-

tion (see article 2 below) Sometimes it specifically implies antedating but more often it is used in reference to any mistake in chronology. Metachronism (which is now rare and often ambiguous) and parachronism designate an anachronism that involves giving a later than the true date, prochronism, an anachronism in which an earlier than the true date is indicated.

2 Anachronisms, solecism are occasionally used interchangeably as meaning something that does not properly belong to the setting or background in which it is placed and that is incongruous with it. Anachronism, in precise use always implies a mistake in associating things which

more and more a dignified anachronism with no inherent power of initiation or resistance (*Buchan*) Solecism on the other hand implies lack of concord or consonance in the association of things that do not properly (that is according to the proprieties the decencies the conventions or the like) belong together thus one who in affectation introduces foreign words into English speech commits a solecism in language a curtsy is a solecism (or an anachronism) in a modern American drawing room by eighteenth century standards Shakespeare and the

anaesthetic variant of ANESTHETIC
 analogical or analogic. *Mystical mystic cabalistic.
 *Ant. *Allegorical *Symbolical (see corresponding nouns at **ALLEGORY**) *allegorical allegoristic occult esoteric.
 Derived as

analogue Counterpart *parallel correlate

similar like alike

see **RECIPROCAL**

or parts "Star-clusters . . . so distant that even in telescopes of great power they could not be resolved" (J. N.)

a plant so that its physical structure can be studied, in extended or figurative use, one *dissects* something when one takes it to pieces and offers it for examination from

That struts and frets his hour upon the stage And then
is heard no more" (Shak.)

Analysis. Resolution, dissection anatomy breakdown
See under ANALYZE

Ana. Separation, division (see corresponding verbs at SEPARATE) disintegration, decomposition (see corresponding verbs at DECAY)

Ant. Synthesis — **Con.** Uniting or union, combining or combination (see corresponding verbs at JOIN) integration, concatenation (see under INTEGRATE)

analytical or analytic. Subtle, *logical

Ana. Acute, keen *sharp profound *deep penetrating piercing (see ENTER) organizing ordering marshaling (see ORDER, 2)

analogously applied and are distinguishable by the same implications *Analysis* and *analysis*, as a rule presuppose a personal agent and stress division for the sake of determining a thing's true nature or the inner relationship of its parts as to analysis sentence as the first of a series

apparently straightforward tale" (Quiller Couch) **Anatomy** and **anatomy** are close synonyms of *dissed* and *disssection* but are now comparatively infrequent in use

company's financial position giving a general statement of assets and liabilities with yearly income and profit and loss account, may be followed by a *breakdown* showing the status earnings etc., of each of the several departments of the business, a consolidated balance sheet is often accompanied by a *breakdown* giving a detailed statement for each of the main items involved In chemistry division into simpler substances (rather than division into elements) is implied, thus, proteins are broken down by enzymes into amino acids

Ana. *Separate, divide, part classify, pigeonhole, *assort

Ant. Compose compound construct — **Con.** *Inte-

persensitiveness,

, anarchist. See

anarchism The same distinctions extend to their respective adjectives *anarchic* (or *anarchical*) and *anarchistic* (or *anarchist*), as *anarchic* influences, *anarchic* conditions *anarchistic* influences *anarchistic* doctrines

2 Anarchy, chaos, lawlessness denote in common absence suspension breakdown or widespread defiance of government law and order **Anarchy** is the total absence or suspension of government "Beginning with an energy that inspired without shattering the forms of discipline and law it [the Athenian democracy] dissolved by degrees this coherent whole into an *anarchy* of individual wills (G. I. Dickinson) **Chaos** is the utter negation of order, as a process calculated to reduce the orderly life of our complicated societies to *chaos* (A. Huxley) **Lawlessness** signifies rather a prevalent or

only less rich in its implications than *forefather* but it is also less connotative of sentiment the land had been owned by his *forebears* for generations, his *forebears* came from Scotland around 1800

pendant

Ancestry, lineage, pedigree are often used easily as meaning either one a progenitors collectively their quality or character as a whole The never are clearly distinguishable **Ancestry**, in precise use evokes the image of a family tree

with its increase in branchings and ramifications by geometrical progression the further it ascends as only brothers and sisters have a common *ancestry* However in looser but still good use *ancestry* often suggests one's progenitors in general known or unknown a cause of pride often but sometimes of indifference or of shame

their mandates (Lowes) Cf CONFESSION REBELLION

Ant Order discipline

anathema 1 *Excommunication interdict

2 *Abomination *bête noire* bugbear

3 *Curse malediction malison imprecation

Ana Denunciation condemnation reprobatation censure (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE)

anathematize Ban curse damn *excoriate objugate

Ana Denounce condemn censure reprobate (see CRITICIZE) proscribe *sentence

anatomize Dissect *analyze resolve break down

Ana Divide *separate part

anatomy 1 Dissection analysis resolution break down See under ANALYZE

2 *Structure skeleton framework

ancestor Ancestor, progenitor, forefather, forebear (or forbear) are close synonyms meaning a person from

sons who can trace their derivation from (or back to) a common ancestor are of the same *lineage* although their *ancestry* may be widely different For this reason, *lineage* is often used as the equivalent of *race* "Though of a *lineage* once abhorred (Wordsworth) **Pedigree** is even more definite in its suggestions for it implies a known and recorded ancestry In commonest usage to have a *pedigree* is to have a distinguished or notable

parent except humorously In less precise use *ancestor* (especially in the plural) may imply kinship through collaterals or through race The gentleman will please remember that when his half-civilized *ancestors* were

to the ancestry of persons and to that of animals and plants propagated under controlled conditions.

Ant Descendants posterity

1 Anchor moor, in nautical use agree in to fix a boat or ship securely in place In general a comparatively lengthy one as, battleship

connected by a swivel to prevent interlocking (les) which fix the vessel so securely that it can as freely as a vessel held by a single anchor it not necessarily *anchor* suggests a brief stop a comparatively lengthy one as, battleship

* Indicates place of treatment of each group

from all countries were moored in the Hudson during the tercentenary celebration

2 Moor *secure rivet

Ana *Fasten attach fix affix.

anchorite or anchoress Hermit eremite, *recluse cenobite

Ana *Asceitic, mystic *religious monk friar

ancient *Old venerable antediluvian antique antiquated archaic obsolete

Ana *Secular centuries agoe long aeonian diuturnal primeval, pristine, primal, primordial (see PRIMARY)

Ant Modern. — Con *New newfashioned new fangled fresh novel neoteric modernistic current

*prevailing

ancillary *Auxiliary contributory subsidiary adjunct subservient accessory

Ana Assisting aiding helping (see HELP) secondary *subordinate succursal supplementary complementary (see corresponding nouns at COMPLEMENT)

androgynous *Bisexual hermaphrodite hermaphroditic epicene.

anecdote *Story tale yarn narrative

Ana Incident, episode event *occurrence narration relation recital (see corresponding verbs at RELATE)

anale *Apout chiasm

anemic or anaemic, Bloodless *pale

Ant Full blooded florid

anent Concerning regarding respecting *about

anesthetic or anaesthetic, ady insensative *insensible impassible

Ana *Dull obtuse *impassive apathetic stolid insensuous impermeable impenetrable *impassible

Ant Alive — Con *Aware awake conscious cognizant responsive (see TENDRE)

anesthetic or anaesthetic, n *Anodyne analgesic Ant Stimulant

anew Afresh *again anon encore

anfractuons Tortuous *winding serpentine sinuous flexuous

Ana Complicated intricate involved *complex circuitous roundabout *indirect

Ant Undeviating — Con Simple *easy smooth straightforward forthright

angel 1 Angel archangel cherub seraph are here compared as denoting literally or figuratively one of a category of celestial beings whose existence is inferred mainly from various Biblical references to them as atendants on the Supreme Being or as intermediaries between him and men. The applications and connotations of these words have been greatly affected by the representations of these beings in art and literature by which, mainly from apocryphal and cabalistic sources and by the notion of a celestial hierarchy or of nine orders of celestial beings developed in the early Middle Ages. In this hierarchy of arrangement angels stand lowest. archangels next above them in ascending order are thrones dominations virtues powers principalities (names gleaned from Scriptures) cherubim and seraphim in ordinary use angel is the inclusive term though it calls up a distinctive image (al ways more or less dependent on the individual religious and cultural background) most commonly that of a radiant winged youth. O speak again bright angel for thou art As glorious As is a winged messenger of heaven When he sits upon the bottom of the air (Shak) Very often the word suggests a disembodied spirit, an ethereal being akin to man but far surpassing him in intuitive power in refinement of feeling and in delicacy of perception as, Thou hast made him [man] a little lower than the angels

(Psalms viii 5), Tears such as angels weep (Milton)

Unless you can love as the angels may with the breadth of heaven betwixt you Oh never call it loving (E. B. Browning) Sometimes the emphasis is on function, particularly that of guiding or guarding (the guard an angel) or of ministering in time of sorrow or need. Some angel guide my pencil while I draw What nothing less than angel can exceed (Young) O woman!

When pain and anguish wring the brow A ministering angel thou! (Scott) Archangel seldom if ever carries the homelier, human connotations which are so often attached to angel the word commonly evokes the image of a lightly or princely being of unrivaled splendor and brilliance (often indicated in art by raiment or armor) Archangels are the warriors or ambassadors of heaven They are usually known by name Michael who contended with the devil (Jude 9) Gabriel the angel of the Annunciation Raphael the companion of Tobias and several others from apocryphal sources. In Milton who is responsible for many of the connotations of this term in English use the word is also a designation of Lucifer and other leaders of the fallen angels. His [Lucifer's] form had not yet lost All her original brightness nor appeared Less than Archangel ruined and the excess Of glory obscured (Milton) [Coleridge] an archangel a little damaged (Lamb) In modern use cherub evokes an image of a head with a child's face intent eyes and shoulder wings this figure is common in ecclesiastical decoration and in paintings especially of the Madonna where the cherubs eyes are fixed on the infant Jesus Though the word is often used in the Bible (frequently in the Authorized Version in a corrupt plural cherubims) it is in most passages definitely not applied to an angel in those where it has been interpreted as so applying the emphasis is upon nearness to the throne of God (or mercy seat) and upon the face and wings. Consequently in the celestial hierarchy the cherub whose gaze is fixed on God excels all other celestial beings in knowledge Cherub therefore as applied to an angel stresses watching and contemplation cherubs may soar but they do so within range of the beatific vision. Him that you soars on golden wing The Cherub Contemplation (Milton) He [a dead child] seemed a cherub who had lost his way And wandered hither twice most meet That he should stand before his God (J. R. Lowell) Seraph derives its implications from its one Biblical source (Isaiah vi) and from its being the designation in the celestial hierarchy of the spirit closest to God and excelling all others in love. In the vision of Isaiah (verse 2) each seraph had six wings with twain he covered his face and with twain he covered his feet and with twain he did fly. It also was a seraph who took a coal of fire from the altar and touched the lips of Isaiah a symbol of divine inspiration. In literary use the word lacks the concrete implications of the other terms for no clear image seems to have become associated with it. It is not wanting in connotations, however of transcendent glory ecstatic love and mystical aspiration. As the rapt Seraph that adorns and burns (Pope) We loved With a love that the winged seraph of Heaven Coveted her and me (Poe) The Seraph's face All radiant with the glory and the calm Of having looked upon the front of God (J. R. Lowell)

2 Backer *sponsor patron surety, guarantor

anger, n Anger, ire rage fury indignation, wrath agree in denotng the emotional excitement induced by intense displeasure Anger the generic term of this group names merely the emotional react on the word in itself suggests no definite degree of intensity and carries no

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necessary implication of outward manifestation as to conceal one's *anger* easily aroused to *anger* self destroying *anger*. He saw the calf and the dancing and Moses *anger* waxed hot (Exodus xxxii 19) Ire, which

(Pope) "Then my lad ye've come to tall [tell] me a hel Farmer Blize looked straight at the boy undis-
mayed by the dark flush of ire he had kindled (Meredith)
Rage adds to anger the implications of lost self-control
and of violent boiling over of feeling, it often connotes
variously a sense of frustration or temporary derange-

anger often righteous or generous anger aroused by that which one considers mean shameful or otherwise unworthy of a man or men Whose souls No honest indignation ever urged To elevated daring' (Shelley)

(Ephesians iv 26) Nursing her wrath to keep it warm

describe the external effects which in men would be produced by those passions (*E J Whately*)

Ana *Acrimony asperity exasperation irritation
provocation (see corresponding verbs at IRRITATE)

Ant Pleasure gratification forbearance — **Con**
*Patience longanimity long suffering forgiveness con

patience longanimity long suffering forgiveness con-
donation pardon (see corresponding verbs at EXCUSE)
indulgence clemency leniency (see under BOREBEARING)

especially as provoked by that which is excessively irritating and offensive. Mr. Critchlow aged and unaccustomed to interference had to render accounts of his trusteeship to this young man and was incensed' (Bennett). Magistrates and populace were incensed at a refusal of customary marks of courtesy and respect for the laws (Inge). Enrage suggests a violent display of wrath or fury. I pray you speak not. Question en

Smith) His colleagues and his subordinates had been alternately delighted and *infuriated* by his assumed reluctance to deal with any practical question (*V Sackville West*) Madden is often not distinguishable from *infuriate*. Can it be fancied that Deity ever vindictively Made in his image a mannikin merely to *madden* it? (*Poe*) At other times it implies merely excessive annoyance or vexation as *maddening* delays

angle, ν *Fish

nonious,
ure with
persons
plied to

animals (as an *angry* bull) and by extension because of some of its implications to things (as an *angry* bol or an *angry* sky). In reference to persons it implies both emotional and physical excitement usually but not necessarily, exhibited as by an inflamed countenance or inflamed words or by threatening looks or speeches.

The king is *angry* — see he bites the lip (*Shak*). The adverbial What a theme for *angry* versel (*Cowper*)! *irate* is applied only to persons or their looks acts or words — it often suggests greater exhibition of feeling than *angry* and as a rule implies loss of self-control. Ah Sir none the less, contain you nor wax *irate*! (*Browning*) Sometimes it is used half humorously to suggest the disparity between the emotion and its exciting cause.

Refractory children over whom Mr Spratt exercised an *irate* surveillance (*G Eliot*) Indignant in contrast with *irate* suggests righteousness in the anger and sufficiency of provocation Often its use imputes

However it usually connotes more justification of the anger than *irate* and more vehemence in its expression than *indignant*. Why d'd they be to me? the young man *wrathfully* exclaimed (*Afredith*). Acrimonious though sometimes still applied to a person's temper or

ANGER) offended outraged affronted (see corresponding verbs at OFFEND)

Anf Good tempered — **Con** *Amlable good natured
 *pleasant agreeable

* Woe heartache grief *sorrow dole regret
 * stress suffering dolor misery agony worry

* see CARE) *pain pang throe ache torture

torment, affliction (see corresponding verbs at AFFLICT).
Ant Relief — *Con* Comfort, solace, consolation (see corresponding verbs at COMFORT) assuagement alleviation, mitigation (see corresponding verbs at RELIEVE)
 *ecstasy rapture transport.

angular. Gaunt, rawboned, lank lanky, *lean, spare, scrawny skinny

Ang. *Thin slender, *aim *awkward, clumsy cadaverous *haggard

Ant Rotund — *Con* Plump, chubby, *fleshy stout portly

anile. *Senile, doting doted doddering, doddered

Ana *Aged old superannuated ancient venerable (see *OLD*) effeminate, womanish (see FEMALE) decrepit, declining deteriorating (see corresponding nouns at DETERIORATION).

Ant. Virginal virgin — *Con*. Maiden *youthful juvenile

animadversion. Animadversion, stricture, aspersion, reflection are comparable when they denote a remark or statement that is an adverse criticism. Animadversion, however narrowly considered (see animadversion at REMARK) implies as its motive deep-seated prejudice or ill will or a tendency to carp or cavil as given to animadversions on the clergy. Maty's animadversions hurt me more. In part they appeared to me unjust, and in part ill-natured. (*Cowper*) Stricture always implies censure which may be either ill-natured or judicious as foreign strictures on the dress looks and behavior of the English abroad. (*Arnold*) The lash of the merciless Porson [whose] strictures are founded in argument enriched with learning and enlivened with wit. (*Gibbon*) Aspersion imputes a slanderous character to the criticism. *Who by aspersion throw a stone. At the head of others but their own. (*Wier*) At Cambridge (they tell me) while you speak very well you write less expertly you will not set the aspersion down to me. (*Quiller-Couch*) Reflection often, but not invariably implies indirect aspersion or a defamatory imputation which may be inferred from what has been said. He cannot restrain himself from reflections on kings and priests when he is most contented for them. (*Ussell*)

Ana Criticism reprehension censure (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE) observation, comment, *remark captiousness, faultfinding, carping censoriousness (see corresponding adjectives at CRITICAL)

Ant Commendation — *Con* Praise laudation exaltation acclaim (see corresponding verbs at PRAISE)

*probation approval

animadverset Comment commentate *remark

Ana *Censure reprehend censure reprobate deprecate

*disapprove depreciate disparage *decey

Con Ignore disregard overlook (see NEGLECT) *commend applaud complement

Animal, *n*. Animal, brute, beast are synonyms only when they denote a creature lower than man but like him in possessing senses, instincts and appetites. Animal sometimes carries no further implications. Physiological experiment on animals is justifiable for real investigation but not for mere damnable and detestable curiosity. (*Darwin*) Very often however the word specifically implies a difference from, rather than a likeness to, man. It may be the lack of reasoning powers, or it may be the control of instincts and appetites by biological laws rather than by a will. No animal Obeys its like with strength all rule begin. The stoutest owes the pasture nicer power. Man needs To rule him than the breed of bone and thews. (*Browning*) Brute stresses the absence of faculties or powers that are distinctive marks of a human being, a superiority such as speech, intellect.

Ana analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

self-control, sensibility and the like. It is therefore especially effective in ironical use. Below my window goes the cattle train. And stands for hours along the river park. Fear cold exhaustion hunger thirst, and pain. Dumb brutes we call them' (*C. P. Gilman*). Beast is applied chiefly to quadrupeds, except for this distinction it is often not clearly distinguishable from animal as painters of beasts the beasts of the field, "like the bat, they are neither bird nor beast" (*Maryat*). Beast, however, when used in distinction to man may imply a closer likeness than brute (which stresses the difference) because it is applied to animals just below man in the scale of creatures. "When he is best, he is a little worse than a man and when he is worst, he is little better than a beast" (*Shak*).

When applied figuratively to human beings animal either throws the emphasis on purely physical qualities or implies the ascendancy of the physical nature over the rational and spiritual nature. Brute implies extreme dullness or insensibility to others pain or suffering or uncontrollable passion, beast suggests surrender to one's lower nature or sensual indulgence unworthy of a man, thus one may speak of a prize fighter as a superb animal or an unbecome as a mere animal of a cruel husband as a brute of a stupid powerful athlete as a great hulking brute and of a drunkard as making a beast of himself. Both animal and brute are also, in modern usage applied to man's lower nature often regarded as a relic from an earlier stage in the evolution of the species. His fleshly desires were strong and he was unmerciful to the animal in himself. (*J. A. Brody*) Man. The herald of a higher race. Move upward working out the beast. And let the ape and tiger die. (*Tennyson*)

Animal, *adj*. *Carnal fleshly animalistic sensual.

Ana. Physical corporeal *bodily bestial brutal (see corresponding nouns at ANIMAL)

Ant Rational — *Con* Intellectual *mental psychic apiritual (see *MOTIV*)

animalism. *Animality

Ana Sensualism voluptuousness (see corresponding adjectives at SENSUAL) lustfulness, lasciviousness lecherousness (see corresponding adjectives at LICKETIOUS)

animalistic. Sensual *Carnal fleshly animal

Ana Sensual voluptuousness *sensual lustful lascivious libidinous lecherous (see LICKETIOUS)

animality. Animality, animalism are not always clearly distinguished when they are used to denote animal nature character or springs of action on a man or in men. Good writers however, tend to prefer animality when they wish a word that suggests likenesses between men and animals rather than differences and animalism when they wish one which carries in addition all the derogatory implications of sensuality or sensualism. He disliked union with a woman whom he had never seen moreover when he did see her she disappointed him and he begat his first child in mere animality. (*E. M. Forster*) Puritanism was a natural and necessary revolt against that Naturalism which threatened to end in sheer animalism. (*Kingsley*)

Ana Vividity maleness masculinity (see corresponding adjectives at MALE)

animate, *v* 1 *Quicken, vivify enliven.

Ana *Vitalize activate energize

2 *Inform inspire fire

Ana Motivate actuate *activate *move drive, impel actuate *stir rouse arouse

Ant Inhibit. — *Con* *Restrain, curb check *irradiate thwart

animate, *adj* *Living quick, alive animated vital

Ana Physical corporeal *bodily animal *carnal
fleshy
Ant Inanimate — **Con** Lifeless *dead
animated 1 Alive *living animate quick vital
Ana *Active live dynamic vitalized energized acti-
vated (see **VITALIZE**)
Ant Inert — **Con** *Inactive passive lifeless inani-
mate *dead
2 *Lively vivacious sprightly gay
Ana Buoyant volatile effervescent (see **ELASTIC**)
*agile brisk spry nimble *spirited high spirited
Ant Depressed dejected — **Con** *Languid listless
spiritless enervated *lethargic torpid comatose
animosity Animus, rancor *enmity hostility antip-
athy antagonism
Ana Hatred hate detestation abhorrence (see under
HATE) vindictiveness revengefulness vengefulness
(see corresponding adjectives at **VINDICTIVE**) *malice
malevolence ill will spite
Ant Good will — **Con** *Friendship amity comity
friendliness neighborliness amicableness (see corre-
sponding adjectives at **AMICABLE**)
animus Animosity rancor *enmity hostility antip-
athy antagonism
Ana Ill will, spite spleen, grudge (see **MALICE**)
prejudice bias (see **PREDILECTION**)
Ant Favor — **Con** Good will countenance (see **FA-
vor**) *predilection partiality sympathy empathy (see
SYMPATHY)
annals Chronicle *history
anneal *Temper
annex, v *Add append subjoin superadd
Ana *Join unite connect link associate attach affix
*fasten
Con *Detach disengage abstract divorce *separate
part
annex, n Annex, dependence extension wing addition

its strict sense one glosses a word or phrase which is ob-
scure in meaning because foreign obsolete rare or the
like by providing its definition as in a marginal or inter-
linear note (see **Glossary** under **DICTIONARY**) or one

and are in our tongue (b. A. in Epistle prelating
Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*) The word acquired (pos-
sibly by confusion with *gloss* to give a luster to) a

comment commentate *remark.

annotation Gloss (see under **ANNOTATE**)

Ana Commentary comment observation note

*remark

announce Publish proclaim *declare promulgate
advertise broadcast

Ana Disclose *reveal divulge tell *communicate
impart

Con *Suppress repress conceal *hide bury with
hold hold back reserve (see **KEEP**)

announcement. Publication proclamation declara-
tion promulgation advertisement, broadcasting (see
under **DECLARE**).

annoy, v 1 Annoy, vex, irk, bother agree in meaning to
disturb and nervously upset a person Annoy stresses loss
of equanimity or patience as a result of being forced to
endure that which one finds obnoxious or offensive or

turbance than annoy. It often connotes a degree of anger

and therefore the same management Dependence is
rare in English but is sometimes found as a translation
of *dependance* which is the French term covering a hotel

forge shape *renew restore

anniversary, adj *Annual yearly

annotate Annotate, gloss (or *Obs* *glose* or *glose*) and
their corresponding nouns **annotation** gloss agree in
meaning as verbs to add or append comment or as
nouns an added or appended comment intended to be
helpful in interpreting a passage or text. One annotates
a text a literary work or the like when one furnishes it
with critical historical or explanatory notes (as foot-

gratify tickle

2 *Worry pester plague tantalize tease harass harry
Annoy, vex, irk, bother agree in meaning to disturb and
(see

(see

up

annua, *adj*. Annual, yearly anniversary are synonyms only, when they mean occurring or recurring once a year as *annual* yearly *anniversary* anniversary.

which relieve pain by lessening the sensibility of the nerves or by dulling the brain. Analgesic is a more scientific term than anodyne and is narrower in its application, usually being applied to any substance the effect

quash

2. Annul, abrogate, void, avoid, vacate, quash are terms chiefly in legal (but not always in technical) use meaning to deprive of validity, force, or authority. Though varying little in denotation these words are not always

usually used to dull or deaden one's senses or one's sensibility. Anodyne is frequently used as the opposite of stimulant; it suggests something that allays excitement or anticiates mental distress.

to surmise the standards of values that are fixed not by you and not by me but by time (Lover). Void, the verb is not a technical term in law but the adjective void is. That is void in law.

The phrase one of the Lord's *anointed* is commonly applied to a king especially to one who has been anointed at his coronation. It is also occasionally used of a priest who has been anointed with chrism in the sacrament of holy orders. Chrism, which denotes to anoint with chrism (that is consecrated oil) is now rarely found, as a *chrismed* child (that is a baptized or confirmed

an answer to a salute is uncertain in its nature if no details are given a *reply* to a salute usually indicates that the salute has been returned in kind and spirit. Often

anomalous *Irregular unnatural

Ana *Abnormal aberrant atypical *monstrous, prodigious singular unique peculiar *strange

Con Normal natural *regular typical *usual wonted accustomed customary

anomaly *Paradox antinomy

anon 1 *Directly immediately forthwith straight way at once right away instantly instantaneously

2 *Again encore anew afresh

answer, n Reply replication response rejoinder retort. See under ANSWER v 1

Ana Defense vindication justification (see corresponding verbs at MAINTAIN) refutation rebuttal (see corresponding verbs at DISPROVE)

Con Question query inquiry interrogation (see corresponding verbs at ASK) summoning or summons call (see corresponding verbs at SUMMON)

answer, v 1 Answer, respond reply rejoin, retort and their corresponding nouns answer, response reply (or in law, replication), rejoinder, retort agree in meaning to say or write or sometimes to do something (or that which is said written or done) in return as to a question call a request a charge or the like. One answers or makes an answer to the question call etc. or the person or thing questioning calling etc. when one gives the attention or service demanded by one's situation or office or required by courtesy as to answer a query a letter to answer the telephone the doorbell. In specific collocations the words carry more definite implications thus to answer an accusation is to give a detailed and

not to make reply. There's not to reason why. There's but to do and die (Tennyson). Who is here so vile that will not love his country? If any speak, for him have I offended. I pause for a reply. None. Brutus none. (Shak.) One rejoins, or makes a rejoinder, in the original

the expression, however in discriminating use they often indicate an answer to an unspoken question or to an objection. What are you writing? the Baronet inquired testily of Adrian after a pause. Do I disturb you Sir? rejoined Adrian (Merrell). To an abstract objection an abstract rejoinder suffices (IV James). One retorts or makes a retort to an explicit or implicit charge criticism attack or the like when one responds with an answer that is in effect a retaliation or a counter

general it is applied to the plea (often including a demurrer) of the defendant in response to the plaintiff's or complainant's allegation thus where there is a statute covering the situation a judgment by default may be entered if no answer is filed. Replication or in Scots law reply is applied to the plaintiff's or complainant's response to the defendant's answer. Rejoinder designates the defendant's response to a replication.

Ana *Acknowledge recognize *disprove refute to justify vindicate *maintain

on *ask interrogate query inquire quiz

ally

tutify fulfill

*Responsible accountable amenable

*d constrained compelled (see FORCE v)

*ordinate

*normous immense huge vast gigantic

*in colossal mammoth elephantine titan c

clopean Gargantuan Drobod ngogian

Antipathy *family hostility au

r animus

on resistance withstanding (see corre

at at OPPOSE) strife conflict variance

ontent on *discord

d comity -- Con *Agreement under

accord *harmony consonance

*Opponent adversary

Ana 1-4 *enemy rival competitor (see correspond ng

*pond

*dant

*group

Ana *Trick wile artifice *caprice freak vagary
 whim gambol frolic romp (see under PLAY ?)

2 Clown buffoon zany merry-andrew *fool jester
comic stooge comedian pantaloons

anticipate 1 Forestall *prevent

Ana Introduce *enter *foretell forecast presage
*frustrate thwart balk.

Ant Consummate — **Con** Finish complete term
nate *close

2 Apprehend *foresee foreknow d vine

Ans *Foretell forecast prognosticate foretaste (see corresponding noun at PROSPECT) look for await
*expect

anticipation Foretaste *prospect outlook

Ana Foreseeing foreknowing (see **FORESEE**) presentiment foreboding *apprehension forecast prophecy predict
(**TELL**)

Ant R
rememb

corresponding verbs at REALIZE)

antidote *Corrective check control

Ana Counteractive neutralizer (see corresponding verbs at NEUTRALIZE) nullifier negator annuler (see corresponding verbs at NULLIFY) *remedy medicine phyc

antinomy *Paradox anomaly

Anta Opposite contradictory contrary antithesis (see under **OPPOSITE** *adj.*) contradiction denial (see corresponding verbs at **DENY**) conflict variance *discord

antipasto *Appetizer hors d'œuvre amérisan

(see under ATTRACT) sympathetic compatible *consonant agreeable grateful gratifying pleasing *pleasant antipathy 1 Antagonism *enmity hostility animosity rancor animus

Ann Repugnance abhorrence repellency distaste (see corresponding adjectives at **REPUGNANT**) avoidance evasion eschewal escape (see corresponding verbs at **ESCAPE**)

Ans Taste (for) affection (for) — **Con** *Attraction sympathy *predilection partiality prepossession *attachment love

(see ENVIY) Aversion on the other hand suggests a predilection or an unwillingness to meet encounter or entertain which shows itself in avoidance or rejection rather than in hatred thus one has an *antipathy* to cats who is violently repelled by them and drives them from one's presence one has an *aversion* to cats who merely avoids contact with them

Ana . Ant . Con See those at ANTIPATHY 1

icle canon *hymn anthem

Antithetical contrary *of
nymous

Antithesis *contrary opposite*
see under **OPPOSITE** *adj*

solete antediluviana antique

asked to go elsewhere (*A Replier*) Ushering in the year with a series of calls on the most remote and the most personally *antipathetic* of our innumerable relations (*A Huxley*) In loose and dubiously correct use, the word is applied to persons (or groups of persons) as though it were the antonym of *sympathetic* in the attributive position it is definitely objectionable (as an *antipathetic* doctor) but in the predicate position it is at least countenanced especially when it implies animosity and not merely the absence of sympathy as these nations are *antipathetic* and cannot unite (*Harpers Mag*) In this illustration on however the addition of to each other after *antipathetic* would (probably) not alter the writer's meaning but would both clarify it and improve his English Unsympathetic on the other hand is with rare exceptions applied to persons (or to things personified or thought of as expressing personal feeling) and suggests an attitude of indifference or insensitiveness or the absence of a response to an appeal to one's interest or emotions as, an *unsympathetic* nurse, an *unsympathetic* review of a new book *Averse* (for synonyms in this sense see *DISCLINED*) is closer to *antipathetic* than to *antipathetic* in that it suggests the spirit in which a person meets something objective rather than the effect of a thing upon a person However *averse* implies not merely a lack of response but a definite

Ans Superannuated *aged

Ant Modern stic mod sh — Con Modern newfash
ioned novel newfangled *new *stylish fashionable
smart

antique Ancient *old venerable antiquated ante
d lux an obsolete archaic.

Ant Modern current

antiseptics See under STERILE

antiseptic *adj.* 3 Germicidal bactericidal disinfect

ant. See under ANTISEPTIC. ■

2. *Sterile aseptic

antiseptic ■ Antiseptic germicide bactericide disinfectant, bacteriophage, phage antitoxin agree in denoting an agent that interferes with the growth and activity of microorganisms. An antiseptic ■ an agent

apophism Apophism epigram *saying saw maxim
adage proverb motto

aphrodisiac or aphrodisiacal. *Erotic amatory
amorous

Ant Anaphrodisiac

apiece *Each severally individually respectively

aplomb Assurance self assurance self possession
*confidence self-confidence

Ana Coolness collectedness nonchalance imperturba-
bility (see corresponding adjectives at COOL) *equanim-
ity composure sang froid po se savoir faire (see TACT)

Ant Shyness — Con Embarrassment discomfiture
(see corresponding verbs at EMBARRASS) confusion
befuddlement (see corresponding verbs at CONFUSE)
perplexity bewilderment, distraction (see corresponding
verbs at PUZZLE)

apocalypse. Vision *revelation prophecy

⚠ Do not confuse apocalypse with apocrypha

apocalyptic or apocalyptical See under REVELATION

Ana Visionary *imaginary chimerical quixotic *mys-
terious arcane inscrutable mystic *mystical anagogi-
cal grandiose magnificent august *grand

ments The term however in general and in spec fically

were rejected by the Protestant reformers because not
found in the Hebrew These books had been and still are
admitted as canonical books in the Roman Catholic

books of a second or later canon) Pseudepigrapha, in

both Protestants and Catholics

⚠ Do not confuse apocrypha with apocalypse

apocryphal Mythical *fictitious legendary fabulous

Ana Questionable dubious *doubtful

Con Genuine *authentic veritable bona fide

apodeictic or apodeictic, apodictical or apodeicti-
cal Necessary inevitable *certain

Ana Proved demonstrated tried tested (see PROVE)

Ant Indemonstrable

apogee C1 max peak culmination apex acme merid-
ian, zenith *summit pinnacle

Ant Perigee

apologetic or apologetical *Controversial polemic
polemical

Ana Explanatory or explaining expounding interpre-
tative or interpreting elucidating (see corresponding
verbs at EXPLAIN) defend ng justifying vind cating
(see MAINTAIN)

apologia *Apology excuse plea alibi pretext

Ana Defense justification vindication (see correspond

ing verbs at MAINTAIN) interpretation elucidation ex-
planation (see corresponding verbs at EXPLAIN)

apologue Fable *allegory, parable myth

apology Apology, apologia, excuse, plea, pretext, alibi
come into comparison when they denote the reason or

writers it implies no admission of guilt or error but a

Fallodon the other day delivered an apologia for
democracy (N Y Times) Excuse always implies an

does because there is an excuse for it (Austen) Plea

having a license [for hunting] and was putting that
for a plea against the expedition (Herodotus) Prete
invariably suggests subterfuge and the offering of or
reason or motive in place of the true one He made a
health a pretext for taking all the heavy chores long aft-
I was as well as he was (Cather) Alibi (literally *else-
where*) in law designates a plea of having been in another
place at the time a crime was committed In its broad
colloquial use it implies a desire to shift blame or to
evade punishment It commonly connotes plausible
rather than truth in the excuse offered Wele to our
selves in order that we may still have the excuse of
ignorance the alibi of stupidity and incomprehension
possessing which we can continue with a good conscience
to commit and tolerate crimes (A Huxley)

Ana Defense justification vindication (see correspond-
ing verbs at MAINTAIN) extenuation palliation glorifying
whitewashing (see corresponding verbs at PALLIATE)
amends *reparation

apoplexy Stroke shock See PARALYSIS

apostasy Desertion *defection

apostate, n *Renegade pervert turncoat recreant
backslider

Ana Deserter forsaker abandoner (see corresponding
verbs at ABANDON) *heretic schismatic dissenter non-
conformist

Con *Convert proselyte

apostle 1 *Disciple evangelist

2 *Missionary evangelist revivalist

apothecary Pharmacist pharmacist *druggist
chemist

apothegm Aphorism epigram *saying saw, maxim
adage proverb motto

apothosis Sublimation *paragon phoenix nonpareil
onesuch

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

appall or appal. Horrify, *dismay, daunt
Ans. Terrify affright, *frighten confound dumbfound
 bewilder (see PUZZLE)
Ant. Nerve embolden, — *Con.* Energize, *vitalize,
 activate *comfort, solace, console

Ant Reassuring

appanage or apannage. Prerogative, perquisite, birth-
 right, *right.

apparatus. 1 *Equipment gear, tackle, outfit, para-
 phernalia, machinery, matériel

Ans. Tool, *implement, utensil instrument network,
 *system scheme

2 *Machine appliance engine

Ans. *Device, contrivance contraption, gadget

apparel, v *Clothe, attire tire, dress array, robe, vest,
 invest

Ans. Outfit, accouter appoint equip (see FURNISH)

Ant Divest — *Con.* *Strip bare dismantle denude

apparel, n *Clothes, clothing, dress, attire, tire, rail
 ment vesture, array

apparent. 1 *Evident, manifest patent distinct, ob-

vious, or motive, or character, thus when one says that the
ostensible purpose of a naval review is the celebration of
 a national holiday one implies that there may be an
 other, deeper, and more significant purpose not revealed
 such as mobilization for war, *Natives from independent
 and feudatory courts whose *ostensible* business was the
 repair of broken necklaces but whose real end seemed
 to be to raise money for angry Maharanees or young
 Rajahs' (Kipling)

Ans. *False wrong deceptive, delusory, delusive, *mis-
 leading specious credible, *plausible

Ant. Real — *Con.* Actual, true (see REAL) intrinsic,
 *inherent, essential

apparition. Apparition, phantasm, phantom, wraith,
 fetch, ghost, spirit, specter, shade, revenant, spook,
 haunt (or hant) agree in meaning a visible but immat-
 erial appearance of a person or thing, especially a

disordered or overexcited imagination, and *phantom* a
 dreamlike character and form without substance or
 shape without body or mass 'Enter the ghost of

pecially in extended use, stresses the insubstantial and
 evanescent character of the apparition 'O hollow wraith
 of dying fame, Fade wholly, while the soul exults'
 (Tennyson) The remaining words in their literal senses

ended a form appeared on the threshold Why does

member still Tell you are dust like me Dear Shade!
 I will" (Pope) Revenant, when it denotes a ghost, con-

vey none of the true

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imagination as by a work of art that causes one to

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Whole of Burns's song has no sense and goes on

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claimed professed or avowed (as an aim or r
 which has the outward marks of the charac-
 to it yet which by implication may not be it)

Ans. analogous words *Ant.* antonyms.

a terrifying character **Haunt** or **hant** is a dialectal term common in some parts of the United States for **ghost** especially for one that frequently revisits a spot or house

Ana Illusion *delusion hallucination

appeal, *v* Plead pray sue petition See under **PRAYER**
Ana Implore *beg beseech entreat supplicate solicit request *ask

Con *Demand exact claim protest lack *object

appeal, *n* Plea *Prayer petition suit

Ana Entreating or entreaty beseeching supplicating or supplication imploring (see corresponding verbs at **ASK**) soliciting or solicitation requesting or request asking (see corresponding verbs at **ASK**)

Con Demanding or demand exacting or **exaction** claim (see corresponding verbs at **DEMAND**) protesting or protest objecting or objection lacking (see corresponding verbs at **OBJECT**)

appear 1 **Appear**, **loom**, **emerge** carry basically the same meaning to come out into view Actually how ever they are only rarely interchangeable **Appear** is weakest in its implication of a definite physical background or a source consequently it sometimes means merely to become visible or to become apparent (see

given out to the public as **Lawyer Blank** **appeared** as counsel for the defendant **Booth** **appeared** nightly as **Hamlet** for the last two weeks of his run the new biogra

in the shadows (**Bennett**) Because things seen in a fog are often magnified by their indistinct outlines **loom**

Emerge definitely implies a coming out into the open from something that envelops the word therefore presupposes a period or condition of concealment obscurity

upon concrete details such as of color shape expression observable to every body **look** is the proper choice as he had the **look** of a man who works indoors and takes little exercise I choose my friends for their good **looks** my acquaintances for their good characters and my enemies for their good intellects (**Wilde**) Specifically **look** is often applied to a person's expression as manifest in one's face or posture She had a look about her That I wish I could forget— The **look** of a scared thing Sitting in a netl (**Milay**) **Aspect**, like **look** stresses the features of a person or thing but when applied to persons it usually distinctively suggests the characteristic or habitual appearance and expression especially facial expression as Not risking a landing because of the fierce **aspect** of the natives (**V. Heiser**), he was a very handsome man of a commanding **aspect** (**Austen**) **Aspect** often specifically implies reference to all the features that give a distinguishing appearance to a place at a definite moment an age a particular situation or thing like 'The **aspect** of affairs was very alarming' (**Dicken**)

Fifty years from now it may be the olive tree will most have disappeared from southern France as Provence will wear another **aspect** (**A. Huxley**) **Se** **blance** comes into comparison with the other words this group because it basically implies outward seem without necessarily suggesting a false appearance Nevertheless it is rarely used in this sense without a expressed or implied contrast between the outward appearance and the inner reality Thou whose exterior **semblance** doth belie Thy Soul's immensity (**Wordworth**) Consequently the word frequently implies false appearance or a counterfeit of the truth 'It was also a snuff box that brought about the only **semblance** of reconciliation that ever occurred' (**Lucas**) Sometimes however the word stresses the likeness of the thing to something else without suggesting deceptiveness in it 'ice A paved road that even then had begun to the **semblance** of a street' (**S. Anderson**)

*Pacify placate mollify propitiate conciliate
*alleviate mitigate lighten *relieve
extenuate *satisfy content

An **Exasperate** aggravate — **Con** **Perturb** upset disturb *discompose vex irk *annoy bother *anger incense enrage infuriate

appellation *name title designation denomination style

append *add *attach *connect

(Times Lit Sup)

Ana *Come arrive issue emanate rise arise *spring

An **Disappear** vanish — **Con** **Depart** retire with

draw *go leave

2 *Seem look

subordination, as, the caudal *appendage* the smaller *borough* is a mere *appendage* of the larger. Those graceful and useless *appendages* called *Directors* (*Scott*) *Appurtenance* is applied to something that belongs to the principal object or goes with it customarily yet is not an integral part of it as the barns outhouses, gardens etc. on a piece of land or the permanent fixtures in a building. The bed itself, with all appurtenances of palatial mattresses etc. (*Barham*) *Accessory* is applied usually to that which is dispensable yet contributes to the appearance usefulness comfort convenience or the like of the principal thing as automobile accessories costume accessories. *Adjunct* is applied to that which is or may be added or joined to the principal thing without becoming an essential part of it. In the great age of Louis XIV. it [the ballet] became an established institution still an adjunct of opera. (*H. Ellis*) *Metre* and *rhyme* are not mere adjuncts of poetry" (*S. Alexander*)

appendix *Appendix*, *addendum* or (*pl.*) *addenda*, supplement come into comparison when they designate additional matter subjoined to a book. *Appendix* is used of appended material which contributes by way of illustration amplification citation of documents etc. to the effectiveness of a treatment that is still relatively complete in itself. *Addendum* and *supplement*, however agree in implying that the additional matter is essential to completeness of treatment but differ in that *addendum* suggests greater brevity and is frequently used of material added to supply on alone while *supplement* implies larger compass and is often applied to material added after some lapse of time often as a separate publication. It embodies later information. When the additional matter of an *addendum* is a list as of words or items the plural *addenda* is often used instead of *addendum*.

appercption *Assimilation* *identification* **recognition*

appertain *Pertain* belong relate **bear* apply

appetence or appetency *Appetite* **desire* concupiscentia **passion* urge *yen*

Ans, *Con*. See those at **APPETITE**

appetite, *Appetence*, **desire* concupiscentia lust passion urge *yen*

Ans *Hungering* or *hunger* *thirsting* or *thirst* yearning longing (see corresponding verbs at **LONG**) *craving* *wishing* *coveting* (see **DESIRE**) *impulse* *spring* **motive* **cupidity* *greed*

Con *Abnegation* *self-abnegation* *self-denial* **renunciation* *asceticism* (see under **ASCETIC**, *n*) *repugnance* *distaste* (see corresponding adjectives at **REPUGNANT**)

appetizer *Appetizer*, *hors d'oeuvre*, *antipasto*, *amuse-bouche* *apéritif* *Appetizer* is the comprehensive term denoting any food or drink served in advance of a meal as a whet to the appetite. In American use *appetizer* is a generic term including cocktails and any savory tidbit served before going to the table or a first course such as of oysters, clams, a fruit cocktail or a canapé served at the table. *Hors d'oeuvre* a French term widely current in English speaking countries in place of *appetizer* may be used of any savory salt smoked tart or uncooked food served with cocktails or as a first course at table. Its more common plural form *hors d'oeuvres* generally suggests a tray of such foods from which one selects what pleases one's taste. The typical *hors d'oeuvres* include small sausages small molds of poached or jellyed meats sliced salt meats and ones anchovies herrings caviar caviar of red radishes tomatoes fresh fruits such as figs and melon and the like. Some times hot foods are added such as small patties or snails in a sauce. Fresh butter is characteristic of French additional. *Antipasto* designates an Italian collection of cold appetizers usually

served as an essential first course of a complete dinner and on an individual plate. *Antipasto* characteristically but not invariably includes salami anchovy sliced ham sliced tomatoes celery radishes and olives on a bed of lettuce. *Smörgåsbord* the comparable Swedish term is now used widely in the United States for a collection of appetizers similar to *hors d'oeuvres* but characteristically displayed on a table or sideboard and presenting a more extensive variety of cold and hot dishes. *Smörgåsbord* is preferable to *hors d'oeuvre* as a designation when there is a wider choice of dishes and an emphasis on heartier foods (not tidbits) such as smoked salmon, cheese hard boiled eggs the heavier sausages and the like. Fish in various forms (pickled smoked paste etc.) usually predominates in *smörgåsbord*. An *apéritif* is a small drink of liquor (vermouth sherry and the like) taken shortly before lunch or dinner for the purpose of or under the pretext of stimulating the appetite. In somewhat loose use the meaning of the word has been at times extended to be equivalent to *appetizer* but in France where the term originated it is used of liquor alone.

appetizing **Palatable* *refreshing* *tasty* *toothsome* *flavorous* *savory* *sapid* *saporous* *Ant* *nauseating*

applaud 1 *Applaud*, *cheer*, *hurray*, *huzza* *root* agree in meaning to demonstrate one's feeling especially one's approbation or joy audibly and enthusiastically. *Applaud* specifically and usually implies hand clapping as it is not the custom to *applaud* preachers the end of an act or scene. *Applaud* is used only at the end of an act or scene. Each graduate was *applauded* as he came up to receive his diploma. *Cheer* suggests shouting, usually of meaningless words such as *rah rah rah* *h-p-h-p-h* *hooray* or of a set form of words adopted by a school college or organization as its own in one very modern use it implies organized rather than spontaneous effort, and includes singing as well as shouting. *Cheer* differs from *applaud* also in its purpose which is chiefly that of encouraging or inspiring individuals or a team going into or taking part in a competition or contest, often however it suggests jubilation aroused by a successful play or a brilliant feat. *Hurray* and *huzza* also suggest shouting but they emphasize the shouting of these particular words in unison and as an expression particularly of triumph and exultation as over a military or political victory. The words are now less used in speech than formerly. *Root* which is peculiarly American slang, may imply cheering or applauding but it stresses encouragement as the motive. Consequently in extended use it implies strong partisanship and vocal public championing of that which one favors as to root for a candidate to root for one's home team or one's town's advantages.

Ans *Acclaim*, *extol* (see **ACCLAIM**)

Ans *Hiss* *boo* — *Con* *Denigrate* *taunt* **ridicule* *mock*

2 **Commend* *compliment* *recommend*

Ans **Praise* *eulogize* *laud* **approve* *endorse*, *sand-ton*

Ans *Disparage* *criticize* — *Con* **Decry* *deprecate* *belittle* *reprove* *reprobate* (see **CRITICIZE**) **disapprove* *deprecate*

applause *Applause*, *acclamation* *acclaim* *plaudis* agree both in their concrete and abstract senses in denoting public expression of approval. *Applause* usually suggests loudness or liveliness of demonstration and often carries its literal implication of clapping hands as she waited until the applause died down round after round of applause greeted him. However it may be used to designate any other noisy or emphatic expression of approval such as stamping of feet, cheering or waving of flags. *Applause* rang out from a hundred thousand

throats (*Froude*)
it to the clouds
the implications
unanimity of assu

acclamation though often interchanged with the latter it sometimes carries implications of loftier deeds and more enduring esteem than *acclamation* as the heroes were hailed with *acclaim* his poetry met with universal

(see corresponding verbs at *ADICULE*)

appliance 1 Tool *implement instrument utensil
Ana Accessory adjunct (see *APPENDAGE*) *device
contrivance gadget

2 Apparatus *machine engine

applicable *Relevant pertinent apposite apropos
germane material

Ana *Fit suitable appropriate apt felicitous happy
meet fitting proper

Ant Inapplicable — *Con* *Impertinent inept
*awkward.

applicant Aspirant *candidate

application Concentration *attention study

Ana Intentness engrossment absorption (see corresponding adjectives at *INTENT*) toil grind drudgery (see *WORK*) sedulousness assiduousness industriousness or industry diligence (see corresponding adjectives at *SUBSY*)

Ant Indolence — *Con* Abstractedness or abstraction
absent mindedness (see corresponding adjectives at *ABSTRACTED*) laziness slothfulness inaneance (see corresponding adjectives at *LAZY*)

appliqué, *v* *Overlay superpose superimpose
Ana Ornament *adorn decorate affix attach *fasten.

apply 1 *Use employ utilize avail oneself of

2 Devote *direct address

Ana Attend mind *tend add in accustom *habituate
toil labor work grind (see corresponding nouns at *WORK*)

Con *Neglect slight divert (see *AMUSE*)

3 Go turn *resort refer

Ana Appeal petition (see under *PRAYER*) *beg beseech implore supplicate

4 *Bear relate pertain appertain

appoint 1 Name *designate nominate elect

Ana *Choose select pick single out commission,
*authorize accredit

Con *Dismiss discharge cashier

2 *Furnish equip accouter outfit arm

Ana Garnish beautify embellish bedeck, deck (see *ADORN*) array vest invest (see *CLOTHE*)

Con *Dismantle divest denude *strip

appointed Destined *prescribed

Ana Allotted assigned (see *ALLOT*) forecast foretold
pred cted (see *FORETELL* *) determined decided
settled (see *DECIDE*)

appointment *Engagement rendezvous tryst
signation date

sign
deal dole *share
consolidate concen
trate *compact
2 Apportion portion, parcel, ration, prorate agree in

courts (*Ch Just Marshall*) Portion (often with *out*)
commonly but not necessarily suggests division into
shares as to *portion out* the leftovers from a banquet to
the servants the country was *portioned out* among the
petty chiefs Parcel (commonly with *out*) does not always
imply immed ate distribution but it does imply division
for the sake of ultimate distribution among purchasers
heirs etc it is the preferred word when that which is

world was *parceled out* among privileged companies

proportional assessment) for the sake of fairness to the
concerned it may imply an authoritative decision as to
a leg slateure or an agreement among those concerned
as to *prorate* employment among the workers during
slack seasons to *prorate* the annual product on of all the
various companies to *prorate* overhead expenses
among the various departments of a company
Ana *Grant accord award *give bestow *separate
divide part

apposite Pertinent germane *relevant apropos
aplicable material

Ana Felicitous happy apt appropriate suitable *fit
fitting pat timely opportune *seasonable

Ant Inapposite inapt — *Con* *Impertinent *awk
ward inept casual fit-or-mis faphazard *random

appraise = **apprize** Value *estimate evaluate assay
rate assess

Ana *Judge adjudge determine ascertain *discover
inspect examine *scrutinize audit

appraising See under *ESTIMATE*

appreciable *Perceptible sensible ponderable palp
able tangible

Ana Apparent *evident discernible noticeable (see
corresponding verbs at *SEN*)

Ant Inappreciable — *Con* Impalpable imponder
able *imperceptible intangible insensible

appreciate 1 Comprehend *understand

Ana Appraise value rate *estimate evaluate *judge
adjudge *apprehend comprehend

Ant Depreciate — *Con* Disparage derogate from, de
tract from belittle *decry

2 Appreciate value prize treasure cherish come into

comparison when they mean to hold in high estimation.

worth more than other persons or things, as to value honor more than life, there is nothing he values so much as the respect of his children. 'Suddenly Gard was smitten by the tragedy of plain women, to be valued, but not loved' (*M. Austin*) One prizes that which one values highly especially as a possession, and takes deep pride

or attaches great sentimental value to it, as she treasures

only, and those few chosen not for their fame in the world

Ana *Criticize (also see **CRITICISM**) admire, esteem, respect, regard (see under **REGARD** *) enjoy *like *relish

Ant. Despise -- **Con.** Contemn scorn, disdain (see **PRIZE**) depreciate disparage, *decry

Apprehend. 1 *Arrest, detain, attach

Ana. Seize, *take capture, *catch cop nab

Ana *Understand, appreciate grasp, *take (in), perceive, observe, notice note (see **SEE**)

3 Divine, anticipate, *foresee, foreknow

*ad (see corresponding nouns at **FORE**)
t. forebode, *foretell

1 Arrest, detention, attachment See

seizure, taking (see corresponding verbs using or capture, catching, coping nab-

bing (see corresponding verbs at **CATCH**)

Con. Releasing or release, discharging or discharge, liberation (see corresponding verbs at **FREE**)

2 Comprehension (see under **APPREHEND** 1)

Ana. Understanding appreciation (see corresponding verbs at **UNDERSTAND**), perceiving or perception, observing or observation, noticing or notice, noting (see corresponding verbs at **SEE**)

3 Apprehension, foreboding, misgiving, presentiment are here compared as meaning fear (or an instance of it) that something is going wrong or will go wrong. Apprehension usually implies fear that obsesses the mind and keeps one anxious and worried as to be under apprehension concerning a child's health "The relapse you have described was not quite unforeseen by its subject

You have no idea how such an apprehension weighs on the sufferer's mind" (*Dickens*) Foreboding, in precise use designates oppressive anticipatory fear, of ten superstitious, unreasoning or inadequately defined fear, thus one may relieve a person's apprehensions, yet find it hard to dispel his forebodings "There was a sad

anecdote a sudden misgiving chilled me--had I told them about this Goat before?" (*L. P. Smith*) "His self confidence had given place to a misgiving that he had been making a fool of himself" (*Show*) Presentiment always implies a vague feeling or a dim almost mystical perception of something (not necessarily unpleasant) that seems bound to happen

apprise or apprise. *Inform advise, notify, acquaint
advertise
Ans Tell *reveal disclose divulge discover, betray
publish, proclaim *declare announce
apprise Variant of APPRAISE.

relation such as likeness or identification that is im-
plied as her interest in others sometimes *approaches*
intrusiveness students are expected to *approach* the
standard set for them by their teachers many words
of distinctly different origin gradually *approach* each
other in meaning Often especially in current use
though the word retains its implication of coming close
it also implies actual or imminent contact thus to *ap-
proach* a man with a proposal is actually to make

had been *approached* during the trial Near is inter

spiritual one idea or entity to another etc as results
that *approximate* perfection *For how many given
moment even under the most favorable conditions
cannot do more than *approximate* to its own ideal
(G L Dickinson) The plastic arts of painting and
sculpture are most art when they *approximate* to music
(S Alexander) *Approximate* is specifically used in refer

abstain forbear retreat, *recede withdraw, retire
depart, leave *go
2 Touch, equal, *match rival
Con Diverge deviate (see *SWERVE*)
approach, n *Overture advance tender bid

Ans Attempt, endeavor, essay, try (see under
ATTEMPT v)
Ant Repulse.

approbation. *Approbation*, approval are both derived
from the same root as *approve* and are therefore closely
related in meaning *Approbation*, the older word once
carried all the meanings usually found in nouns (derived
from verbs) ending in *-tion* such as the act of approving
or the state or fact of being approved In current Eng-
lish however it is not so inclusive or so widely applicable.
It now stresses admiration or high favor and is applied
either to actual expressions of such feeling or to the state
of mind of the person or persons whose favorable opinion
is manifest as his speech won general *approbation*
terms of *approbation* to feel pleasure in the *approbation*
of his superiors disapprobation and *approbation* when
socialized exert a powerful influence over legislators and
legislation. *Approval* requires qualification by words such
as ———— to ———— of ———— each ————

applied especially to the formal act of approving or to a
formal statement such as a permission an endorsement
or a confirmation, as no interscholastic games are to be

to debate! * (Deland)
Ans Admiration esteem respect *regard *applause
acclaim acclamation plaudits.

Ant Disapprobation — Con Odium opprobrium
disrepute (see DISGRACE) hatred detestation abhor-
rence (see under HATE v) censuring or censure
condemning or condemnation reprehension (see corre-

*fit suitable apt.

e *relevant pat

g *false incongru

s confiscate usurp

ld embezzle pecu

government business or any institution control the
large sums of money for the amount formally and, offi-
cially allotted to any one of its departments projects
services or beneficiaries in advance of the expenditure

general senses of *grant* called *grant in aid* is a rule
corpora

may be a specific institution a corporation or even an
individual the gift may be a sum of money but when the
government is the benefactor it is often a tract of land
or a valuable franchise thus *grants* of land (land *grants*)
from the federal government were made to various rail-

roads building new lines and to various colleges and universities providing agricultural and industrial courses in the mid nineteenth century, the Rockefeller Foundation makes grants chiefly to institutions engaged in health and medical research. Subvention is more restricted than grant since it always implies pecuniary aid especially to a person or institution in straits, it now more often applies to a grant in-aid to an artistic literary or scientific undertaking than a commercial one as opera in many places is possible only because of a subvention. *subventioned research* (that is research supported by a subvention). Subsidy applies to a grant made to an individual or a company to enable him (or it) to carry on some work regarded as advantageous to the public but not for one reason or another self supporting. *Subvention* is often preferred when the grant is made by an educational or charitable foundation or similar agency. Subsidy when it is made by the government, thus the Carnegie Corporation makes subventions to libraries and educational institutions the British government provides subsidies for mail carrying vessels.

approval *Approbation

Ana Commending or commendation applauding or applause coram ment (see corresponding verbs at *commend*) endorsing or endorsement sanction (see corresponding verbs at *approve*)

Ant Disapproval — *Con* Criticism or criticism reprehension censure (see corresponding verbs at *criticize*) disparagement deprecation derogation (see corresponding verbs at *decur*)

approve Approve, endorse (or indorse), sanction, accredit, certify agree in meaning to have or to express a favorable opinion of. Approve often means no more than this. During them *approve* her conduct. (*Conrad*) Sometimes however it suggests esteem or admiration. "Jane secretly approved his discernment." (*R. Macaulay*) Endorse adds to approve the implication of backing or supporting as by an explicit statement. It is therefore used chiefly in reference to things requiring promotion or publicity as, to endorse a person's candidacy to endorse the platform of a new political party to endorse an advertised article. Sanction not only implies approval but also authorization as the school dances were sanctioned by the board of education. The agent for one that sanctions may be not only a person or group but anything which provides a standard by which something can be approved and authorized or disapproved and discountenanced as, proposed laws not sanctioned by public opinion on some churches permit divorce but do not sanction remarriage. These statements are sanctioned by common sense. (*J. Gilbert*) The introduction into a particular rite of features not sanctioned by the texts. (*L. P. Smith*) Accredited and certify now usually imply official endorsement and conformity with certain standards. Their select on is dependent on idiom rather than on distinctions in meaning as an accredited herd of dairy cattle certified in it an accredited school or college a certified teacher a certified public accountant. Accredited however is sometimes used generally as implying public approval or general acceptance. "If any break away from accredited custom." (*Shakespeare*) "Sages so fully accredited as Mr. Bertrand Russell." (*C. E. Montague*)

Ana Commend applaud compliment *ratify confirm.

Ant Disapprove — *Con* Reject refuse repudiate spurn (see *decur*) condemn reprehend *criticize

approximate *Approach near
*approximately *nearly almost well nigh
Ant Precisely exactly

Appurtenance Accessory adjunct *appendage
Ana Analogous words. *Ant* antonyms. *Con* contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ana Belonging possession effect (see *possession*) furnishing or furniture equipment appointment (see corresponding verbs at *furnish*)

apropos or *à propos* Apposite pertinent *relevant germane applicable material

Ana *Pat* timely opportune *seasonable appropriate fitting *fit, suitable apt proper meet happy

Ant Unapropos
apt 1 Happy felicitous appropriate fitting *fit suitable, meet proper

Ana Apposite pertinent *relevant apropos pat timely opportune (see *seasonable*) telling convincing (see *valio*) right nice precise exact (see *correct*)

Ant Inapt inept — *Con* *Awkward maladroit wrong *false

2 Apt, likely, liable are often confused in use even by good writers when followed by *to* and the infinitive. The correct choice is often difficult but their differences in meaning are clear and offer the safest guide in selection. Apt implies an inherent or habitual tendency such as an inclination, bent, predilection. It refers to the past and the present as much as if not more than to the future. It applies commonly to persons but may apply to things that show a tendency or drift. "You are just a little apt to let yourself be a slave to that house of yours." (*Bennett*) "The upper circles are apt to favor a pronunciation derived from that which prevailed in England." (*Grandgent*) Long poems are always apt to drop in places into what is only not called prose because it is metrical. (*S. Alexander*) Likely stresses probability. It refers in time to the future and therefore has its place in predictions as he is likely to succeed the wedding is likely to cost her parents more than they can afford. It is likely to rain tomorrow. "How now is Jack Cade slain?" "No my lord nor likely to be slain for they have won the bridge." (*Shakespeare*) Liable (as here considered, see also *liable* *responsibilities*) implies exposure to a risk or danger. It suggests a chance rather than a probability and is therefore often used in warnings, in cautions, or in the expression of fears as children who play in the street are liable to be injured or killed by automobiles. (*likely* might be used here if the chances are so great as to amount to a probability) drivers must remember that cars are liable to skid on wet roads anyone who disobeys this rule is liable to be punished severely. Thus, a person who is apt to lose his head under stress knows that he is likely to fail when he is put to a test and therefore forms the habit of avoiding situations in which he is liable to encounter difficulties.

Ana Inclined disposed predisposed (see *incline*) prone *liable

Con Averse *disinclined indisposed loath

3 *Quick, prompt, ready

Ana Clever smart bright *intelligent quick witted alert gifted talented (see corresponding nouns at *cur*)

Con *Slow sluggish *lethargic sluggish *stupor dull dense cross

aptitude Bent turn talent faculty *gift knack, genius.

Ana *Taste gusto zest propensity *leaning penchant flair

Ant Inaptitude.

aquatic Aquatic, lacustrine (or lacustian), lacuscular, fluviat, fluviatile marine oceanic thalassic, neritic, pelagic, abyssal, bathymal bathytic imply reference to water especially to a body of water but all of them except aquatic are highly specific in their applications and all as here compared more or less technical terms in the geographical and biological sciences and in geology. Aquatic may imply a habitat in water but as applied to

animals and plants it often means living in (but not necessarily submerged by) water or on the water, or around a body of water. It is specifically applicable to any plant that has its roots in water or in a mud bottom, such as the water hyacinth and the water lily. It is also applicable to any animal that frequents the water, especially to

conforms to the classical standards set by the Koran and is that of an important literature which flourished in Asia, northern Africa, and Spain between A.D. 250, the term *Arabic* is also applicable to a to any manifestations of that culture, as literature, philosophers, *Arabic* numerals, etc.

*Judge, arbitrator, umpire, referee

Autocratic, *absolute despotic, tyrannical

able are specific terms suggesting the action or condition

tatorial, authoritarian, magisterial, magistral, domineering, *masterful, imperious, peremptory

denudation, as it is sometimes termed. (J. H. Huxley)

Arcade. 1 *Architecture*, *colonnade, portico, peristyle

cloister, ambulatory, *passage, passageway

Pastoral, bucolic, georgic, rustic, *rural, idyllic

*Mysterious, inscrutable

is intended oceanic is the preferred word, thus *marine*

Archaic, occult, esoteric, *recondite, cabalistic, analogical, mystic, *mystical

Arche, *colonnade

*Curve, bow, arc

*Saucy, pert

tonians, as a *thalassic* empire. These terms however, are not so definitely restricted and therefore so precise as the succeeding technical terms which usually name definite zones of the ocean. *Neritic* is referable only to the

Archaic, *Roguish, waggish, impish, mischievous, *playful, mocking, deriding or derisive, twitting (see corresponding verbs at RIDICULE) *disarming, ingratiating, insinuating

*Anthropology, ethnology, ed., antique, *old, ancient

neritic zone and in its depth only to so much of the water

modish (see *STYLISH*)

*cherub, seraph

*epitaph, *bishop, ordinary, primate

type, ectype

artificer, artisan

Architectural (see under ARCHITECTURE)

Arab. *Arabic*, **Arabian*

Arabian, *adj.* *Arabian*, *Arab*, *Arabic* are not in general applicable to the same things and are consequently of ten misused. *Arabian* is used chiefly with reference to a place, *Arabia*, the large peninsula in southwestern Asia which includes the modern kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Thus one speaks of the *Arabian* peninsula, desert, kingdoms, flora, fauna, caravans, rugs, history, etc. *Arab* is

Architectonic or *architectonics*, *n.* **Architecture*

Architectural. *Architectonic* (see under ARCHITECTURE)

Architecture. *Architecture*, *architectonic* (or *architectonics*) and their corresponding adjectives *architectural* and *architectonic* are often not distinguishable, but in current use they tend to diverge, if not in their meanings at least in their emphasis. The nouns agree in meaning the science of planning and building structures, such as churches, houses, bridges, and ships involving problems of artistic design, engineering and adaptation to the ends in view. In modern popular use, *architecture*, and

Arab horses. *Arabic*, however, refers usually to a language (*Arabic*) originally the language of the Arabs but now the prevailing speech of several countries whose in-

clude, place the emphasis on constructive skill they

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

speaks of it as a triumph of *architectonics*. One calls attention to it as a great work of engineering where the

adjective are far more common in extended use than *architecture* and *architectural* for the latter seldom escape the suggestion of building with stone wood steel or other material. *Architectonic* on the other hand often is referable to a system of ideas or philosophy or to a work of art especially to an epic or a poetic drama where there is not only perfect articulation of parts but their comb

arctic Frigid freezing icy gelid glacial *cold chilly frosty cool

Ant Torrid

ardent 1 Passionate fervid perfervid fervent *impassioned

Ana *Intense vehement enthusiastic zealous (see corresponding nouns at PASSION) *eager avid keen

2 *Alcoholic *spontaneous hard strong

ardor or ardour Fervor enthusiasm zeal *passion.

Ana Excitement stimulation quickening galvanizing (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKE) eagerness avidity (see corresponding adjectives at EAGER) zest gusto (see TASTE)

Ant Coolness indifference — **Con** Unconcernedness or unconcern aloofness detachment disinterestedness (see corresponding adjectives at INDIFFERENT) listlessness languidness or languor lackadaisicality (see corresponding adjectives at LANCID)

arduous *Hard difficult

Ana Laborious, toilsome (see corresponding nouns at WORK) exhausting wearying or wearisome tiring fatiguing (see corresponding verbs at TIRE) *onerous exacting oppressive

Ant Light facile — **Con** *Easy simple effortless smooth.

Arise *Arise *Arise

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form in character. Beyond the *area* of small farms lay larger *tracts* that were immensely productive (*S. Anderson*). Panley Common viewed from the back windows

the upper *region* of the air the Finger Lake *region* of

chart as the torrid arctic and temperate *zones* the

United States

Ana *Locality district *expanse stretch

2 Extent *size dimensions magnitude volume

arena *Area* circus lists ring cockpit court field gridiron diamond rink denote in common an area or place in which a contest or combat is held usually in the

combats combats between beasts or between gladiators and beasts and mock sea fights were held. In modern use *arena* is often applied to a large indoor space surrounded by seats for spectators, in which various kinds of athletic contests or exhibitions of animals (as ice hockey games or horse shows) are held or to the entire structure. A

chariots mad around the middle barrier. In modern use

mangled but lying in cold *arres* of light a (*Cather*) Tract, on the other hand stresses etc than him ■ it is therefore preferred to *ares* in a space that might otherwise be described as ar or is thought of as widespread or far stretching

Ana analogous words. **Ant** antonyms.

these necessarily have seats for spectators. A court may or may not be enclosed (on all sides or on three sides) and may or may not have a roof or ceiling. A field is an area usually outdoors and frequently enclosed for base ball, cricket, football, lacrosse and certain other athletic contests. = used of the area on which a track and field

tors

Arena lists ring cockpit often have figurative senses which derive from the literal senses here treated. Arena is used for any place of public contest or exertion or for any sphere of action. To the schoolboys it [the world] is an arena, a risky place where however fortune favours the brave. (Timor Lat Sup.) Lists is most famously made the scene of charging impetuous contest in the common expression to enter the lists: it emphasizes the

argosy Ship, vessel, craft, *boat

Ana *Fleet, squadron, armada, flotilla

argot Cant, jargon, slang, *dialect, patter, lingo, vernacular, patois.

argue 1. Debate, dispute, agitate, *discuss

Ana *Prove, demonstrate, *disprove, refute, rebut, controvert, expostulate, protest, *object, remonstrate

2. Bespeak, prove, attest, betoken, *indicate

Ana *Show, manifest, evidence, demonstrate, evince, imply, *suggest, intimate

argument 1. Proof, *reason, ground

Ana Proving, demonstrating or demonstration (see corresponding verbs at **prove**), disproving or disproof, refuting or refutation, rebutting or rebuttal (see corresponding verbs at **disprove**)

2. Argument, dispute, controversy come into comparison

peace. "A dispute begun in jest" continued by the desire of conquest till vanity kindles into rage and opposition rancles into enmity. (Johnson) You dislike an argument and want to silence this. Perhaps I do. Arguments are too much like disputes. (Austen) Controversy emphasizes a profound difference of opinion not so often between persons as between parties. the

ing, refuting, rebutting (see **DISPROVE**), contention, discussion (see **DISCORD**)

3. Theme, *subject, matter, subject, matter, topic, text, motive, leitmotiv

argumentation. Argumentation, disputation, debate, forensic, dialectic come into comparison when they mean the act or art of argument or an exercise of one's powers of argument. In contrast with argument, dispute, controversy (see **ARGUMENT** 2) they stress formality and a more or less disciplinary intention. Argumentation is the designation given to a form of discourse the aim of which is to prove or disprove propositions or to an oral or written exercise having such proof or disproof for its end. As a course in exposit and argumentation, the next theme will be an argumentation. Disputation and debate both imply the handling of a proposition with the intent to sustain one's position not only by advancing arguments

in some modern universities, in which a thesis is tested by the ability of its proponent or defender to sustain it in the face of severe critical attack. Debate to a two-sided contest between persons or teams which is governed by

to an argumentative exercise intended to convince its

among philosophers than in general or academic use. It is however applied to a method of reasoning the aim of which is to reach the truth by the correct application of the rules of logic or less often to argument or argumentation that observes what its writer believes to be the laws of reasoning. Newman a masterly English and competent if not supreme dialectic (Saintsbury)

*Argument, dispute, controversy

*Dry

*Barren, infertile, *sterile, unfruitful, *bale, bald

en, desiccated, dehydrated, parched (see **DRY**)

*Wet, verdant, quick (sense 1) — Con *Wet, fank, humid, *living, alive, vital, lush, luxuriant

*Rise, ascend, mount, soar, levitate, surge, tower

rocket

Ana *Lift, raise, elevate, rear

Anf Recline, slump

*spring, originate, derive, flow, issue, emanate, stem

* indicates place of treatment of each group

ment as the decrees of a dictator are not subject to dispute. When applied to a verbal contention, dispute sets not only a challenge and one challenged but

Ans Emerge *appear loom *begin, commence, start
 ensue succeed *follow

aristocracy 1 Plutocracy *oligarchy

2 Aristocracy, nobility gentry, county, gentlefolk, elite, society are here compared as meaning a body of persons who constitute a socially superior caste Aristocracy often refers to an ideally superior caste and therefore does not invariably apply to a fixed or definite group of persons There is a natural aristocracy among men. The grounds of this are virtue and talents (Jefferson) Usually the term connotes superiority in birth breeding and social station and is applicable to all those persons generally recognized as first in family and in personal importance He comes of the Brahmin caste of New England This is the harmless inoffensive untitled aristocracy (Holmes) However in countries where there is a privileged and titled class the rank is often used in a

pursuits characteristic of an active social life Society is now one polish d horde Form d of two mighty tribes the Bores and Bored (Byron) There are only about four hundred people in New York Society (Hard MacAlister)

Ant People proletariat

aristocrat Patrician *gentleman.

Ant Commoner (i.e. one of the common people)

ark Refuge *shelter retreat sanctuary asylum cover
 arm, n¹ Might puissance *power force energy strength

Ans Auxiliary wabs diary (see corresponding adjectives at AUXILIARY) executor executive administrator (see under EXECUTE)

arm, n² *Weapon

... general they mean

... military and naval (including air) operations Armament is by far the most inclusive term for it comprehends everything that must be considered in determining a nation's military strength such as trained soldiers sailors and fliers land fortifications battleships and all other war vessels including transports submarines destroyers and the like aircraft guns provisions equipment available man power resources etc Munitions is far less inclusive it comprehends materials only or supplies of war including military equipment of all kinds especially all weapons of attack and defense and the missiles projectiles propellants and the like necessary for their use Arms (see also WEAPON) is less definite in its application than either of the preceding words but in general when used as an inclusive term it covers whatever weapons soldiers or sailors need in actual fighting such as cannon guns rifles pistols swords and bayonets Ordnance is used in two senses the more general of which is probably the less common. In that sense the term includes not only everything which is covered by arms but every other weapon of attack or defense such as tanks and everything needed for the equipment and use of these weapons such as mounts carriages projectiles and missiles or for their manufacture or repair such as tools and machinery In the United States heavy ordnance also includes torpedoes submarine mines range finders armor and the like More narrowly and more commonly also ordnance is a comprehensive term for all kinds of heavy firearms especially those discharged from mounts such as cannon guns howitzers and mortars Artillery is a close synonym of ordnance in this latter sense but it suggests actual warfare and therefore implies group service in the management of mounted firearms. The term sometimes comprehends not only ordnance but also the mounts ammunition and the like essential to the work of that branch of the army dealing with the operation of heavy guns (also called the artillery) Ammunition though once used as a general term nearly equal to munitions is now restricted in its application to the projectiles used in warfare such as bullets shells grenades bombs and their necessary propellants detonators fuses and primers

Ans *Weapon arm *Squadron armada flotilla *fort fortress citadel stronghold *bulwark breast work rampart barbettes bastion parapet.

armistice *Truce

armory or armoury Armory (or armoury) arsenal.

Ans analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

applications one a public building in which troops such | array, * 1 *Display parade pomp

establishment for the manufacture storage and issue of arms ammunition and the like in popular nontechnical use especially in figurative use the word usually suggests a store of or a storehouse for weapons and ammunition as Weapons from the arsenal of poetic

use it often more narrowly suggests a storehouse for ammunition especially for explosives as a powder magazine As when high Jove his sharp artillery forms And opens his cloudy magazine of storms (Pope) An educated man stands as it were in the midst of a boundless arsenal and magazine filled with all the weapons and engines which man's skill has been able to devise from the earliest time (Carlyle) In extended but correct use magazine is applied to a supply chamber as one in a gun for cartridges one in a camera for films one in a typesetting machine for matrices or the like

arms Ordnance artillery munitions *armament ammunition

arm *Weapon arm

army Host legion *multitude

arm Throng press crush *crowd mob rout horde

aroma Odor scent *smell

aroma *Fragrance perfume redolence incense bouquet savor (see TASTE)

aroma Stink stench — Con Stinkingness rankness malodorousness (see corresponding adjectives at MALODOROUS)

aromatic Balmey redolent fragrant *odorous

aroma Spicy *pungent piquant savory (see PALATABLE)

aroma Acrid (of odors) — Con *malodorous fetid musty fusty noisome rank putrid

around Round *about

arouse Rouse awaken waken *arise rally

aroma Wake awake stimulate quicken galvanize excite *provoke electrify *thrill inflame kindle enkindle fire (see LIGHT) *move drive impel

aroma Quiet calm — Con Alay assuage alleviate mitigate *relieve *pacify mollify placate

arraign Charge *accuse impeach indict incriminate criminate

aroma Summon cite try test (see PROVE)

aroma Answer rejoice reply respond acquit exonerate *exculpate absolve vindicate defend justify (see MAINTAIN)

arrange 1 *Order marshal organize systematize methodize

aroma Dispose (see corresponding noun DISPOSAL) *line range array align *assort classify alphabetize pigeonhole sort

aroma Derange disarrange — Con *Disorder disorder unsettle disturb disperse *scatter

ing dress

arrears or arrears. Arrearage, *debt indebtedness debit obligation liability

arrears Arrear, *debt indebtedness debit obligation, liability

* Apprehension detention attachment See

ARREST

Arrest, check, interrupt come into comparison

arrest, * 1 Arrest, check, interrupt come into comparison

development books that arrest attention Check (see also RESTRAIN) suggests suddenness and force in stopping as though bringing to a halt sharply or with a jerk

*stir (up) rouse arouse awaken

2 Arrest apprehend, attach, detain are here compared

words in the realm of a person and nothing more today It refers both to civil cases where a person is placed under restraint and to criminal cases where apprehend

sense of apprehend for it carries connotations which make its use objectionable in reference to witnesses or

inter-
cost-
usual
or th-
used
cater
dela-
Ana Seize *take *catch capture *grab *im-
prison

je outstand
cting po gn
enchanting (see

u inter ATTRACT)
Con *Common ord nary familiar hackneyed stereo-
typed *trite

arriage. Delight tickle regale gratify *please gladden
rejoice

Ana *Amuse divert entertain beguile wile *while
Conirk bother vex *annoy *tire weary

arrival Arrival advent den-
of a destin

movement
morning of
an importar

forward to
connotes b

scene more
journey
woman fid

terest. (M
Ana Coming (see come) appearing or appearance
emerg or emergence (see corresponding verbs at

APPEAR)

Ant Departure — Con Going leaving withdrawing
or withdrawal (see corresponding verbs at GO)

arrive *Come

Ant Depart — Con *Go leave withdraw retire

arrogant *Proud haughty lordly insolent overbear-
ing supercilious disdainful

Ana Imperious domineering *masterful peremptory
imperative pretentious pompous ostentatious (see

showy)

Ant Meek unassuming — Con *Humble modest
lowly yielding submitting or submissive deferring or

deferential (see corresponding verbs at YIELD)

arrogate, v. Arrogate usurp. pre empt, appropriate
consecrate agree in

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it more often

in the phrase 'a work of *art*' once often called 'a work of *cunning*'. In the following citations either word may be substituted for the other without change of meaning.

High ribbed vault With perfect *cunning* framed (Wordsworth) Praised be the *Art* whose subtle power could stay 'Yon cloud' and fix it in that glorious shape (Wordsworth) *Art* also may be used interchangeably with *artifice* (as here compared see also *TRICK*) when the latter stresses skill and intelligence (or obedience to rules) in contriving, devising or constructing and suggests lack of creative power. In this sense both *art* and *artifice* in their emphasis on mechanical skill imply a contrast with power derived from nature or inspiration. Flowers worthy of Paradise which not nice *Art*. In beds and curious knots but Nature boon. Poured forth profuse on hill (Milton) When you come to dissect the *Odyssey* what amazing *artifice* = found under that apparently straightforward tale (Quiller Couch) *Art* and craft (see also *TRADE*) were once close synonyms but now tend to become contrasted terms. Both words still imply ingenuity.

doth fail And piece the lion with the fox's tail (J. W. I. son) The lion's skin too short you know Was lengthened by the fox's tail And *art* supplies where strength may fail (Unknown) Both words as here considered are also affected by their use as designations

achieving results which defy analysis and imitation thus an artist may demonstrate his *craft* in painting sunlight but he manifests his *art* in painting a scene that conveys his feeling to the spectator.

2 Craft handicraft profession *trade

3 Art, science are comparable when they designate a branch of learning. Art (especially as it is found today in the phrases the liberal *arts* bachelor of *arts* master of *arts*) historically refers to one of the fundamental branches of learning regarded as necessary to every educated person and serving as an instrument for his advancement.

art however because it was not restricted to studying the rudiments or providing the apparatus for further study but was applied to any branch of learning that was a recognized subject of study. I do present you

vergence in implications and applications and a tendency (especially in the plural forms) to be used as generic

d distinctions are drawn between the two when *art* or *science* refers not so much to a branch of learning as to a pursuit for which one is prepared by the study of an art or science thus questions arise as to whether architecture is an *art* or a *science* that is (1) whether its essential demands of the architect are inventiveness taste and technical skill or a knowledge of the principles of physics of engineering and of other related sciences (2) whether the end to be served is to give aesthetic pleasure or to produce something useful. Hence rhetoric was for Rome both an *art* and a *science*. It had obvious utilitarian value and its materials were not only exact logical concepts but the sonorous words and the noble rhythms which were the glory of their tongue (Buchan) artefact. Variant of ARTIFACT

Route course *way passage pass
*Road highway hughroad roadway thorough
arkway drive

Wily crafty, cunning tricky *sly foxy
Adroit *deverous politic diplomatic smooth
ingratiating insinuating (see DISARMING)

Art Artless — Con Simple *natural ingenuous unsophisticated naive candid open *frank.

article n 1 Clause plank count *paragraph verse
2 *Thing object

Ana *Item data 1 particular
3 *Essay paper theme composition

articled Indentured *bound bond

articulate, adj 1 Also articulated Integrated concatenated See under INTEGRATE

Ana United joined connected linked related (see JOIN) organized systematized methodized ordered (see ORDER 9)

Con Dissected anatomized resolved analyzed (see ANALYZE) separate *distinct discrete

2 *Vocal oral
Ana Distinct clear (see EVIDENT) uttered voiced (see EXPRESS 9)

Art Inarticulate dumb
3 *Vocal fluent eloquent voluble glib

Ana Expressing voicing uttering venting (see EX PRESS 9) *expressive meaningful significant voluble *elative

Art Inarticulate dumb
articulate v 1 *Integrate concatenate

Ana Unite *join connect link relate organize systematize methodize *order

Con Dissect anatomize resolve *analyze *separate

ider

cor

cor

sup

2 *Joint, suture
artifact or artefact. Product, *work production, opus
artifice. 1 *Art cunning craft, skill
Ana. Ingenuousness or ingenuity, cleverness adroitness
 (see corresponding adjectives at **CLEVER**). adeptness
 proficiency, expertness (see corresponding adjectives at
PROFICIENT)

channel *device contrivance expedient, shift, make-
 shift (see **RESOURCE**)

artificer. Artisan, *artist, architect.
Ana. Craftsman handicraftsman, mechanic, workman
 (see **WORKER**)

artificial. Artificial, factitious, synthetic, ersatz come
 into comparison because they mean not brought into

in distinguishing products that are derived by chemical

especially favored when the synthetic article has qualities,
 virtues or uses not characteristic of the thing it orig-
 inally imitates However the content and application of
 the word are still in a process of fluctuation Ersatz (a

as a substitute, it is used chiefly with the name of a natu-
 ral product (as *ersatz* coffee, *ersatz* butter, *ersatz* wool)
 thereby implying imitation and inferiority and, often,
 suggesting a base or disagreeable origin "The search for
Ersatz . . . materials was unceasing Sugar from saw-

raftsman, handicraftsman, hand, laborer, roust-

1 Artist, artificer, artisan, architect are here
 used chiefly as meaning one who makes something
 ful or useful (or both) In their larger senses (which
 inclines their original rather than their extended

of naturalness or spontaneity and often connotes affecta-

give pleasure were combined so that since the early

use) for one's own ends or purposes as to create a facti-
 tious demand for shares of a given stock the vogue was

e uen of art or skill in
 meaning so that it came
 ntiveness than is usually
 ent English it suggests
 especially to those who
 ory notes facing page 1

work in some plastic substance such as silver or gold which permits the exercise of skill taste and ingenuity in contrivance A fine cook and *artificer* of strange English dishes (*Bennett*) The teacher has been only one of the *artificers* in the making of this changing personality [the school child] (*H. Suñallo*) In Shakespeare's time

tween *artisan* and *artist* widened as *artist* came to imply a love of the beautiful and the power to create or produce beautiful things and became restricted in its application to a worker in the fine arts In current use *artisan* is a

often contrasted with *artist* the latter now implying imaginative power and a passion for perfection the former mere mechanical industry Free verse is not yet out of the experimental stage and the *artists* who practice it have still the *artisans* in their own craft to reckon with (*Lewis*) Architect has never lost its etymological implication of a master builder though it has come to

construction in order to see that the design is executed in every particular In extended use the word usually implies the power to conceive a thing as a whole and in

differs from the former in its greater emphasis upon

perimenting with a variety of materials concerned with new designs (*Day Lewis*)

Ans Craftsman workman (see *WORKER*) creator
*maker *writer composer author

2 *Artiste* virtuoso *expert adept wizard dab dabster
artiste *Artist* virtuoso adept *expert dab dabster wizard

artistic *Artistic*, *aesthetic* (or *esthetic*) are often understood as equivalent terms especially when used in such collocations as the *artistic* or *aesthetic* temperament *artistic* or *aesthetic* satisfaction *artistic* or *aesthetic* standards or values for *artistic* or *aesthetic* reasons In precise use they are very carefully distinguished In general *artistic* stresses the point of view of the artist or of one who actually produces a work of art, who thinks

ment shows itself in an urge to fashion or to express and to create out of materials or of words or of sounds the beautiful thing that the artist designs or conceives the *aesthetic* temperament shows itself in responsiveness to beauty wherever it is found and by contrast in aversion to that which is ugly *Artistic* satisfaction is the gratification that comes to one who can look at a work of art (his own or another's) and call it good *aesthetic* satisfaction is the content that accompanies the enjoyment of beauty for its own sake and independently of all other considerations For *aesthetic* largely because of its connection with *aesthetics* (a branch of philosophy or of psychology dealing with beauty usually implies a distinction between that which is beautiful and that which is moral or useful, or merely pleasing *Artistic* standards are therefore the tests of perfection in a work of art which artists and critics have accepted *aesthetic* standards are the criteria (usually subjective) which have been set up by aestheticians or by the individual to enable one to distinguish that which is beautiful from that which is merely pleasing or gratifying

Artless *Natural simple ingenuous naïve unsophisticated unaffected

Ans *Spontaneous impulsive candid open plain

*frank *straightforward aboveboard forthright

Art Artful affected — *Con* *Sly cunning wily designing (see *INTEND*)

*because for inasmuch as

*Rise arise mount soar tower rocket level

*ate raise rear *lift *advance progress

Ant Descend

2 Ascend, mount, climb, scale agree in meaning to move

a river in the direction of its source as the Amazon can be ascended by seagoing ships 2300 miles Mount almost invariably implies getting up on something above the level of the ground and is therefore preferred to ascend in some collocations thus one mounts (better than ascends) a platform or a scaffold but one may ascend (or

suggestion of progression by steps but that of great difficulty it is preferable therefore to feats of climbing as to scale a wall a precipice A ladder quaintly made of cords Would serve to scale another Hero's tower (*Shak*)

Ant Descend

ascendancy or ascendancy. *Supremacy

Ans Dominance preeminence (see corresponding adjectives at *DOMINANT*) command sway dominion control *power authority sovereignty (see corresponding

Ascension, ascent are often used in distinction other when they denote the act of moving the movement upward Ascension in modern

occurs but is regarded as incorrect. "Assumption" (a)

stratosphere, her rapid *ascent* in the social scale, to make an *ascent* of three miles in an airplane. These distinctions are not always observed, however, for *ascension* is increasingly rare except in religious and some astronomical use, and *ascent* is employed even by good writers, in all collocations where *ascension* is sometimes preferred or is traditionally used.

ascent. *Ascension

ascertain. Determine *discover, unearth, learn

Ana. Inquire, query, interrogate, *ask, study, contemplate, weigh, *consider, observe, survey (see *SEE*)

Con. *Conjecture, surmise, guess, presume, assume (see *PRESUPPOSE*)

ascetic, *adj*. Austere, *severe, stern.

Ana. Disciplined, trained, schooled (see *TEACH*) self-denying, self-abnegating (see corresponding nouns at *REUNCLATION*) abstaining or abstinent, forbearing (see corresponding verbs at *REFRAIN*) abstemious (see corresponding noun at *TEMPERANCE*).

Ant. Luxurious, voluptuous (see *SENSUOUS*) — *Con* *Sensuous, sensual, epicurean, sybaritic, dissolute, *abandoned

ascetic, *n*. Ascetic, mystic and their derivative nouns. Asceticism, mysticism are not synonyms but are not always clearly distinguished, partly because of overlapping implications but largely because the first two are often applicable to the same person. Historically many of the great mystics have been ascetics. But ascetic suggests an austere mode of life in which everything that does not contribute to or may interfere with the end in view

the other hand suggests the possession of a power such as a high capacity for contemplation, or of an "inner light," by means of which one overpasses the limits of human reason and by a kind of spiritual sight comes to a knowledge of that which is divine or supernatural. As

practices are based. Asceticism often designates the the-

that to approve mysticism is to preach asceticism. Con

Ana. Anchoite, hermit, eremite, cenobite (see *RE-CLUSE*) monk, friar, nun, *religious

Ant. Bon vivant — *Con*. *Epicure, gourmet, gourmand, glutton, sensualist, voluptuary, Sybarite (see corresponding adjectives at *SENSUOUS*)

asceticism. Mysticism (see under *ASCETIC*, *n*)

ascribe. Ascribe, attribute, impute, assign, refer, credit,

conjectured, such as a motive, a feeling, an opinion, or a value. *Whatever else might be in her head, it was... neither love, nor romance, nor any of the emotions usually ascribed to the young" (*V. Sackville-West*). Also one ascribes something whose origin is unknown or disputed to that which is conjectured to be its source, cause, or author, as, a poem formerly ascribed to Chaucer. "That conceit always ascribed to a lack of intelligence" (*Brounck*). One attributes to a person or thing something believed usually on good grounds, to belong to it or to be appropriate to it, such as a quality, a character, or a value, or something for which that person or thing is judged to be responsible or accountable. "If he disclaimed the virtues attributed to him, he should only accentuate his embarrassment" (*C. Macken*). "A combination might have attributed to it the character of a monopoly merely by virtue of its size" (*Justice Holmes*). "The counter reformation, and the collapse of Protestantism in France, must be largely attributed to Jesuit efforts" (*B. Russell*). One imputes when one so

you *as*, impute such monstrous intentions to me? (*Show*) One assigns something to a person or thing when

tance I here assigned to criticism was excessive" (*Arnold*).

times *assign* suggests allegation, but this connotation is usually derived from the context. "Whatever reason of

ultimate cause or source, as, the aurora borealis is commonly referred to the class of electric phenomena. I am

credited Moriarty's queerness of manner and moody

person or rarely, a thing with something said or done when one accepts him as the author or agent or it as the cause or motive thereby tasking him or it with responsi-

one fixes the responsibility for a fault crime evil or the like on him or it Crimes as base as any charged on me? (Copper)

Ana Attach *fasten affix *conjecture surmise guess allege advance *adduce cite

asepsis See under STERILE

aseptic, adj *Sterile antiseptic.

asexualize *Sterilize castrate spay, geld emasculate mutilate castrate

ash *Ashes cinders embers clinkers

ashamed Ashamed, mortified, chagrined agree in meaning acutely or manifestly conscious of embarrassment and humiliation One is ashamed whose embarrassment and humiliation are mixed sometimes with a sense of guilt and always with the awareness of being discredited or disgraced by one's own or vicariously another's shameful or indecorous act behavior situa-

ing of coarse particles which if the combustion is in complete, are capable of further burning but without flame (as to sift the ashes from the cinders) or which if combustion is imperfect are more precisely called small clinkers A *clinker* is a fused or vitrified stony mass such as is formed in burning impure coal or in smelting metals containing impurities or is ejected from a volcano thus, cinders which are composed mainly of small clinkers are often used for surfacing paths driveways and tracks (cf a cinder track) Embers are applied to the still glowing or still smoldering remains of a fire just before it is reduced to ashes or cinders

ashy Ashen livid pallid wan *pale.

Ana See those at ASHEN

asinine *Simple fatuous silly foolish

Ana *Stupid crass dumb dense, dull puerile (see YOUTHFUL) *irrational unreasonable

ast Sensible judicious — **Con** *Wise sane prudent sapient sage *intelligent clever knowing smart *rational reasonable

ask. 1 Ask, question, interrogate, query, inquire (or enquire), spear (or spear, spier), catechize, quiz, examine agree in meaning to address a person in an attempt to

I cannot dig to beg I am ashamed (Luke xvi 3) One is mortified whose embarrassment and humiliation are mixed with a strong sense of being put in a false or disagreeable light and who suffers more because of loss of esteem or a hurt to his own pride than because of the shameful or indecorous character of the act behavior or situation he professed not to be ashamed of his conduct but he was mortified when his parents learned of it

Don't spare him let the university expel him!

Let Robert be ashamed if you would save his soul alive! Robert was sullen and mortified but alas not ashamed (M Deland) One is chagrined whose embarrassment and humiliation are accompanied by vexation or annoyance Tony somewhat chagrined at his mistake said he should like to see the other pictures (Arch Marshall) I was as much chagrined as they were flabbergasted by this involuntary outbreak (L P Smith)

Ana Embarrassed discomfited abashed (see EMBARRASS) humiliated humbled abased (see ABASE) abject

*mean contrite penitent repentant (see corresponding nouns at PENITENCE)

ant Proud — **Con** *vain vainglorious (see under PRIDE n) arrogant overbearing (see PROUD)

ashen Ashy livid pallid wan *pale

Ana *Ghastly grim macabre blanched bleached decolorized (see WHITEN)

ashes Ashes, ash cinders, clinkers embers are comparable when they mean the remains of combustible material after it has been destroyed by fire Ashes in

ask the question which they were trying to answer (H Ellis) Question usually suggests asking one question

After another as in teaching in examining a witness or a candidate or the like to question a suspect at length Socrates preferred questioning his disciples to lecturing them Interrogate stresses formal or systematic

questioning They examined many witnesses whom they interrogated not only upon the express words of the statute but upon all collateral or presumptive cir-

cumstances (Bp Burnet) Query is often formal or bookish for ask but it may be used without a suggestion of either formality or bookishness when it strongly im-

plies a desire for authoritative information or the resolution of a doubt as Should not one query whether he had not those proofs in his hands antecedent to the cabinet?

(H Alpole) In current use the word is specifically a proof reader's term If the copy is not perfectly clear or if you have reason to doubt its correctness, look up the point or

query it to the publisher's editor Do not query a misspelled word in ordinary text Never query style

to the author (Manual of Style U of Chicago Press)

Inquire has for its fundamental implication a search for the facts or the truth only when it distinctly implies in addition to such an intention the asking of a question or

Questions does it come into comparison with the other

very close to inquire with its dual implication of a search and the asking of questions It does not however as often suggest an investigation as does inquire and frequently it connotes curiosity as the motive Spear at

him as he does about you (Scott) Catechize interrogate the suggestion of an aim to elicit a

kind of answer Often the answers expected are statements of doctrine already phrased in a

book supplying questions and answers concerning the doctrines of a church) as in catechize a

the ministry In extended use however often the implication of a desire to lead the

ho is questioned into making answers that are

*) indicates place of treatment of each group

self-condemnatory or that will reveal his weaknesses, as it was their policy to catechise every candidate for a doc-

Ass. Sharpness, keenness (see corresponding adjectives at SHARP), causticity, mordancy (see corresponding

sation when it is necessary to determine the extent of their preparation and the adequacy of their training or

took the whole day to examine and to cross examine the principal witness.

Con. Reply, answer, respond, rejoin, retort.

Ask, request, solicit agree in meaning to seek to obtain

(AVE)

1 *Sprinkle, besprinkle, spatter, bespatter,

*maligo, traduce, calumniate, slander, defame

usage, depreciate, derogate from, detract from, vile, vituperate (see SCOTD), defile (see CON-

TAMINATE)

Con. *Praise, extol, laud, acclaim, eulogize, commend, applaud, compliment

aspersion. Reflection, *ammadversion, stricture

Ass. *Libel, lampoon, pasquinade, squib, skit, abuse, vituperation, invective, obloquy. *detraction, backbit-

or compliment (see corresponding verbs at COMPLIMENT).

aspirant. *Candidate, applicant, nominee,

*desire, pas-

unger, thirst,

handbills or advertisements in journals, a magazine solicits subscriptions when it sends an agent (a solicitor) to interview possible subscribers

Ass. Appeal, petition, plead, pray, sue (see under PRAYER). *address, accost

Con. *Get, obtain, acquire, secure. *decline, refuse, spurn. *deny, gainsay

askance Askew, awry

Ass. Mistrustfully, distrustfully (see corresponding verbs at DISTRUST), enviously, jealously (see corresponding adjectives at ENVOUS)

Ant. Straight.

asocial. *Unsocial, antisocial, nonsocial.

Ant. Social.

aspect. 1 Look. *appearance, semblance

Ass. *Face, countenance, visage. *bearing, mien, carriage, port, presence

2 Exposure. *frontage

Ass. Outlook. *prospect

3 *Phase, side, facet, angle

Ass. Angle, slant. *point of view, standpoint, viewpoint

asperity. *Acrimony, acerbity

Ass. analogous words. Ant. antonyms. Con. contrasted words. See also corresponding verbs at KILL.

lurch under the influence of this drug. The term in all of its uses stresses secrecy and treachery in operation, as like assassins these destructive animals do their work in the dark. It is now chiefly applied to murderers of important personages, as tyrants always live in dread of assassins; revolutions breed assassins; Cutthroat and gunman designate professional and usually firing murderers; Cutthroat is now chiefly literary (or merely figurative) because daggers and knives are no longer the weapons usually employed by such criminals. But the

assassin who points out the intended victim. Bravo was the term common in the 19th century.

assassinate Murder *kill slay dispatch execute
 Ana *kill *slay *dispatch *execute

assault, v Storm *attack bombard assail
 Ana Smite slug *strike *beat pound buffet
 pummel

Cor Resist withstand *oppose combat *defend
 protect shield guard

essay, n Essay attempt try endeavor striving struggle
 See under ATTEMPT v
 Ana *Effort exertion trial test proof (see under PROVE)

essay, v 1 Essay *attempt try endeavor strive
 struggle

Ana *Aim aspire *begin commence start
 2 Assess evaluate *estimate appraise value rate

Ana *Analyze resolve *calculate compute reckon
 *prove test try demonstrate

assemblage, n 1 Assembly collect on congregation
 gathering See under GATHER

assembled) Assemblage may be used freely in reference

general kind or one that is a whole formed by the union of miscellaneous things (as an assemblage of logs an automobile is an assemblage of various distinct parts) It may be applied to something that can be seen as a unit or whole that can be conceived as such "We have just been picturing nature as an assemblage of particles set in a framework of space and time (Jeans) Assembly on the other hand was until recently restricted in its application to a group of persons who gather together in a given place usually for the purpose of acting in concert or of social enjoyment or in a more specific sense in order to serve as a deliberative or legislative body as the mayor decided to call an assembly of the citizens the New York State Assembly There is a tendency now to use assembly instead of assemblage of a structure or machine or part of a machine that is formed by the union of different parts as a hub assembly

Ana See those at ASSEMBLY 1

assemble Congregate collect *gather
 Ana Convene convolve muster (see SUSPECT) com
 line associate unite (see JOIN)

Ant Disperse — Cor *Scatter disperse dispel
 *distribute disperse divide deal dole

assembly 1 Assemblage congregation gathering col
 lection See under GATHER

Ana *Company party troop band *crowd throng
 crush press *convention convocation congress synod
 conference council

2 Assemblage.

Ana See those at ASSEMBLY 1

assent

and and compels assent and acceptance (A Huxley)
 Consent involves the will or the feelings and indicates
 compliance with what is requested or desired A lady

Neither assent nor consent necessarily implies approval
 as one sometimes assents against his better judgment
 Accede implies a yielding either of one's adherence (as

esse implies tacit acceptance or forbearance of opposi
 tion No organism acquiesces in its own destruction
 (Mendenhall) Agree may or may not imply previous differ

mathematics derive their validity from their applicability
 to sensible experience (S Alexander)

Ana Accept *receive *adopt embrace espouse be
 lieve credit (see corresponding nouns at BELIEF)

Ant Dissent — Cor *Deny gainsay impugn reject
 spurn refuse (see DECLINE) *object protest

assert 1 Assert declare affirm aver, protest avouch
 avow predicate warrant as here comprised agree in
 meaning to state positively either in anticipation of de
 nial or objection or in the face of it Assert implies
 absence of proof It usually ascribes to the speaker or

that no war can ever be right (Lange) Some one
 had seen Steve Hunter shot down in the street and had
 declared the harness maker had done it (S Anderson)
 Affirm implies conviction of truth and willingness to

confidence and certainty of truth For all I cared I had
 killed the bird (Coleridge) Protest (see also OBJECT)

with the word of God" (*Bible Preface to A V 1611*)
 Predicate, though once often and still occasionally used
 as a close synonym of the preceding words is now chiefly
 a term of logic implying the affirmation of something as
 a quality a property or an attribute of a thing especially
 of a thing as a member of its class species or
 genus, as to predicate sweetness of sugar or whiteness of
 snow to predicate intelligence of human beings, logic
 works by predication of the single instance what is true
 of all its kind (*W James*) In somewhat looser use the
 term implies the affirmation of a quality property or
 attribute which can be regarded as evidently or perma-
 nently a possession of the individual person or thing de-
 scribed There was nothing to be predicated of him in
 general he was but a bundle of incongruities most of
 them unattractive and in combination futile (*Bello*)
 Because that which is predicated of a thing is accepted as
 true and forms a postulate for one reasoning regarding
 that thing the word predicate is now often used espe-
 cially in the United States in the sense of to ground or to
 base (as success predicated on efficiency) Such a mean-
 ing though found in writers like Charles Sumner and
 J R Lowell has not been generally approved Warrent,
 in the sense here considered (see also JUSTIFY 3) is now
 found chiefly in colloquial use it carries a strong implica-
 tion of assurance or positiveness sometimes suggesting
 little or no fear that one will be doubted or contradicted
 and at other times connoting one's personal guarantee
 as I warrant that a just what will happen, [My neck is
 as smooth as silk I warrant ye (*L Esclave*) cheap-
 jacks who sell at dockyard gates a pill warranted to cure
 measles toothache and rupture (*C L Montague*)
Ans Allege advance cite *adduce asseverate, affirm
 *swear depose
Ant Deny controvert — *Con* Gainsay contradict
 negative traverse contravene (see DENY) *disprove
 refute rebut confute
 2 Vindicate justify *maintain defend
Ans Proclaim *declare publish advertise *express
 voice utter

Assertive Self-assertive *aggressive pushing militant
Ans Positive *affirmative blatant clamorous, *vo-
 ciferous cocksure certain *sure positive *confident
 assured sanguine

Ant Retiring acquiescent — *Con* *Shy bashful
 diffident modest docile *obedient amenable biddable

Assess *Ans* appraise value evaluate *estimate rate
Ans *Calculate compute reckon

Assessments Levy *tax rate duty impost toll tithe
 tithing cess customs excise tribute tariff

Asset 1 In plural form assets Resources, means *pos-
 sessions effects belongings.

Ant Liabilities.

2 *Credit.

Ant Handicap

Asseverate *Swear affirm depose depose testify
Ans *Assert declare affirm avow protest avow
 avouch

Assiduous Sedulous diligent industrious, *busy
Ans *Indefatigable tireless, unwearying.

Ant Desultory — *Con* *Random haphazard casual,
 hit-or-miss, happy-go-lucky *lax slothful indolent

Indolent remiss lax slack (see NEGLIGENCE)

Assign 1 *Allot allocate apportion
Ans Fix *set establish settle *distribute deal, dole
 dispense

2 Refer *ascribe attribute impute credit accord
 charge

Ans Attach *fasten affix relate link, associate (see
 JOIN) perconhole chaufy (see ASSAY)

Ans analogous words *Ant* antonyms. *Con* contrasted words.

3 *Prescribe define

Ans Determine settle *decide consign relegate
 *commit entrust.

Assignment Rendezvous tryst date *engagement
 appointment

Assignment *Task stint duty job chore chore
 assimilate. 1 *Identify incorporate embody

Ans *Change alter modify vary *transform meta-
 morphose transmute bleed fuse merge commingle

*mix

2 *Absorb imbibe

Ans Engross absorb *monopolize *adopt embrace
 espouse *infuse imbue ingrain suffuse inoculate
 leaven.

Assimilation. Apperception identification *recogni-
 tion.

Assist *Help aid

Ans *Support uphold back champion profit avail
 *benefit attend, *accompany escort co-operate con-
 cur (see UNITE)

Ans Hamper impede — *Con* *Hinder obstruct
 block transmut clog fetter (see HAMPER) *prevent
 forestall

Assistance Help aid See under HELP v

Ans Service advantage profit avail *use supporting
 upholding backing (see SUPPORT v) subsidy grant
 subvention *appropriation co-operation, concurrence
 (see correspond ng verbs at UNITE)

Ant Impediment obstruction

Assistant, a Assistant helper, coadjutor, adjutant,
 aide (or aid), aid e-de camp are here compared as desig-
 nations of persons who take over part of the duties of
 another especially in a subord nate capacity Assistant
 is applicable to any person who meets this description
 regardless of the status of his work as a baker's assist-
 ant a shop's assistant a superintendent a assistant

Helper often implies apprenticeship in a trade or the
 status of an unskilled laborer as a bricklayer's helper

Sometimes it is euphemistic thus a mother's helper of
 ten performs the duties of a nursemaid Coadjutor in its

general use usually implies equivalence except in author-
 ity it is chiefly applied to a co-worker He [Octavian]

no longer stood alone the companions of his youth
 [Agrippa and Maecenas] had become in the full sense his

coadjutors (Bachus) In specific use it names or is ap-
 plied to a bishop who serves as an assistant to the bishop

having jurisdiction over a diocese Especially in Roman
 Catholic and Protestant Episcopal use it implies the

right of succession Adjutant now rare in its general
 sense is applied almost exclusively to a staff officer in

charge of the personnel division of a military command
 and responsible for all records, reports correspondence

orders (except combat orders) and the like Aide and
 aide de-camp designate a military or naval officer who

personally attends a general or a sovereign a president
 or a governor often as an escort but sometimes with

definitely prescribed duties

Associate v Connect relate link *join, combine unite

Ans Merge mingle *mix blend amalgamate coalesce
 organize (see ORDER v)

Con Alenate, *separate *separate part, divorce
 sever sunder divide

Associate, n Associate companion comrade, cron-
 chum pal buddy are here compared as meaning a person

in company with whom one is found Associate is the
 general term referable to anyone whose company one

enjoys or tolerates more or less regularly and usually on
 terms of equality because of a business, social fraternal

or similar connection or because of a community of in-
 terests or aims as a person is known by his associates

Ans analogous words *Ant* antonyms. *Con* contrasted words.

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

brother her beloved *companion* in adventure (*R. M. La Follette*) Sometimes the association is not the result of friendship or of relationship but of a business arrangement as the old lady sought a competent paid *companion*. *Comrade* always implies association in a common calling or pursuit and more or less familiarity in companionship as *comrades* in arms school *comrades*. Commonly however it connotes more sentiment than either *associate* or *companion* even though that sentiment is sometimes

(*Shak*) Which weep the *comrade* of my choice The human hearted man I loved (*Tennyson*) The word is also used as a term of address for a member of one's party or faction by communists and others. *Crony* was originally a term of university and school slang in England

long absence from England the two old ladies are great *cronies*. *Chum* (regarded as colloquial) and *pal* (regarded as slang) are applied to one's most intimate friend or as

and intimacy as they have been *chums* since boyhood. *Pal* often carries a suggestion of helpfulness or of partnership in work or recreation as one does not double-cross a *pal*. *Buddy*, originally a diminutive or pet name for *brother* was used by American soldiers during World War

acquaintances or even strangers as a man passing by called to him Look out *buddy*. *Ana* *Partner colleague ally confederate accomplice abettor accessory (see *CONFEDERATE*) *assistant helper coadjutor aide. *Con* Antagonist adversary *opponent *enemy foe rival competitor (see corresponding verbs at *RIVAL*)

association Association society club *order* are comprehensive terms which agree in denoting a body of persons who unite in the pursuit of a common aim or object. *Association* is in general used of an organization

through election and invitation. It often also implies

aims and accept common obligations such as those of working together in brotherly union and of practicing certain virtues as a religious *order* a fraternal *order* in modern societies *order* in the legal name usually but not invariably suggests in addition a ritual a uniform and many distinctions as the Independent *Order* of Odd Fellows the Benevolent and Protective *Order* of Elks

Archaic form of *absolve*. For synonyms see *CONFESS EXCULPATE*.

assort *Assort* sort classify, alphabetize, pigeonhole, agree in meaning to arrange in systematic order or according to some definite method of arrangement or distribution. *Assort* (see also *assorted* under *MISCELLANEOUS*) implies division into groups as of like things or of things intended for the same purpose or destination as to *assort* the contents of an attic to *assort* one's papers

it implies selection either of that to be eliminated or of that to be chosen or preserved. The company indeed

literary or too technical as to *sort* mail to *sort* stockings to *sort* yarns. Frequently especially with out *sort* in

into types genera species or the like and an arrange-

alphabetized under their writers names papers may be *alphabetized* by subject or topic one must *assort* one's papers before *alphabetizing* them. *Pigeonhole* is a picturesque term suggesting an arrangement of small

of a number of things in its right class or category, thus one who pigeonholes the wild flowers he meets on a day's walk assigns each to its proper classification or is able to give it its proper specific or generic name. *one pigeon holes every bit of information that comes to him who files it away in his memory properly labeled and in its right place with relation to the rest of his knowledge*
Ana Arrange methodize systematize *order
Con *Mix mingle commingle derange disarrange disorganize, *disorder

assorted *Miscellaneous, heterogeneous motley promiscuous

Ana Diverse *different various disparate divergent selected picked chosen preferred (see *CHOOSE*) mixed mingled (see *MIX*)

Ant jumbled — *Con* Like *similar identical uniform

assortment See corresponding adjective *assorted* at MISCELLANEOUS.

Ana *Mixture blend compound combining or combination on associating or association uniting or union (see corresponding verbs at *JOIN*)

Ant jumble hodgepodge

assuage Alleviate *relieve, mitigate lighten, allay

Ana Temper *moderate, attempter *comfort solace console mollify placate appease *pacify

Ant Exacerbate intensify — *Con* Kindle enkindle inflame (see *LIGHT* &) aggravate heighten (see *ENTER* & *STIR*) *increase augment

assume 1 *Take

Ana Accept *receive *arrogate pre-empt usurp vest invest *clothe

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axiom, theorem conjecture surmise (see under *CONJECTURE*, &)

assurance 1 *Insurance.

2 Certitude *certainty conviction

Ana *Belief faith credence credit *trust confidence reliance dependence positiveness sureness cocksureness (see corresponding adjectives at *SURE*)

Ant Mistrust dubiousness. — *Con* Doubt *uncertainty skepticism suspicion disbelief *unbelief incredulity

3 Self-assurance, *confidence self-confidence self-possession, aplomb

Ana *sang froid composure *equanimity sureness sanguineness (see corresponding adjectives at *CONFIDENT*) mettle resolution spirit *courage tenacity effrontery *temerity nerve.

Ant Diffidence alarm — *Con* Timorousness timid

ity (see corresponding adjectives at *TIMID*) shyness bashfulness, modesty (see corresponding adjectives at *SHY*)

assure Insure *ensure secure

Ant Alarm — *Con* *Frighten, scare fright terrify abash discomfit *embarrass *intimidate cower

assured *Confident sanguine sure.

Ana Fearless unapprehensive, unafraid (see affirmative adjectives at *FEARFUL*) *cool composed unruffled imperturbable collected *reliant, self-reliant

Ant Abashed timorous — *Con* Dismayed embarrassed rattled disconcerted (see *EMBARRASS*) *fearful apprehensive afraid hesitant reluctant (see *DISINCLINED*)

astera *Aft aft

1 rear back (see *POSTERIOR*)

Con *Before, afore forward

use astound amaze flabbergast

dumfound bewilder confound (see

PUZZLE) impress strike touch *affect

astound *Surprise astonish amaze flabbergast

Ana Dumfound confound nonplus bewilder (see *PUZZLE*) startle affright alarm terrify (see *FEARFUL*)

astral *Starry stellar *decal.

astray *Amiss.

astrigent, *adj* Astrigent constrigent styptic come into comparison when they mean having the quality of contracting or shrinking organic tissue or matter

Astrigent, the most inclusive term is applicable to any of several agents used in the treatment of mucous membranes and other surfaces to dry up secretions, arrest discharges, contract the ends of blood vessels, or in cosmetics to tighten the pores as tannin is an *astrigent*

substance used in medicine an *astrigent* lotion. *Con* stringent occurs infrequently in comparison with *astrigent*

it usually suggests a stiffening effect rather than a drying up thus timothy is said to have a *constringent* property which keeps horses from becoming flabby

the *constringent* effect of severe cold Styptic was once frequently but is now seldom used as an equivalent of *astrigent*

it is now commonly restricted in its application to an *astrigent* agent used in arresting bleeding as to apply a *styptic* colloid to a cut a *styptic* pencil (a stick of some styptic substance used in treating small cuts such as those made in shaving)

astute *shrewd perceptive, sagacious

Ana *Sharp keen, acute discreet prudent foresighted (see under *PERCEPTIVE*) knowing *intelligent clever smart wily crafty cunning *sly

Ant Gullible — *Con* Ingenious naive simple unsophisticated (see *NATURAL*) candid, open, plain

*frank forthright *straightforward aboveboard

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asylum *Shelter refuge retreat sanctuary ark cover
at 1. At an, on cause difficulty when used in phrases giving the place or locality of an action. When reference to the interior of any place is made prominent in is used when a place is regarded as a mere local point at is more commonly employed, when the direction is indicated on is sometimes used in place of at as to look for a book in

institutions public offices business houses etc., as in America in the South Milton was educated at Christ's College at the customhouse at the jeweler's. With names of towns and cities the use of in or at is usually determined according as the place designated is regarded respectively (1) as an including area or scene especially with an implication of destination or permanence of occupancy or of having familiar associations for the speaker or (2) merely as a point as along a journey or course on a map or plan or at a remove from the speaker as on our way to visit in Troy we lunched of

United States as he lives in (or on) Riverside Avenue

in the course of which an action occurs in is the correct preposition as at two o'clock in the afternoon September 1st in the year 1939 in the month of May. When the reference is to a particular day in the course of which something occurs on is used as on July fourth there will be a celebration it happened on a Sunday. On is sometimes used also with reference to a point of time with which there is or should be coincidence as he here on the hour he is always on the dot

antivism *Revers on throwback
antavistic *Reversatory reverse See under REVER

SYON

who rejects the conception of a supreme being as ruler and guide of men and the universe but still believes in a god who is the creator and the final judge of men Hence

term is now rarely used with such value except in history

and pagan In Roman Catholic canon law it is a very inclusive term designating any unbaptized person and covering such extremes as heathen and an unbaptized Protestant. From the Mohammedan point of view especially as presented in English fiction and poetry infidel often means a Christian
Ant Theist

athirst And *eager keen anxious = thirst agog
Ana Thirsting hungering pining yearning longing
(see LONG v) craving coveting or covetous desiring or desirous (see corresponding verbs at DESIRE)
Con *Indifferent unconcerned incurious aloof in
guid lackadaisical listless apathetic *impassive
athlete Athlete, gymnast agree in denoting a person skilled in the performance of physical exercises requiring agility powers of endurance and often muscular

other games or who belong to the track team A gymnast is one who is skilled whether as participant or as teacher in gymnastics that is bodily exercises which may or may not involve competition performed in a gymnasium

uous energetic
Con Frail fragile *weak
athletics Athletics, sports, games agree in denoting physical activities engaged in as for exercise or play. Athletics is a collective term (not used in the singular) for exercises for the performance of which one acquires and maintains agility, skill, stamina etc. by regular and systematic training and practice usually with the aim of competing singly or as a member of a team with others similarly trained whether for pleasure to keep the body in trim to win honor for oneself one team college club etc. or to earn a livelihood as college football basketball hockey baseball rowing and tennis and professional baseball hockey football and tennis are forms of athletics. Sports are forms of physical activity usually outdoor that afford pleasure or diversion. The term may be used in the singular for any of the various forms of athletics inasmuch as whatever the main purpose of athletic activity may be a certain amount of pleasure is usually derived as football basketball hockey baseball rowing and tennis are perhaps the most popular sports with those who go out for athletics in college

*idea of competition usually present
*not wanting in sports as noncompetitive
*e.g. canoeing and swimming are sports
*not athletics including such activities
*rowing (in which the pleasure derives
*its place of treatment of each group

from pursuit of quarry). Since sports contests are often] mate knowledge "The fortune had a - - -
 an object of interest on which - - -

acrosswise, crossways *across

a-tiptoe. *Eager and keen agog athirst anxious
 Ans. Alert, *watchful, vigilant ready, *quick, prompt
 tense, taut (see tight)
 Con. Nonchalant, *cool, composed: *calm, tranquil,
 serene

atmosphere. 1 *Air, ether, ozone

2 Atmosphere, feeling, feel, savor (or savour), tone,
 aura come into comparison when they denote an intan-
 gible and, usually unanquiverable quality

*atrocious amends

atrabilliar. Hypochondriac, *melan-
 choly

*glum saturnine crabbed *sullen *de-
 pressed forlorn depressed dejected gloomy
 nding nouns at sadness)

Con *Merry jocund jovial jolly
 cheerful

noble (see MORAL) ~ Con Righteous
 MORAL) *gentle genteel

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

atrophy, v *Stunt stultify

Ant Vitalize

attach. 1 *Arrest apprehend detain

Ana Seize *take grab capture *catch nab cop

Con Release discharge deliver *free

2 *Fasten affix fix

Ana *Join link unite connect annex *add append

*tie bind

Ant Detach -- Con Disengage (see DETACH) disen-

cumber disentangle discombarass (see EXERCISE)

sever sunder divorce part *separate

attachment. 1 Arrest apprehension detention See

under ARREST v

2 Attachment affection love denote the feeling which

animates a person who is genuinely fond of someone or

something Attachment and affection differ in that affec-

tion usually has for its object a sentient being whereas

that of attachment may be even an inanimate thing as

an attachment to one's profession to a house in which one

has lived Attachment implies strong liking devotion or

loyalty affection rather warmth and tenderness of senti-

ment A profound attachment to the King as king

(Belloc) It cannot show lack of attachment to the prin-

ciples of the Constitution that she thinks it can be

improved (Justice Holmes) Between him [Horace]

and Augustus there was a strong affection (Buchan)

Affection and love differ in that affection implies feeling

for one's country love especially in regard to nation

is implied affection if the emphasis is upon genuine but

not blind devotion, attachment if allegiance and loyalty

are definitely connoted

Ana Fondness devotedness (see corresponding adjectives at LOVING) devotion piety fealty *fidelity

allegiance

Ant Aversion -- Con *Antipathy estrangement

alienation disaffection (see corresponding verbs at

ESTRANGE)

attack, v Attack, assail, assault, bombard, storm come

into comparison not only in their military but also in

their extended senses. All carry as their basic meaning to

make a more or less violent onset upon. Attack, which is

old dreams assailing you (Conrad) Assault, which

stunning sounds assaults his ear (Milton) Bom-

bard literally means to assail (as a town a fortress an

army) continuously and devastatingly with bombs or

shells as the advancing German army in 1914 expected

to bombard Paris and bring a quick end to the war In

extended use it is, in its stronger implication of impor-

tunity or of continuous pestering distinguishable

from assail as He [Octavius] bombarded Cicero with

letters asking for advice (Buchan) the reporters bom-

barded the district attorney with questions. Storm, as

here considered means to assault with the violence rush

and effectiveness of a sudden and devastating storm or

wind, in literal and extended use it connotes an attempt

to sweep from its path every obstacle to a victory. Several

of their bravest officers were shot down in the act of

storming the fortress (Irving) Who think to storm the

world by dint of merit (Burns)

Ana Fight *contend battle war cope boist overrun

*surprise waylay, ambush.

and shield guard protect resist withstand

nab

Attack, assault, onslaught, onset come into

when they denote an attempt made on one

others to injure, destroy defame or the like

An attack (or military and allied senses see ATTACK v)

may be upon the person or it may be upon the character

the reputation the writings, or the like of a person or

persons it often suggests animosity or definite enmity

its cause but it may imply motives as various as wanton

cruelty partisan feeling or a critical intention as the

victim of a cowardly attack by ruffians, the speech was a

severe attack upon the policies of the administration

the book was the object of attacks from all sides an un-

provoked attack upon the fairness of the court. Assault in

general use implies more violence more malice or vi-

ciousness and often the infliction of greater damage or

... I Proscribe, condemn *sentence, damn, banish, exile, transport execute, dispatch, *kill

attack (an offensive movement, an act of aggression a fit of illness or the like) but to any such succeeding rush

slugging (see STRIKE) *criticism, condemnation denouncing or denunciation (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE)

Con. Defending or defense, vindication justification

fensive come into comparison when they denote or describe action in a struggle for supremacy which must be met with defense or by means of defenses The terms are used not only of military operations but of competitive games exhibitions of skill, as in fencing and sword play, and the like Attack always implies the initiation of

and a desire for conquest or domination. Attack is applicable to any movement or action in a series of operations, aggression is applied chiefly to a war or to a type of fighting that involves invasion or encroachment on an

sense here considered) the more common offensive characterize the position or the methods of the attacking side The noun is interchangeable with attack only when the latter word does not refer to a concrete action as methods of attack (or offense) and of defense, weapons of offense or offensive weapons, a war of offense (not attack), to be ready for an attack (not an offense) Both words are distinguishable from aggression and aggressive which in many ways they closely resemble by their absence of suggestion of any motive or aim other than that of a

attain. *Reach compass gain achieve

Ana. *Come (to) arrive (at) win, acquire

obtain *get accomplish effect (see PERFORM)

attainment. Accomplishment *acquirement

tion. Ana. analogous words. Ant. antonyms.

, pollute, defile, *contaminate

attempter. Temper, *moderate, qualify.

Ana. *Palliate, extenuate mitigate, alleviate, lighten.

*believe

sify — Con. Heighten aggravate, enhance
 iv) augment. *increase

Attempt, try, endeavor (or endeavour), strive, struggle are here compared as verbs make an effort to do something that may or successful and as nouns (the single exception in form being striving) meaning the effort made to accomplish such an end Attempt, in precise use always implies an actual beginning of, or venturing upon, that which one hopes to accomplish or carry through, it often, but not invariably, suggests failure, as to form a plan and yet make no attempt to execute it: the troops were

proving one's luck) In freer use, try often carries the

Endeavor heightens the implication of exertion and should be avoided as too strong when likelihood of success is implied, as I shall try (better than endeavor) I make time for a game of tennis tomorrow, she walked

faulty essays of an early and as yet undeveloped technique (*Lowes*) The last terms of this group strive and struggle, not only carry heightened implications of difficulty and of correspondingly greater exertion but also connote greater opposition to be overcome *Strive* and *striving* suggest persistent endeavor to surmount obstacles created by one's weaknesses one's lack of experience the height of one's ambitions the power of

vainly striving (*W James*), the bitter desperate striving unto death of the oppressed race (*R Macaulay*) *Struggle* literally and figuratively implies straining or stretching that suggests a tussle a wrestling or an effort to extricate oneself from that which impedes or fetters one as to *struggle* to free oneself from attackers a

struggled out (*Calder*) The struggle between two strong-willed women to control one weak-willed man is the usual motive of the French drama in the nineteenth century (*H Adams*)

Ana *Begin commence start initiate inaugurate
Ant Succeed — *Con* Accomplish achieve effect fulfill execute *perform attain compass *reach gain attempt, *n* Endeavor essay assay try striving struggle *See* under ATTEMPT *v*

Ana Experiment (see EXPERIENCE) trial test (see under PROVE) beginning commencement starting or start initiation (see corresponding verbs at BEGIN)

attend 1 Listen 1 hearken hark *hear
Con Ignore disregard *neglect slight
2 *Tend mind watch

Ana *Nurse foster nurture cherish supervise oversee (see corresponding nouns at OVERSIGHT)
3 Escort *accompany chaperon convoy

attention 1 Attention, study, concentration application come into comparison when they mean the direct focusing of the mind on something especially on something to be learned worked out accomplished or the like Attention is applicable to the faculty or power as well as to the act as to fix one's attention on something means that distract one's attention this requires attention if we had to think about breathing or digesting we should have no attention to spare for anything else (*Shaw*) every awareness is the simple form of attention (*S Alexander*) Since the word does not carry any implications descriptive of the quality or nature of the power or the act or of the length of the latter's duration it usually requires qualifying words or phrases as close attention trained habits of attention a few moments

powers of concentration The learning to read poetry takes as much patience and concentration as the learning to write it (*Day Lewis*) Application usually suggests persistence in fixing one's attention and diligence and assiduity in the performance of all that is required it suggests therefore a virtue won by effort and sheer force of will rather than as concentration a power that has its origin in one's temperament or is the result of profound

(*S Anderson*)

Ana Diligence assiduity sedulousness industriousness (see corresponding adjectives at BUSY)

Ant Inattention — *Con* Preoccupation abstract on absent-mindedness (see corresponding adjectives at ABSTRACTED)

2 *Courtesy gallantry amenity comity

Ana Courting or court wooing (see corresponding verbs at INVITE) deference homage *honor reverence solicitude (see CARE)

Con Neglect *negligence indifference aloofness unconcernedness or unconcern (see corresponding adjectives at INDIFFERENT) rudeness discourteousness or discourtesy impoliteness (see correspondingly adjectives at RUDE)

attentive *Thoughtful considerate

Ana Courteous polite gallant chivalrous *civil solicitous concerned (see under CARE *n*)

Ant Inattentive neglectful — *Con* *Indifferent unconcerned aloof *negligent remiss heedless thoughtless *careless

attenuate, *v* *Thin rarely dilute extenuate

Ana *Weaken sap reduce lessen (see DECREASE) dissipate (see SCATTER) contract shrink constrict deflate

Ant Enlarge dilate enrich — *Con* *Expand amply swell distend inflate *increase augment

attest 1 Witness *certify vouch for

Ana Testify depose depone affirm *swear avow assert *confirm corroborate substantiate verify

Con *Disprove controvert refute confute *deny contradict gainsay

2 Argue prove bespeak *indicate betoken

Ana Demonstrate test (see PROVE) *confirm authenticate substantiate

Ant Belie — *Con* *Misrepresent

attire, *v* *Clothe apparel array tire dress robe invest vest

Ana Accouter appoint equip outfit arm (see FURNISH)

Ant Divest — *Con* *Strip bare denude dismantle

attire, *n* *Clothes clothing tire apparel raiment dress vesture array

attitude 1 *Posture pose

Ana Mien *bearing carriage manner port presence demeanor

2 *Position stand

Ana *Point of view angle slant standpoint viewpoint

attire, *n* late counter

counselor

counsel advocate

Attract, allure charm, fascinate, bewitch activate take agree in meaning to draw as-

*exercising an irresistible or compelling influence

*indicates place of treatment of each group

over him. The same distinctions in implications and con-

that Warwick's words bewitch him not!" (*Shak.*). 'Sophia enjoyed the intimacy with Constance. As for Constance, she was *enchanted*' (*Bennett*). 'There was in Mary [Queen of Scots] some *enchantment* whereby men are

different sexes it commonly also suggests the arousing of strong admiration or the awakening of love or desire

ods such as delicate flattery or the enhancement of one's charms or by the bait of a pleasant prospect, as an

use *charm* implies a power to evoke or attract admiration but it usually heightens that implication by retaining the

Sophia had dazzled and conquered each other' (*Bennett*). 'There was in Mary [Queen of Scots] some

up to the enchanted a man of attract for wife and

tionship between persons or things that are involuntarily or naturally drawn together and exert, to some degree, an influence over each other. Attraction implies the possession by one person or thing of a quality or qualities that have the power to pull another person or thing so that the latter moves toward the former or, in the case of things is drawn into contact with it or cleaves to it. *Attraction*, however, also implies the existence in the thing attracted of susceptibility to the influence of that which attracts, in the case of persons it may be a natural inclination for, or a predisposition to or an innate liking of, that which attracts. In the case of things a tendency to unite or combine with it. Thus natural or constitutional susceptibility is called *affinity*. In very precise use therefore *affinity* is the complement of *attraction* and not its synonym, thus, *attraction* is the force whereby a magnet draws iron to it, but iron is one of the few metals that have an *affinity* for the magnet, chemistry has a

fundamental distinction in meaning prevails as two persons who have an *attraction* (or an *affinity*) for each other, atoms remain in combination in a substance because of their *affinity* (or *attraction*) for each other, it is not by chance that in physics, the science concerned with energy *attraction* is the word used in reference to atomic cohesion and that in chemistry, the science concerned with the composition of substances *affinity* is the techni-

make. And sympathy of mind keeps love awake (Aaron Hill)

attractive. Alluring charming fascinating bewitching enchanting captivating taking See under ATTRACT
Ana Lovely, fair, *beautiful bonny pretty comely luring enticing tempting seductive (see corresponding verbs at LURE)

Ant Repellent forbidding — **Con** *Repugnant abhorrent distasteful obnoxious *offensive repulsive revolting loathsome

attribute, v *Ascribe impute assign credit accredit refer, charge.

Ana *Fasten attach fix predicate (see ASSERT) blame (see CRITICIZE) *accuse charge

attribute, n 1 *Quality property character accident 2 Emblem *symbol type

Ana *Sign mark token badge note *character symbol sign

attrition 1 Contrition repentance *penitence remorse compunction

Ana Regret *sorrow grief anguish

2 Abrasion *erosion corrosion

Ana Disintegration crumbling decomposition (see corresponding verbs at DECAY)

Ant Accretion

attune Tune *harmonize

Ana Adapt adjust accommodate reconcile conform accord *agree harmonize attemper temper (see MODERATE) balance counterbalance *compensate

Con Alienate *estrangle wean

atypical or atypical *Abnormal aberrant

Ana *Irregular anomalous unnatural divergent *different deviating departing (see SWERVE v)

*exceptional

Ant Typical representative — **Con** Ordinary *common familiar *usual customary

auction, v *Sell vend barter trade

audacious Bold intrepid courageous *brave valiant valorous doughty undaunted duntless

Ana Daring daredevil reckless venturesome venture some *adventurous rash foolhardy temerarious brazen brash *shameless

Ant Circumspect — **Con** *Cautious wary chary calculating prudent sane judicious *wise *cowardly craven pusillanimous

audacity *Temerity hardihood effrontery nerve cheek gall

Ana Intrepidity boldness courageousness (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE) daring daredevilry recklessness rashness foolhardiness (see corresponding adjectives at ADVENTUROUS) *courage mettle spirit brazenness or brass (see corresponding adjective at SHAMELESS)

Ant Circumspection — **Con** Caution wariness calculation (see under CAUTIOUS) timidity timorousness (see corresponding adjectives at TIMID) fearfulness apprehensiveness (see corresponding adjectives at FEARFUL)

audible *Aural auricular

Ant Inaudible

audience 1 *Hearing audition

2 Public, *following clientele clientele

Ana Fans devotees votaries (see singular nouns at ADICT)

audile. *Auditory acoustic acoustical

audit, n Examination inspection scrutiny scanning See under SCRUTINIZE

Ana Check *corrective control investigation probe *inquiry

audit, v Examine inspect *scrutinize scan addition. *Hearing audience

auditor. *Bookkeeper accountant

Ana Examiner inspector scrutinizer (see corresponding verbs at SCRUTINIZE) verifier authenticator (see corresponding verbs at CONFIRM)

auditory Auditory, audile acoustic, acoustical agree in

heard as the acoustic quality of a person's voice the acoustic properties of a hall Both words are used in anatomy with little distinction except that some human

intended the former is the correct word as acoustical engineering

aufl Wiedersehen Au revoir farewell Godspeed

adieu adios *good by bon voyage

naught, n Ought naught nought *cipher zero

numant at

well
h *decrease lessen dwindle curtail abridge *shorten

augur Prognosticate presage portend forebode

prophecy forecast *foretell predict

Ana Betoken *indicate bespeak argue apprehend

anticipate divine foreknow *foresee

augury Omen, portent presage prognostic, *foretoken

an *c *m *n *o *p *q *r *s *t *u *v *w *x *y *z

REALIZE)

augment Majestic imposing stately noble grandiose

*grand magnificent

Ana Impressive *moving *splendid sublime superb

awful *fearful

Ant Unimpressive unimposing

aura *Atmosphere feeling feel savor tone

an *c *m *n *o *p *q *r *s *t *u *v *w *x *y *z

the nose (nasal) or the eyes (ocular or visual) or the nerve ends (muscular) as insensitiveness to aural stimuli to

a priest as distinguished from open confession before a congregation. You shall by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction (Shak) Audible is applicable only to sounds or voices conversation etc which are heard as distinguished from those which are not heard

because too faint too low uttered in a whisper or the like as "his voice being distinctly audible in the street (fardly)

aureate, adj Euphuistic flowery *rhetorical grandiloquent magniloquent bombastic

Ana *Ornate florid flamboyant rococo baroque

Ant Austere (in style)

aureole or aureola Glory nimbus *halo

Ana Effulgent radiance (see corresponding adjectives at **BRILLIANT**)

au revoir Auf Wiedersehen *good by farewell God speed adieu adios bon voyage

auricular *Aural audible

auspicious *Favorable propitious benign

Ana *Lucky fortunate happy

av

A

fu

Qua

just

Ana

men

dupes

gravi

Ant

feelings etc

exuberant etc

Con

Lush prodigal

profuse clement lenient indulgent

(see ROSSARIO)

grandiloquent magniloquent aureate flowery

rhetorical

impassioned passionate fervid fervent

Ant

autarkic or autarkical

Autarkic autonomous

autonom

independent

***free sovereign**

Autarky

Autarky autonomy independence freedom

sovereignty

See under FREE adj

autarkic or autarkical

Autarkic autonomous

autonomic independent

***free sovereign**

Autarky

Autarky autonomy independence freedom

sovereignty

See under FREE adj

authentic

Authentic genuine veritable bona fide

agree

in the sense of being exactly what the thing in

question is said to be or professes to be

The prevailing

sense of authentic is authoritative trustworthy with

the implication of actuality or accordance with fact as

"confirmed both by legend and authentic record

(Froude) an authentic description of the Great Fire of

London. The prevailing sense of genuine is real true (see

REAL)

often with the implication of descent without

admixture from an original stock or of correspondence

without adulteration, to the natural or original product

called by that name as genuine maple syrup a genuine

Ross a wolfhound this is real merino the genuine

article. Often the stress is on sincerity or lack of facti-

ousness as genuine piety true simplicity and genuine

paths (Wordsworth). Both terms are used—genuine

more frequently than authentic—as opposed to spurious

counterfeit apocryphal as Let them contrast the own

fantastical personages with the authentic rascals of

Burns (Jeffrey). What is genuine knowledge and what

is its counterfeit (Vernon). The 18th-century distinction

between the two terms as applied to documents—

"A genuine book, is that which was written by the person

whose name it bears as the author of it. An authentic

book, is that which relates matters of fact as they really

happened" (R. Watson)—while still often observed is

becoming obliterated in present usage. However it is

idomatic to say of a work, such as a portrait this is an

authentic portrait of George Washington (that is an

authentic portrait of George Washington) (that is was

portrayed from life) and this is a genuine Gilbert Stuart

Ana

Analogous words.

Ant

antonyms.

Con

contrasted words.

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

portrait of Washington (that is it is properly ascribed to Gilbert Stuart the painter) Veritable in precise use always implies a correspondence

1 **essentials** as his fits of passion are veritable hurricanes he is a veritable fool Bona fide though often used as though it were the equivalent of genuine or authentic is properly applied when good faith or sincerity is in question as a bona fide sale of securities a bona fide bid for a piece of property

Ana Authoritative authoritarian, oracular (see **DICTATORIAL**) *reliable trustworthy dependable *correct right exact true, *real actual

1 **Con** *Fictitious apocryphal fabulous legendary *false wrong deceptive elusive delusory *supposed suppositional hypothetical

Validate verify *confirm substantiate

1 **accredit endorse** *approve *prove try test demonstrate avouch warrant (see **ASSERT**)

Ant Impugn **Con** *Deny gainsay contradict traverse negative contravene reject repudiate spurn (see **DECLINE**)

author 1 *maker creator

2 *Writer composer

authoritarian 1 Authoritative dogmatic *dictatorial magisterial magistral doctrinaire oracular

Ana Despotic autocratic arbitrary tyrannical tyrannous *absolute domineering imperious *masterful

Ant Liberal, libertarian anarchoistic, anarchic

2 *Totalitarian

authoritative Magisterial magistral authoritarian oracular dogmatic *dictatorial doctrinaire

Ana Authorized accredited (see **AUTHORIZED**) certified endorsed approved (see **APPROVE**) *authentic bona fide genuine *masterful imperative peremptory

Ant Questionable servile **Con** *Doubtful dubious meek modest, *humble

authority 1 *Power jurisdiction command control dominion sway

Ana Ascendancy *supremacy government ruling or rule (see corresponding verbs at **GOVERN**)

2 *Influence weight credit prestige

Ana Exemplar ideal standard pattern *model example *expert adept, artist connoisseur virtuoso

***aesthete**

authorize Authorize, commission accredit license (or license) denote in common to invest with power or the right to act. One authorizes a person to act for oneself

when he is given the necessary legal right or power with or without instructions of a specific character. Often discretionary powers are implied as to authorize a friend

to make an answer to an attack on one's character. Our clerks are authorized to receive contributions for the Red Cross. One commissions a person when one not only authorizes but instructs him to perform a definite duty or office. I am commissioned to make you an offer which I have told him you would not accept (Gray). Specifically commission may imply appointment as one's business agent as in buying selling or supplying goods or it may suggest an order to do a certain kind of work especially work of a professional or artistic nature as, to commission an artist to paint portraits of one's family

in military and naval use it implies the conferring of

rank and authority on officers above a certain rank One accredits a person when one sends him invested with authority and possessed of the proper credentials as a representative delegate ambassador or the like as John Hay was accredited to the Court of St James The sovereign to whom I am accredited (Molloy) One licenses a person (or sometimes a business a trade a

origin (exogenous origin), as the endogenous toxins of bacteria, tuberculosis of endogenous origin the endogenous causes of cancer

2 Mechanical instinctive *spontaneous impulsive Ana Trained disciplined schooled instructed (see TEACH) prompt *quick ready

Con Deliberate *voluntary intentional

us independent, sovereign

tic independent sovereign

Con Enjoin, *forbid prohibit interdict

autochthon, *n* Native aborigine indigene See under NATIVE *adj*

Con Foreigner, alien *stranger

autochthonous or autochthonal, autochthonic Indigenous *native aboriginal endemic

Ant Naturalized

Con Foreign alien extraneous *extrinsic

autocratic or autocratical Arbitrary *absolute despotic tyrannical tyrannous

Ana *Dictatorial magisterial magistral authoritarian

*totalitarian *masterful domineering imperious overbearing arrogant (see PROUD)

Con Yielding deferring submitting capitulating (see YIELD *v*) tolerant lenient *forbearing indulgent

autogenous Endogenous spontaneous *automatic

automatic, *adj* 1 Automatic, spontaneous, autogenous, endogenous, as here compared are not close synonyms but they agree in meaning brought into being or action by an internal as opposed to an external agency Automatic has historically been subjected to various changes in meaning and has only within recent generations acquired stable senses Originally it was used to describe a thing that was self acting or self

stresses subordinate or inferior status or capacity often to the obscuring even loss of the notion of supplying aid as subsidiary streams (that is tributaries) a subsidiary company (one controlled by another company that holds a majority of the shares of its stock) Access

continue to operate indefinitely without human supervision or until the conditions have materially changed thus an automatic firearm is so constructed that after the first round is exploded the force of the recoil or gas pressure loads and fires round after round until the ammunition is exhausted or the trigger is released a thermostat is an automatic device which maintains the temperature of artificially heated rooms by operating the appropriate parts of a furnace when the temperature exceeds or falls below the point at which it is set Spontaneous (see also SPONTANEOUS) is applicable not so much to objective things as to processes particularly natural processes, thought of as originating without external agency or more often in noncontroversial use without human agency thus spontaneous generation implies origin of living directly from nonliving matter spontaneous combustion implies a generation of heat through chemical changes in matter causing it to burn a spontaneous growth refers to vegetation produced neither from humanly sown seed nor from plantings Autogenous and endogenous are used chiefly in the bi

sory is under CONFEDERATE) Contributory stresses the assistance rather than the subordinate status of the assistant and usually implies the effecting of an end or result as resentment against the unjust tax was one of the contributory causes of the revolt contributory negligence (negligence on the part of an injured person contributing to the production of the injury) Subservient usually stresses the subordinate nature of the assistance A catastrophe to which every incident should be subservient (Crabbe) It also stresses the importance or usefulness of the end it serves and often also the nature of its motive such as commendable self subordination of a sense of order and due relation as

He has uniformly made his talents subservient to the best interests of humanity (Coleridge) those features of a work of art which by themselves would be unattractive or repulsive like an ugly face but in the work are subservient to the total effect and may even heighten its beauty (S Alexander) Ancillary preserves to some extent even in present use its etymological association with maidservant (Latin ancilla) and more than the

versity? (Quiller-Couch) Adjuvant differs from auxiliary

effective **as**, "used as adjunct respiratory organs" (R. B. Todd)

Ana Subordinate succursal secondary tributary supporting upholding backing (see **SUPPORT**) helping aiding assisting (see **HELP**) supplementary complementary (see corresponding nouns at **COMPLEMENT**)

avail, **v** 1 *Benefit profit bestead boot

Ana Meet answer *satisfy fulfill *help aid

Con Harm hurt *injure damage.

2 In form **avail** oneself of Utilize employ *use apply

Con *Abuse misuse *neglect ignore el ght. overlook reject, refuse spurn (see **DECLINE**)

avail, **n** *Use service account advantage profit

avant propos Preface foreword proem *introduction prologue induction prelude prolegomenon exordium preamble protus on protas overture

avarice Greed *cupidity rapacity

Ana Avariciousness covetousness acquisitiveness (see corresponding adjectives at **COVETOUS**) stinginess raggardness miserliness parsimoniousness (see corresponding adjectives at **STINGY**)

Ant Prod gal ty — **Con** Extravagance (see corresponding adjective at **EXCESSIVE**) liberality generosity munificence bountifulness (see corresponding adjectives at **LIBERAL**)

avaricious *Covetous acquisitive grasping greedy

Ana Miserly close close-fisted parsimonious *stingy

Ant Generous — **Con** *Liberal bountiful munificent lavish prodigal (see **PRODIGAL**)

avenge **Avenge**, **revenge** agree in meaning to inflict punishment on a person who has wronged oneself or another. Once close synonyms these verbs are now increasingly divergent in implications. One may **avenge** or **revenge** (a person who is wronged) but **avenge** is the preferred word when that person is another than oneself and one is motivated by a desire to vindicate him or to serve the ends of justice. **Avenge** may also be used when the person injured is oneself and one is thought of as vailing just or merited punishment on the wrongdoer. In either case the word is often followed by *on* or *upon* or the archaic *of* (the wrongdoer). *Avenge O Lord thy slaughtered saints (Bible)*. I swear on my knees on three stones to avenge you on Foulon (*Dickens*). He had avenged himself on them by havoc such as England had never before seen (*Macaulay*). On the other hand one **revenge** oneself upon almost never another when one inflicts injury on or upon (or archaic *of*) an offender in a desire to exact satisfaction for his offense. *Revenge* may imply a desire for vindication or an aim to serve the ends of justice but more often it suggests a desire to get even, to pay back in kind or degree and therefore variously connotes mal or spite or an unwillingness to forgive or the like. The hope of *revenge*ing himself on me was a strong inducement (*Austen*). Monty at least *revenge*ed himself of Pius for placing him below Metastasio (*J. C. Robb*). He saw that his true polity was not to *revenge* himself by executions and confiscations (*Stoddard*). Also, one may either *avenge* or *revenge* (a wrong injury or the like) but *avenge* now usually implies that the end is just retribution whether the activity is in one's own or another's behalf whereas *revenge* implies that the end is retaliation and the compelling spirit of the act hatred or bitterness as. Orestes *revenge*d his father's murder by killing the murderers, his mother but the gods *avenge*d his matricide by driving him mad.

Ana Requite recompense compensate *pay (back) vindicate defend justify (see **MAINTAIN**) *punish chasten, chastise

Con Forbear *refrain, platoon remit pardon forgive (see **EXCUSE**)

Ana analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

avenue, 1 *Road street boulevard terrace drive parkway roadway highway highroad thoroughfare

2 **Avenue**, **alley**, **allée**, **mail** designate a shaded walk or road especially in a park or on an estate. **Avenue** is applied to an approach which leads to a house or building at a distance from the gate and which is lined on both sides by tall trees. **Alley**, to a narrow walk bordered by shrubs or trees as one through a garden or a grove. **Allée**, the French equivalent is sometimes preferred to *alley* to avoid confusion it is however specifically applied to an alley where the trees or shrubs are twice as high as the width of the path. **Mail** is applied to a public promenade often especially originally tree lined and used frequently but not invariably as a proper name.

aver, **Decare** **avouch** **avow** **affirm** *assert protest **Ann** **Asseverate** **testify** *swear *maintain defend justify

Ant **Deny** — **Con** **Gainsay** negative contradict travesty (see **BEW**)

average, **n** **Average**, **mean**, **median**, **norm**, **par** agree in denoting something usually a number a quantity a condition or the like that represents a middle point between extremes. Of these words **average**, **mean**, **median** and **par** are also used as adjectives. Except in extended use, **average** is an arithmetical term applied to a quotient obtained by dividing a sum total by another figure or quantity. When the figures or quantities added up are unequal in value the divisor is the number of items involved and the quotient represents the figure or quantity each would be if all were alike thus the *average* of 10 12 14 16 18 20 is 15 (that is 90 ÷ 6). Such averages are computed to give one a fair estimate of a group a series or the like in which there are inequalities as his *average* (that is the *average* of his ratings) for his high school course was 82 the *average* of the apple pickers (that is the *average* quantity of apples picked) was 11 bushels a day. When, especially in sports the sum total represents the number of chances taken or of opportunities offered or provided, the quotient or *average* is obtained by dividing the number of successes or successful performances by the sum total. Such an *average* is expressed as a percentage (often more accurately, as a per milage) and gives a fair estimate of a player's performance and a basis for comparison with others thus a baseball fielder who handles a total of 1114 chances and makes 6 errors has a fielding *average* of .9946 (that is 1108 ÷ 1114) a baseball batter who is credited with 633 appearances at bat and has made 254 hits has a batting *average* of .401 (that is 254 ÷ 633). A similar method is used in estimating probabilities such as the chances of death for a person between given ages and the length of the period between recurrences of an unpredictable phenomenon thus the *average* of mortality for persons of a given age is computed from statistics of deaths at that age and of the population group consisting of persons of that age. In extended use *average* is applied not to a number but to a concept of what is the typical or ordinary person or thing of its kind (see also *average* under **MODIST**) as the boy is above the *average* for his age and background the play is below the season's *average* in dramatic interest. **Mean**, in its earliest use in English named a condition, quality intensity rate or the like that is midway between two extremes. This meaning still prevails but it is found chiefly in idiomatic phrases such as the golden *mean* the happy *mean* implying moderation and avoidance both of blamable excess and of blamable deficiency as to observe a happy *mean* between abjectness and arrogance or between effusiveness and reserve "He that holds fast the golden *mean* And lives contentedly between The little and the great."

(*Couper* transl of Horace) In its mathematical use *mean* is more general than *average* (for which another name is *arithmetical mean*) it covers also the *geometric mean* that is the square root of the product of two numbers or quantities (or the *n*th root of the product of *n* quantities) thus 10 is the *arithmetical mean* (or *average*) of 4 16 while 8 is the *geometric mean* of 4 16 In computing the mean of temperatures only the averages of the highest and of the lowest readings during the given period are considered The average of the highest readings of a thermometer each day for a month is known as the *mean maximum temperature* of the 10 best readings as the *mean minimum temperature* These two figures are averaged to give the *mean temperature* for the month Median in the sense here considered as in all its senses refers to a midway position in statistics it names the figure or quantity which represents the point at which there are as many instances below as there are above it thus the average of a group of 5 workers earning respectively 3 4 5 8 and 10 dollars a day is six dollars a day whereas the median for the same group is five dollars because one half of them earn less than five dollars a day and one half more When however the figure is the same for some members of the group the median is derived by taking into account two factors the figure for

psychology and sociology the average (sometimes the mathematically computed average sometimes the estimated average) of performance or achievement of a group class category or the like which is set up as the standard for or as the minimum of accomplishment by the entire membership of the group thus a course of study for a certain grade is based upon whatever is the accepted norm for children of the age experience and background commonly found in that grade Crime is merely a name for the most obvious extreme and directly dangerous forms of departure from the norm in manners and customs (*It Itis*) It is everything to have acquired and to possess such a norm of Poetry

like as I feel below par (that is below my average in

more second rate

Ana *Common ordinary familiar *usual customary
Ant Exceptional extraordinary — *Con* Outstanding prominent conspicuous *noticeable superlative *supreme surpassing pre-eminent

averse 1 *Disinclined indisposed loath reluctant hesitant.

Ana Recoiling shrinking shuddering quailing (see RECOIL) *uncongenial unsympathetic (see INCONSONANT) balky *contrary perverse
Ant Av d (of or for) athirst (for)
2 Unsympathetic *antipathetic.

3 *Adverse

aversion *Antipathy

Ana Repugnance repellency abhorrence distaste or distastefulness (see corresponding adjectives at REPUGNANT) horror dread *fear

Ant Predilection penchant — *Con* Partiality bias prejudice (see PREDILECTION) *leaning propensity flaunt

avert 1 *Turn deflect sheer divert

Ana Bend twist *curve shift remove transfer *move

2 Ward off *prevent obviate preclude

Ana *Escape avoid shun eschew evade elude forestall anticipate (see PREVENT) *frustrate balk thwart foil

aviation *Aeronautics aviation

avid *Eager keen anxious agog antipoe athirst

Ana Desiring or desirous craving coveting or covetous (see corresponding verbs at DESIRE) long yearning pining hankering hungering thirsting (see LONG)

Terent averse — *Con* Indisposed *disinterested (see INDIFFERENT)

*anguid apathetic *impassive

*Aeronautics aviation

*Vocation

ers on amusement recreation (see under

avoid 1 Void vacate quash abrogate *annul

Ana Invalidate *nullify negate cancel *erase.

2 *Escape shun eschew evade elude

Ana Avert ward off *prevent obviate forestall anticipate (see PREVENT) flee fly (see ESCAPE)

Ant Face meet — *Con* *Incur contract catch court solicit *invite

avouch Avert affirm avow declare *assert protest warrant predicate

Ana Testify depose depone asseverate *swear *confirm corroborate

Con Gainsay contradict *deny negative traverse impugn

1 Affirm declare aver avouch warrant *assert predicate

*Maintain defend vindicate testify asseverate

*acknowledge confess admit

Proclaim *declare publish announce *reveal

discover disclose divulge tell

Ant Disavow — *Con* Repudiate reject refuse (see REJECT)

kindle, enkindle fire inflame (see LIGHT) • elicit evoke (see KNOW)
 Ant Subdue — Con *Arrest check *frustrate thwart baffle balk foil
 award, v *Grant, accord vouchsafe concede
 Ana Bestow confer present *give assign *allot apportion allocate adjudicate adjudge *judge arbitrate
 award, n Prize *premium reward guerdon meed bonus bounty
 aware, AWARE, cognizant, conscious, sensible alive
 awake agree in meaning having knowledge of something especially of something that for some reason is not obvious or apparent to all One is aware of something through information or especially through one's own vigilance in observing or in drawing inferences from what one sees, hears feels or the like Few so far as I am aware now claim the free speech to call a knave a knave (T S Eliot) Mr Potter would not have been worthy of his reputation had he not been aware of the existence of this League Journalists have to be aware of such things (R Macaulay) *It is only through imagination that men become aware of what the world might be (B Russell) One is cognizant of something who has had it called to his attention or has become aware of it through his own powers of observation in careful use the word commonly implies first hand or certain knowledge as he is not as yet fully cognizant of the facts *If the Saints in bliss be cognizant of aught that passeth here (Southey) One is conscious of something that he sees hears feels or otherwise apprehends, when he allows it to enter his mind so that, at the very least, he recognizes its existence or at the most he fixes his attention on it thus, one may or may not be conscious of his heartbeat or of someone passing through the room *He stood there motionless and in wonder dully conscious that Hallward was speaking to him (Wilde) *To be happy or miserable without being conscious of it seems to me utterly inconsistent and impossible (Locke) Lifelong shortightedness of which he has never ceased to be conscious (H Ellis) One is sensible of something who through feeling or a sixth sense realizes its existence She was disturbing him extremely but he was much too sensible of her good will to wound her feelings by telling her so (C Mackenzie) Even he was sensible of the decorous atmosphere (Joyce) One is alive to something who is acutely susceptible to its influence or sensible of its existence The Spring finds thee not less alive to her sweet force Than ronder upstarts (Cooper) They were fully alive to the danger of thwarting Barbara (Galsworthy) One is awake to something who is aroused to it or on the alert for developments as the country is not awake to the potential ends of a strict censorship
 Ana. *Sure certain positive informed acquainted applied (see KNOW)
 Ant Unaware — Con *Insensible insensative impenitent anesthetic *ignorant nescent
 AWARE, *Fear reverence
 Ana. Respect esteem *regard *wonder wonderment admiration amaze amazement.
 Con. Contempt scorn disdain, despise (see under DESPISE) insolence supercilious arrogance (see corresponding adjectives at PROUD)
 Awful, *Fearful dreadful frightful terrible horrible shocking appalling terrific horrific
 Ana Impressive *moving solemn *serious grave unassuming august majestic (see GRAND) sublime superb, *grand *ominous portentous
 Awkward Awkward clumsy, maladroit, inept, gauche

come into comparison when they mean not adapted by constitution or character to act operate or achieve the intended or desired ends with ease fitness or grace. Awkward and clumsy are by far the widest of these terms in their range of application. Awkward (etymologically, wrong in direction) in many of its applications involves the idea of unfitness for easy handling or dexterous management It may suggest unhandiness or inconvenience, as an awkward tool an awkward arrangement of controls It may suggest embarrassment or discomfort as an awkward situation, an awkward silence, an awkward meeting How earnestly did she then wish that her former opinions had been more reasonable her expressions more moderate! It would have spared her from explanations which it was exceedingly awkward to give (Austen) When applied to persons their build their movements their manners or the like awkward usually implies a lack of ease or grace and often suggests muscular in-co-ordination or deficiency in poise thus an awkward gait implies lack of muscular control an awkward greeting implies want of tact or address so an awkward dancer an awkward gesture an awkward response *His [Tiberius's] manners were awkward and uncongenial (Boswell) Somehow these two could not talk Constance perceived that Sophia was impeded by the same awkwardness as herself (Brontë) Clumsy (etymologically, bumbled) stresses stiffness or heaviness with consequent want of flexibility or dexterity The word is often applied to that which is so constructed or contrived as to be lumbering or ponderous as a boy of clumsy build, a bear is the most clumsy of animals a clumsy style clumsy boots *When a great writer, like Carlyle or Browning creates a speech of his own which is too clumsy to be flexible and too heavy to be intimate (H Ellis) Sometimes the word also implies unskillfulness as, a great play in spite of the clumsy machinery of the plot (T S Eliot) More often, however and especially when applied to persons and the acts it implies a lack of experience or adroitness in manipulation often with a suggestion of bungling, as the clumsy attempts of governments or other social bodies to interfere will only make matters worse (J A Hobson) He was a clumsy dissector because of his injury (H G Wells) The next two words, *maladroit* and *inept* imply awkwardness or clumsiness in managing that which requires mental or social dexterity and are applicable only to persons and their acts or utterances. *Maladroit* implies a lack of tact or of skill in avoiding difficult situations in human intercourse or a capacity for making things awkward for this reason it is often opposed to *politic* or *diplomatic* in their extended senses as a *maladroit* reply to a letter, a *maladroit* remark. It was more correct to break a piece of bad news to a person by means of a (possibly *maladroit* and unfeeling) messenger (Thackeray) *Inept* stresses inappropriateness or lack of aptness especially in a person's acts or utterances often in addition, it carries a suggestion of futility or absurdity; thus, a remark may be *inept* because it is out of keeping with the topic under discussion as to seem pointless and yet at the same time be *maladroit* because it gives an awkward turn to the conversation If these two noticed Angel's growing social ineptness he noticed their growing mental limitations (Hardy) He [Henry James] is the sharp-eyed and penetrating critic for whom this extraordinary and extraordinarily inept society has in fancied security unwittingly been waiting (Browning) *Gauche* (etymologically left-handed) suggests a lack of social graces that makes for clumsiness or ineptness It may imply also shyness, inexperience or ill breeding This journey

tended to reduce my shy taciturn and somewhat
gauche manner (G. M. Scott)

ity (Gladstone)

*Principle fundamental law theorem
*over, ever always evermore forevermore

B

babble, v Gabble jabber prattle chatter patter prate
gibber gab *chat

Ana *Gossip blab tattle converse talk *speak
babel Hubbub racket *d in uproar hullabaloo pande-
monium

Ana Clamorousness or clamor vociferousness (see
corresponding adjectives at VOCIFEROUS) *confusion
disorder

Con Stillness quietness or quiet silentness or silence
noiselessness (see corresponding adjectives at STILL)

baby, v Mollycoddle humor pamper *indulge spoil

bacillus Bacterium pathogen virus *germ microbe

back, v 1 *Support uphold champion advocate

Ana Assist aid *help favor accommodate *oblige
abet (see FACILE)

Con *Weaken undermine disable cripple subvert
upset (see OVERTURN) *oppose resist combat

2 Retrograde crawfish *recede retreat retract

Con *Advance progress

back, adj *Posterior rear hind hinder after

Ant Front

backbiting, n *Detraction slander scandal calumny

Ana Aspersions *animadversion reflection stricture
*abuse invective obloquy vituperation vilifying or
vilification defaming or defamation (see corresponding
verbs at MALIGN)

Ant Vindication (see corresponding verb at MAINTAIN)

— Con *Compliment flattery adulation praising or
praise eulogizing or eulogy extolling or extollation (see

lieu, mise-en-scène, backdrop come into comparison
when they are used in reference to human beings and
their actions as found in real life or as represented in art

mote from the spectator and against which the figures of
principal objects represented seem to be projected as
many of the Renaissance painters preferred a natural

relation to its surroundings or the influences that have
determined it in whole or in part as to know a person
well one needs to know his background students of Eng

mettle spirit
courageousness intrepidity dauntlessness valiancy (see
corresponding adjectives at BRAVE) nerve *temerity
hardihood

Ant Spinelessness — Con Cowardliness or cowardice
pusillanimousness or pusillanimity (see corresponding
adjectives at COWARDLY)

backdrop *Background setting milieu mise-en-scène
environment

backer 1 Supporter upholder, champion advocate
See under SUPPORT

2 *Sponsor surety guarantor patron angel

background. Background setting, environment mi-

spectator the surroundings in which the action of a play
takes place Hence setting is preferred to background as a
designation of that element in a novel a play or other
literary representation of human life which is distinct

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

guished from the plot and the characters and which is the author's imaginative reconstruction of the time, place, and conditions in which his character lives and acts. When used in reference to real life, *setting* commonly connotes the standpoint of one who looks at human be-

background, or *setting* or *milieu*, when there is the intent to stress pictorial effect rather than social influence or spiritual significance. 'In *Imperial City* . . . Against the multi-towered *backdrop* of New York he [Elmer Rice] has pictured the passions and hopes, the dreams and . . . of seven million souls' (*Atlantic*

century, was at first hardly distinguishable from the

tion was definitely propounded in the mid-century, *environment* came to be applied to all the external conditions which affect the life and development of an organism. When the human species and the factors influencing its development became a matter of widespread interest, the term acquired new implications. Consequently, when used in reference to persons, *environment* suggests not only natural surroundings but social conditions and implies their importance as factors in the physical, mental, and moral development of the

When the formative influences in a person's development are the result of heredity or nature, *background* is the preferred term, when they are the product of his surroundings or his nurture, *environment* is the proper choice, thus, one may say that although it is impossible to change a child's *background*, he will turn out well if brought up in a different *environment*. *Milieu*, a French

persons. It is preferred to *environment* when there is the intent to evoke a clear picture or to suggest the specific character or atmosphere of such surroundings, it may be used in reference to imagined as well as to actual persons

performance. However, its stronger suggestion of the use of properties to achieve a given atmosphere or theatrical effect is the reason for its preference by some writers when the reference is not specifically to a dramatic performance, or even to invented scenes. In 'The Scarlet Letter' how truly in the spirit of art is the *mise-en-scène* presented. The material investiture of the story is presented by the reserved, fastidious hand of an artist, not by the gaudy fingers of a showman or the mechanical industry of a department-store window dresser' (Cather). *Backdrop*, literally a drop curtain at the rear of the stage, is

Relapse recidivate, *lapse
*return deteriorate, degenerate, decline
(see preceding nouns at DETERIORATION) *recede, retreat, retrograde

See under LAPSE
Ana Retrogressiveness or retrogression retrogradation (see corresponding adjectives at BACKWARD) abandon-
ing, deserting, forsaking (see ABANDON)

backstairs or backstair, *adj* Privy, clandestine furtive, covert *secret, surreptitious, stealthy, underhand underhanded

backward, *adj* Backward, retrograde, retrogressive, regressive all involve the idea of not moving or going ahead or forward, or in advance. Only when applied to motion or a movement does backward imply the reverse of forward motion, as, a backward thrust of a hand, the backward swimming of a crayfish. Its commonest implication is failure to move ahead, in this sense it is chiefly

pected, when cold weather and frosts delay the develop-

and backward movement but also to any moving or seemingly moving thing that proceeds in a direction

backward race is one that does not progress, a retrograde race is one that is relapsing into barbarism or sinking into an inferior state. Retrogressive always implies diametric opposition to progressive. Like *retrograde*, and unlike *backward* it implies movement in the direction that is the reverse of forward, unlike *retrograde*, however, it is not

provement or betterment ■ implied, as a *retrogressive*

failure to progress or move ahead than any of the others. Consequently it is often the preferred term when a colorless or uncolored statement of fact is intended, thus when one infers the cause from the effect or a principle from a number of facts he is said to follow a *regressive* process of reasoning the process of growing old may be described as a *retrograde* development when the emphasis is on its backward direction as a *retrogressive* development when the stress is on the reversing of progress and as a *regressive* development when the intent is to indicate that it is marked by an inversion of order in its stages a *regressive* loss of memory implies that the most recent

sponding nouns at CIVILIZATION) cultivated cultured refined (see corresponding nouns at CULTURE) educated instructed (see TEACH)

bactericidal, *adj.* Germicidal antiseptic disinfectant. See under ANTISEPTIC ■

bactericide Germicide *antiseptic disinfectant bacteriophage phage antitoxin

bacteriophage, phage Antitoxin bactericide germicide *antiseptic disinfectant

bacterium Usually in plural form bacteria *Germ microbe bacillus pathogen virus

bad, 1. Bad, evil, ill, wicked, naughty are synonymous when they mean not meeting with the approval of the ethical consciousness. Bad ranges in implication from the utmost moral reprehensibility to a force so weakened

As Iniquitous *vicious villainous *base low, vile *immoral unmoral amoral

Ant Good — Con Righteous virtuous *moral, ethical noble

2. Bad, poor, wrong come into comparison only in their most general senses when they mean not measuring up to a standard of what is satisfactory. Bad (as opposed to good) implies a failure to meet one's approval it may or may not imply positive condemnation but it always sug-

is offensive or painful or a cause of unhappiness as it leaves a bad taste in the mouth to have bad news a bad prospect he always comforted himself when things were bad by thinking how much worse they might have been. Poor (also as opposed to good) also implies a failure to reach a satisfactory point but it usually imputes to the thing so described a deficiency in amount or in returns or a lack of a quality or qualities essential to excellence

your profession to hang a picture in the wrong
re is nothing wrong in this arrangement of the

d — Con Excellent perfect meritorious (see
ding nouns at EXCELLENCE) right (see GOOD)

sign token mark note symptom

*Bait hound chevy, hector ride heckle
noy vex bother,irk harass harry *worry

never robbed birds' nests or smoked behind the barn or played marbles on Sunday" (Deland) Sometimes it

Am Bantering or banter, chaffing rallying anding
joshing jollifying (see corresponding verbs at BANTER)

container made of a flexible material such as paper cloth or leather and open or opening at the top. Bag is the widest in its range of application for it is referable to anything that comes under this general description and is used to hold something as a money bag a traveling bag a paper bag a trapper's bag a saddlebag a mail bag. It is also referable to such a container and its contents as, a bag of flour a bag of money, a bag of game. Sack is usually more restricted in its application than bag with these limits however the terms are interchangeable. For sack commonly suggests oblong shape a coarse material and often, crude workmanship as a gunny sack a paper sack flour sacks. It is probably more often used than bag when it refers to containers and their contents being stored marketed transported or the like, as to deliver 1000 sacks of grain sacks of potatoes, to sell coal in sacks. Pouch is applied chiefly to a small bag which is carried on the person or in the hand and which serves as a substitute for a pocket. In current use it specifically designates a bag or sack that is opened or closed by means of a gathering string zipper or the like as a tobacco pouch a pouch for bullets, a pouch-shaped handbag a mail pouch.

bag * Capture trap, snare, entrap, ensnare * catch nab cop
baggage, *n.* 1 Baggage, luggage, impediments come into comparison as denoting the trunks, valises etc. containing personal effects, carried by one who is traveling or transported for him in a railway train or other conveyance (as in a baggage car, a luggage van). Baggage is the usual term in the United States and in Canada and luggage in Great Britain. However *baggage* is occasionally used in Great Britain in its older sense of army equipment that is being moved (in a baggage or supply train) and *luggage* is coming into common use in the United States as a collective term for trunks valises suitcases and the like thought of as merchandise and not as filled containers of personal property. Impediments is used humorously in all English-speaking countries for baggage or luggage regarded as an encumbrance. It is, however, the technical military term for baggage as the entire equipment of a moving army.
2 Blinx, hussy *wench

ball, *n.* Bond surety security *guarantee guaranty
ball or bale, *v.* Lade *dip ladle scoop spoon dish
balliff 1 Agent factor *steward reeve seneschal
major-domo oconomus
2 Constable catchpole officer *policeman bobby,
peeler copper cop bull

ballinick Province domain territory *field sphere.
ball, *n.* *Lure snare trap decoy
Ana Allurement attraction (see corresponding verbs at Attraction) enticement, temptation (see corresponding verbs at Lure)

baile, *v.* Baile, badger, heckle, hector, chevy (also chivy or churry), hound, side agree in meaning to torment or harass another person by efforts to break him down. Baile derives its implications from its original and still frequent reference to the action of dogs set on to bite and worry an animal such as a chained bear, boar or bull. Both in this and in extended use it suggests wanton cruelty or malicious delight in persecution. A stone poet
in which the oxen had formerly been tied for baiting
in dogs to make them tender before they were lured in the adjoining shambles (Ward) *The diversion of baiting an author has the sanction of all ages (Johnson)
Badger is more specific than baile. Literally it means to lair a badger that has been trapped in a hole or barrel and can neither escape nor adequately defend himself from attack in extended use as referred to persons, it

implies pestering or persecuting that drives the victim into a hopelessly confused or frenzied state of mind as to badger a witness being cross-examined I'm so pressed and badgered I don't know where to turn (Thackeray)
Heckle implies persistent questioning of a speaker (as a candidate for election or a legislator discussing a bill before the house, or a person advocating or condemning a movement or cause) and an attempt to bring out his weaknesses or to destroy the effect of his argument. In current use it carries a weaker implication of catechizing than formerly and suggests an intent to harass and confuse a speaker by frequent interruptions and by inconvenient or embarrassing questions, as the advocates of any unpopular cause must learn to endure heckling. British legislators are more accustomed than American legislators to be *heckled*. Hector always carries a suggestion of bullying but its original implication of brutality or intimidation has grown increasingly weaker and the implication of spirit-breaking scolding or of maddening domineering treatment has taken its place.

We are not to be *heckled* and bullied and beat into compliance (Fielding). They had hard times when they were little and were *hectored* and worried when they ought to have been taking some comfort (H. B. Stowe). Mrs. Morel shifted in her chair angry with him [her son] for his *hectoring* (D. H. Lawrence). Chevy (a predominantly English word) and hound both stress relentlessly chasing and pursuing Chevy, however often also suggests teasing or annoying past the endurance of the victim (as he was so *chevied* by the older boys that he ran away from school) and hound implies persistent and long-continued persecution till the tormentor's end is achieved or the victim acknowledges himself defeated as he was *hounded* by reporters until he made his stand known. *Grandfather had been *hounded* out of his congregation because he couldn't hold her to their standards of behavior for a minister's wife (M. Austin). Ride often carries a step further its earlier meaning of to ride hard or exhaust so that it not only suggests reference to a horse or idea, but also to a person. In such use which is chiefly colloquial it implies persistent goading, pricking or spurring as by criticism, ridicule, or onerous impositions as a hard taskmaster *rides* those who serve him he was *ridden* on hard by the coach that he was no longer fit to remain on the team.

Ana *Worry annoy, harass, harry; torment, rack, torture try *afflict

bake, *v.* 1 Bake, roast, broil, grill barbecue come into comparison as meaning to cook by exposure to dry heat. Bake implies cooking in an oven or a similar enclosure with heated sides or walls so that the surfaces of the food are browned or toasted and the inside is thoroughly cooked but not hardened as, to bake a cake a fish, a pie, sausages, beans, a custard a soufflé. Bake is also used of mixtures or soft mixtures that are quickly cooked on a hot griddle usually without fat and turned as soon as brown on one side as to bake pancakes or scones. Roast originally implied and still often implies exposure to an open fire or flame or other form of radiant heat, as to roast chicken on a spit to roast ears of corn. However it now more often implies oven cooking but at a heat intense enough to cook the surfaces so quickly that the juices are in part imprisoned and the natural flavor is retained. It often also connotes basting with the juices that have escaped hence, it is more often used of meats than bake which usually connotes more or less drying of the inside as to roast beef or lamb. It is also used of foods susceptible of being cooked in a lard or hot ashes and stones, and the like, such as potatoes or apples. Roast is idiomatically used of coffee berries, chestnuts, and the like which are cooked quickly often in revolving ovens.

Ana analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

noting use of radiant heat but these instances are few and commonly imply the use of a very hot, often red hot griddle or spider. *Broil* is used chiefly in reference to meats, fish and the like, that come in slices, steaks or

or an ox

2. Parch, *dry, desiccate, dehydrate

balance, n. 1. Balance, scale (or scales) come into comparison when they mean a device for weighing ponderable things. Balance usually suggests the primitive instrument with a beam or lever supported exactly in the middle, and carrying at either end a suspended dish or

word the term implies an equalization of a pull on one

thing or where change occurs and an issue is determined scale or scales is the preferred word. This is evident in idiomatic expressions, as he was weighed in the balance (not scales) and found wanting (compare the original "Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting"—*Daniel* v. 27), that one word was sufficient to turn the scale (or scales) but not balance) in his favor. "Poetic Justice with her lifted scale. Where, in nice balance, truth with gold she weighs. And solid pudding against empty praise" (*Pope*). "Let none presume to measure the irregularities of Michael Angelo or Socrates by village scales" (*Emerson*).

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

2. Balance, equilibrium, equipoise, poise, tension come into comparison when they denote the stability or the efficiency which results from the equalization or the exact adjustment of two or more opposing or opposite forces affecting a thing. Balance implies a state in which no one part, element, factor, or influence overweighs another or is out of due proportion to the others. It therefore suggests a steadiness or well being that is usually not outwardly evident until a disturbance occurs, as by a maladjustment of weight or energy or by a change

imagination to get the better of one's reason, but also on one's ability to keep all three powers working effectively in co-operation with each other, a balance of power is said to exist among neighboring nations or groups of allied nations when no one nation or group is decidedly stronger (especially in a military sense) than any of the others. "Can we spoil the balance [between negative and positive electricities]? Indeed we can! That is precisely what we are doing by rubbing amber on cloth. We rub some of the negative electrons out of the cloth and into the amber" (*Karl K. Darrow*). Equilibrium is often used

commonly suggests a mechanically produced or producible rather than an organic or inherent property which is dependent either on a thing's shape or construction with reference to its resistance to pressure, strain or

tendency exists, hence when displacement is suggested stable equilibrium implies power of recovery, unstable equilibrium the tendency to move further from its original position and neutral equilibrium the remaining in equilibrium despite a change of position. Thus, a naval architect must give thought in designing to the ship's equilibrium (that is, not only to its ability to move on even keel through the water but also to its ability to regain its position when buffeted by heavy seas), a flying airplane maintains its equilibrium so long as there is fuel to propel it and there is sufficient support from the pressure of air or wind against its wings, a knife may be held aloft by some slight support, such as a pencil without losing its equilibrium if its center of gravity rests on the support. Equipoise usually implies either perfection of balance or stability of equilibrium, as in a properly constructed girder there are two strains tension and compression, which, because of their equipoise, offset each other, in an ideal democracy the executive legislative, and judicial powers are held in equipoise. By Art

while it cannot raise Marvell to the level of Dryden or Milton extorts an approval which these poets do not receive from us" (*T. S. Eliot*). Poise, as here compared (see also TACT) is a shortening of the phrase equal or equipoise which denoted equality of poise (that is of weight, which is a pull downward) of two opposed or different things. In current use equipoise names the quality char-

acteristic of something which maintains its equilibrium or balance and poise names the state (often temporary) or the appearance of perfect equilibrium or balance Poise therefore often suggests suspension on, or seeming suspension of motion or effort, as the poise of a gull in its flight The Central Powers

Orbs (the - bury)

The ba- able to the em; the met face the this its stress, or outw- comparis

1. a healthy living cell, the cell wall is in a

state of tension In extended use tension is often employed in reference to a mental or spiritual condition in which opposing or opposite powers or qualities or moods are not only balanced but have full play Tension in this sense implies far more vitality, tone and energy than balance The youthful intellect is thus held in full tension and its developing energy directed into all sorts of new channels (H. Ellis)

In letting the whole physical system lose tone for lack of the tension which gaiety imparts (Brownell) Faraday's first great characteristic was his trust in facts and his second his imagination

it was because they were held together in vital tension that he became so potent an instrument of research into nature's secrets (H. Ellis)

2. Symmetry proportion harmony

3. Remainder rest residue residuum leavings remnant remains relics

balance, 2. Counterpoise counterbalance *compensate countervail offset

Ans. Altitude *harmonize tune correspond accord square *agree

2. Pose ballast trim *stabilize steady

Ans. Settle firm *set waver sway oscillate fluctuate (see swing) rock *shake

3. *Overturn upset capsize *tip tilt cant career list heel

balcony Balcony, gallery loggia, veranda (or verandah), piazza, porch portico stoop are here compared as denoting a platform usually with a balustrade extend- ing from an outside wall of a building and serving either a decorative or utilitarian purpose or both They

are not commonly used with

really incorrect applications

in various localities that is

good though not the best

article only to indicate the

prevail on historical and arcl

these can be determined Balcony is applicable to any

such structure large or small which is unroofed supported by brackets corbels consoles or the like and enclosed by a balustrade or railing thus, a balcony may be outside a window or a door or it may extend along the front or side or part of the front or side of a building

The term usually implies elevation Gallery here as in all of its senses (see PASSAGE MUSEUM) connotes length and narrowness It may be applied to a long narrow balcony extending along an outer wall but it is also applied to a similar structure that has a roof upheld by pillars or columns and is supported on projecting members such as brackets or on a foundation as of stone bricks or wood Gallery unlike balcony does not invariably suggest openness on three sides a gallery may be in a wall's recess and open only at the front Loggia, in technical architectural use is applied only to a balcony or a covered gallery that is an integral part of a building's design or an essential decorative feature In current nontechnical use it is applied chiefly to such a structure in a magnificent or pretentious house which is used for out-of-door living in mild or warm weather whether or not it is technically describable as a balcony or gallery The approved term for a covered out-of-door structure attached to a house open to the air except on one or two sides often protected by screens or lattices and used as though it were a living room is veranda Except in certain localities this term carries none of the definite implications of shape construction placing or the like which are so strong in nearly all the other words of this group but it commonly suggests openness airiness and suitability for out-of-door living Piazza is often loosely applied, especially in the English speaking parts of the Western Hemisphere to a veranda Historically the word means an open square in a city often one surrounded by important buildings

cities a church

Porch

however

or less

tection

leaving

some of

churches in Great Britain France and other European countries their place often being taken in modern churches by vestibules (in some localities called porches) they are also common in house construction especially in countries having rainy or wintry seasons thus a front side or back porch leads to a front side or back door Because porch in sun porch and sleeping porch does not imply entrance from without these structures are by some preferably called verandas Por- tico, like porch suggests a structure before

the term however is

also applied to any

by a step or two or more often by a flight of steps (as in houses having a high basement)

houses with h

Ans. Harm hurt *injury mischief damage woe dole anguish *sorrow grief *d disaster calamity misery *d stress dolor

Ans. Bliss. — Con. *Happiness felicity beatitude blessedness joy *pleasure delight

bale *Bundle, package pack fardel parcel, bunch packet.

Ans. analogous words. Ant. antonyms. Con. contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

bale, *v* Variant of *BALE*, *n*

baleful Malefic malign *sister

Ana Threatening menacing (see *THREATEN*) *omnious portentous fateful hellish *infernal diabolical *fiendish devilish.

Ant Beneficent — *Con* *Beneficial advantageous salutary wholesome *healthful benign *favorable propitious auspicious

balk *v* 1 *Frustrate, thwart foil baffle circumvent outwit

Ana Defeat beat lick *conquer overcome block obstruct impede *hinder *prevent forestall.

Ant Forward — *Con* Further promote *advance abet (see *INCITE*) assist aid *help *support uphold back.

2 Jib shy boggle fickerle scruple *demur strain, stick

Ana *Hesitate falter waver refuse *decline shrink flinch qual *recoil

Con *Yield submit capitulate succumb relent.

balky *Contrary restive perverse froward wayward

Ana Hesitant reluctant averse loath *disinclined indisposed *obstinate stubborn mulish refractory recalcitrant *unruly

Con Amenable docile tractable *obedient biddable submissive subdued *tame

ball, *n* *Sphere globe orb

ballast, *v* *Stabilize steady balance trim poise

balloon, *n* *Aerostat blimp dirigible airship zeppelin

ballot, *n* Vote *suffrage franchise

ballyhoo, *n* *Publicity promotion propaganda

Ana Advertisement broadcasting (see under *DE CLARE*)

balm Balm salve, emollient demulcent come into comparison chiefly in their figurative and extended senses rather than in their literal senses though in the latter they all come under the description of remedies that ease pain and soothe. A balm literally is an aromatic preparation especially one that cools and refreshes as well as soothes. Hence in its extended sense the word is applied

ters in a controversy may be said to exert a demulcent influence

Ana Comfort solace consolation (see corresponding verbs at *COMFORT*) refreshing or refreshment renewing or renewal rejuvenation (see corresponding verbs at *RENEW*)

Ant Irritant.

balmey 1 Aromatic, fragrant *odorous redolent

Ana Refreshing restoring rejuvenating (see *RENEW*) pleasing grateful welcome *pleasant

Ant Rank no some — *Con* *Malodorous fetid stink

salubrious salutary (see *HEALTHFUL*)

Con *Intense vehement vexing bothering or bothersome irking or irksome annoying (see corresponding verbs at *ANNOY*)

bamboozle Trick hoodwink *dupe gull hoax fool

Ana Delude *deceive beguile mislead outwit, circumvent (see *FRUSTRATE*) defraud cozen overreach *cheat swindle

ban *v* 1 Anathematize curse damn objugate *excommunicate

Ana Denounce condemn reprobate censure (see *CRITICIZE*) *disapprove deprecate *malign asperse, vilify *Ant* Bless — *Con* Extol laud *praise acclaim applaud *commend

2 Prohibit *forbid interdict inhibit enjoin.

Ana Bar block *hinder *prevent preclude *exclude debar rule out.

Con Allow permit suffer *let tolerate abide suffer (see *BEAR*)

banal Flat jejune inane vapid *shy washy *insipid

Ana *Trite hackneyed *simple fatuous sily as in commonplaces platitudinous bromides (see corresponding nouns at *COMMONPLACE*)

Ant Original recherché — *Con* Fresh *new novel crass succinct (see *CONCISE*) at mulatng or ive provoking or provocative excitng piquant respondng verbs at *PROVOKE*)

1 Bond tie

*connect on link joinng (see corresponding verbs at *JOIN*) *join articulate on suture

2 Strip stripe ribbon fillet

p troupe company party
oteric clique *set circle horde mob *crowd club *association order

*Brigand highwayman footpad marauder

*Fugitive *hunger *thirst *war

trimental
l (see *cor*
r baleful

tated and the like in order to soothe soften or sometimes relax, the tissues. Figuratively it is more often

*poisonous venomous toxic

Ant Beneficial — *Con* Advantageous profitable (see

enforced absence of sometimes prolonged voluntary absence. Thus Russians and foreigners alike may be banished from Russia, but only Russians are exiled to Siberia. Dante was banished from his native Florence because of political troubles, but he exiled himself for the rest of his life as a protest against conditions there. Expatriate differs from exile sometimes in its implication of loss of citizenship in one's own country (as to expatriate Jews from Germany), oftener in its implication of voluntary exile or naturalization in another.

Terms

ban, *v.* to banish temporarily and by popular vote from any one of certain cities in ancient Greece a person considered dangerous to the state. The term is now chiefly used in an extended sense which implies not expatriation but a forced exclusion by common consent, from recognition or acceptance by society, the society implied as usually but not invariably that which is comprised of the social circle or group of social circles leading a life marked by leisure and devotion to pleasure and fashionable sports, as since his downfall he has been completely ostracized. To deport is to send a person out of a country of which he is not a citizen, either because his presence is considered inimical to the public welfare or because he has not lawfully entered that country. It often but not necessarily implies return to the country of which the deported person is a citizen or subject, or from which he has emigrated, especially if he is without funds to go where he chooses. To transport, as here compared, is to banish to a penal colony or the like a person convicted of a crime as convicts were transported to Australia. To extradite is to deport an alleged criminal of the sovereign.

ban, *n.* a decree, a law, a command, a prohibition, a charge, a person, a political, a phrase, a request.

ban, *v.* to banish, to expel, to oust, to exclude, to debar, to eliminate, to shut out.

ban, *n.* 1. Embankment, terrace, mound, dune, tumulus, borrow. 2. Shoal, bar, reef. 3. Shore, ripa, strand, coast, beach, foreshore, littoral. 4. Mass, heap, pile, stack, shock, cock. See under REAP.

ban, *n.* 1. Aggregate, aggregation, conglomerate, conglomeration, assemblage, assembly, collection, gathering (see under GATHER).

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outstanding salient signal (see NOTICEABLE). **banquet**, *n.* Banquet, dinner are here compared only with reference to the propriety of their use in designating an elaborate meal (usually an evening meal) for the entertainment of guests, the members of an association or the like. The choice of *banquet* in designating such a meal has frequently been criticized the preference being given to *dinner*. Not only current good use but good usage in the past justifies the employing of *banquet* when there is the intent to suggest the sumptuousness of the meal, the magnificence of its setting and often the ceremonial character of the entertainment. Only in some American use is it thought of as a dinner held in a more or less public place, such as a hotel or an auditorium and followed by speechmaking. "This is the feast that I have bid her to. And thus the banquet she shall surfeit on." (Shak.) Royal Maud greets most noble Gloucester from her heart. Intreating him his captains and brave knights. To grace a banquet (Keats). Grandees who give banquets worthy Jove (Browning). Because of its historical implications *banquet* is now used with propriety only as a descriptive term. *Dinner* is the preferred designation especially in invitations and in colorless reference to such an affair as the president and his wife plan to give several state dinners (not banquets) this season, he is in great demand as a speaker at public dinners, the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce banquets. Since last, Maury say gobbin.

banter, *v.* Banter, chaff, rally, quiz, kid, rag, guy, rib, josh, jolly agree in denoting to make fun of, to mock, to ridicule. The same distinctions in implications and connotations are found in their corresponding nouns. Typical methods of such funmaking are reminding one of an actual fault, foible, failure, shortcoming, etc. (sometimes indirectly by bestowal of exaggerated praise obviously remote from the truth), playful imputation of undeserved success, attempting to dupe a person into believing what is untrue (esp. absurdly untrue) in order that one may laugh at his gullibility. Banter is the generic term and may usually be substituted for any of the others though not without loss of specificity.

"Why didn't you get up?" "S? Don't you ever interfere yourself but at lawful marriages?" Ripston endured it, bantering that he might hang about Richard (Meredith). To chaff is to teettle with rough banter.

"Have you ever been stuck with a horse?" "What I resent is the chaff that follows, especially from the boy who stuck me (Kipling). Rally implies greater keenness and sarcasm and frequently a poking fun at matters so private as to cause extreme embarrassment or resentment. He loved his mistress, no one dared rally him on his weakness (Shaw). To quiz is usually to banter by asking puzzling or embarrassing questions.

Attacked by the older students with all sorts of teasing questions (C. C. Fellow). Kid (slang) is frequently as general in meaning as banter. He (Edouard Herriot) is very fond of placing his hand on his heart and declaiming about his warm virtues. He gets a lot of kidding for it (John Gunther). More often than perhaps any other word in this group however it specifically implies an attempt at good natured imposition on one's gullibility, thus "No kidding!" is a common way of asking "Are you serious?" of one who has made a statement that sounds incredulous. She says he's going to do a portrait of her. I think he's kidding her (Harper's Mag.). Used with a reflexive pronoun and implies a shutting one's eyes to the truth, as if you think you can avoid hard work and long hours and yet write something memorable, you are just kidding yourself. To rag (slang) is to banter repeatedly or persistently and often, an-

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

noyingly to the victim I won't rag you any more if | *Ant Advantage — Con Odds edge (see ADVANTAGE)*

reef

■ block dam impede (see HINDER)

debar *exclude *prevent preclude

d prohibit interdict *close shut

pen — Con Accept *receive take

*Obscurantist Philistine

Barbarian barbarous barbaric savage

non uncivilized or characteristic of un

s Barbarian expresses little more than

civilized She [Rome] saw her glories

star by star expire And up the steep Barbarian mon

arch ride (Byron) 'Without what we call our debt to

Greece we should have neither our religion nor our

philosophy nor our science nor our literature nor our

education nor our politics We should be mere barbar

ians (Inge) The noun barbarian is sometimes used in

the sense of a person who is uncivilized

Barbarous warfare Barbaric refers to the crudeness of

taste and fondness for gorgeous display characteristic of

uncivilized peoples Or where the gorgeous East with

her

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of under the eye of the gov ment since you stole the tail
of Eathorne Park and sold it! Oh you're a great little
joshier Verg (Sine Lewis) Jolly often implies an
ulterior aim such as putting the person bantered into
good humor so that he will grant a favor, as he was a
good salesman who jollied his customers but not too
obviously

Ans Twit rally deride *ridicule

baptize Baptize, christen agree in meaning to make one
a Christian or to admit one to a Christian communion
by a ceremony in which water is poured or sprinkled on
the head or in which the body is immersed in water
Baptize is the precise term for this ceremony because it
implies both the rite and its ends The term may also be
used in reference to infants and adults Christen is the
popular word (originally meaning to convert to Christian-
ity or to make a Christian by baptizing) but for
several centuries it has so emphasized the giving of a
name which is in some churches a part of the ceremony
of baptism that it now is used at times without any
reference to the religious ceremony and even with ref

bar, n 1 Bar, barrier, barricade agree in meaning some-
thing which hinders or obstructs As here compared
both bar and barrier apply to that which prevents free
communication or passage more specifically in their

myths may come to be a bar to progress in science

barbarous

*ornate flamboyant

bar

ed

ity are frequently con-

fused Barbarism is used chiefly of a state of society or of

a culture that may be described as barbarian or as

neither savage and crude nor civilized and highly refined

Outside civilization the divorce [between science and

mysticism] is not found the savage mystic is also the

savage man of science the priest and the doctor are one

It is so also for the most part in barbarism (H F)

The human race is as yet only a little bit civilized

and in time of serious trouble has a very strong

tendency to stampede back into barbarism (Lipp-

mann) Barbarity is used chiefly in reference to a temper

or to practices that may be described as barbarous or

uncivilized brutal and inhumane as barbarous yellow

equaled by the fercest of savages to mitigate the

maxims of

group

barbarity. *Barbarism

Ans. Barbarousness savagery ferociousness or ferocity, cruelty, inhumanity (see corresponding adjectives at FIERCE)

Ant. Humableness — *Con.* Gentleness, mildness, lenity or leniency (see corresponding adjectives at SOFT)

barbarous. 1 Savage barbaric. *barbarian.

Ans. *Rough, harsh untutored, untaught, uneducated illiterate *ignorant *rude, rough, crude

Ant. Civilized humane.

2 Savage, inhuman, ferocious. *fierce cruel fell, truculent.

Ans. Pitiless, ruthless uncompassionate (see corresponding nouns at VIRT) atrocious monstrous *outrageous

Ant. Clement — *Con.* Merciful. *forbearing tolerant, lenient *tender, compassionate sympathetic humane, humanitarian, benevolent (see CHARITABLE)

barbecue. *Bake, roast, broil, grill

barbette. Parapet, bastion, breastwork. *bulwark rampart

bard, n. *Poet scop, trouvère, scald minstrel gleeman jongleur, troubadour, minnesinger, thymor, thymester vernäker, poetaster

bare, adj. 1 Bare, naked, nude, bald, barren come into comparison when they mean destitute or divested of the naturally or conventionally appropriate covering or clothing Bare strongly suggests the removal, or often the rejection of that which is additional superfluous dispensable, acquired, or the like, thus, a bare head is one without a hat (especially under circumstances where hats are usually worn), bare legs suggest lack of socks or stockings bare trees have lost all their leaves, to take one's bare word for a thing is not to ask for anything more, such as confirmation or documentary proof, a bare room has no furniture or, more often only such furniture as is indispensable. "The bare statement that

tions Because of its unequivocal meaning, nude is

reached an age when its head and neck feathers are white, a bald tree is one that no longer bears leaves at its top, a bald mountain is one whose peak, usually rocky peak, is bare of vegetation In extended use, bald implies austere or colorless bareness, and a conspicuous absence of qualities that might add charm, vividness interest, or the like, thus a bare style is one that indicates economy of means or a meagerness of ornament, a naked style is

baldness which is full of grandeur' (Arnold) 'He was determined to put the case baldly, without vain recrimination or excuse' (E Wharton). Barren, in this as well as in its more common sense (see STERILE, 1), implies a lack of fertility or productive power As a synonym of the other words here discussed, it implies an absence of

*livest, *strip dismantle

*don *Clothe, dress apparel robe, cloak mask disembrace

n, *shameless brash, impudent

*frank, candid indecent unseemly

— *Con.* Covert surreptitious stealthy

ely *hardly

*Contract, compact pact indenture, mise

*misanthropic, scold, shrew vixen *virago,

n rind, peel, hide pelt fell

*Ornate florid, rococo, flamboyant

*sterile unfruitful infertile impotent

— *Con.* *Fertile, prolific, fruitful

*naked nude

*dry desolate forlorn (see ALONE) im-

barricade, *n* Barrier *bar
 barrier *n* Barricade *bar
 barrister *Lawyer counselor counsel advocate
 attorney solicitor proctor procurator
 barrow Tumulus *mound bank dune embankment
 terrace
 barter *v* Trade vend *sell auction
 Ana Swap *exchange interchange bandy
 basal Bas *c* underlying *fundamental substratal
 substrative rad cal
 base, *n* Base basis foundation, ground groundwork

of a tree or a mountain) the term soon acquired specific reference to a broad bottom or to a substructure on

stress a literal underlying and so came to apply to something which serves either as a starting point of a development an operation or a process (as a *base* of operations a submarine *base*) or as the essential ingredient of a compound (as lanolin is the *base* of many cosmetics dynamite often has an absorbent *base* such as sawdust) Basis like *base* (its close synonym historically) may be used in reference to something that underlies and

for a certain belief so implicit trust is the *basis* of a lasting friendship to phrase certain questions as a *basis* for discussion Tradition forms a *basis* for the acquiring of literary taste (Day Lewis) Darwinism cannot be made the *basis* of a philosophy (Inge) Foundation in precise use usually implies as *base* or *basis* sometimes

have a *foundation* only when it rests on a substructure such as a wall of stones or bricks lying an excavation and usually rising above the surface of the ground A report may be said to have its *basis* (not *foundation*) in speculation but a report that is said to be without *foundation* has no *basis* in fact Let me pry loose old walls Let me lift and loosen old *foundations* (Sand

lent Word! (Old Hymn) Ground in the sense here considered implies something solid or firm beneath or a substratum comparable to the earth or ground in its

stratum but in a substructure like *foundation* the term suggests something built up before the superstructure is

erected but unlike *foundation* it is used chiefly in a figurative sense as early training is the *groundwork* of good habits to lay a *groundwork* in college for one's professional studies The *groundwork* of all happiness is health (Hunt)

Ant Top — Con *Summit peak apex
 base *adj* Base low vile agree in meaning contemptible

interest ahead of duty to others He is not Talbot's blood That *basely* fled when noble Talbot stood (Shak) Peace had brought only the shabby dressing spectacle of Versailles with its *base* greeds and modesties (C E Montague) That is low which outrages one's sense of what is decent or proper even for the most ignorant of men The term when implying moral contemptibility often suggests a taking advantage of a person who is helpless or not in a position to defend himself as by cunning deceit or other devious practice as no one thought he could be low enough to steal a nickel from a blind beggar's cup Whenever a dramatist wished to introduce intrigue chicanery or other dishonest work his *dramatis personae* included a low attorney (Law Times) Low also is often used of persons, thought language actions etc that strongly offend one's sense of propriety as a low mind and not in a low word The were low those sensual feelings they were ignoble (A Huxley) That is vile which is inexpressibly *base* (low the word often implies disgusting foulness or depravity It was *vile* indeed to unaccustomed and unhardened senses Every little habitation left its own

sponding nouns at disgrace)

Ant Noble — Con *Moral ethical virtuous right honorable *upright honest just

*Shy diffident modest coy
 ranking recoiling (see RECOLL) timorous

embarrassed abashed (see EMBARRASS)

Ant Forward brazen — Con Bash barefaced impudent *shameless bold intrepid (see BRAVE)

basic 1 Basal *fundamental underlying substratal substrative rad cal

Ana Principal capital *chief main primordial

*primary
 Ant Top peak (wage price etc)
 *like

*Base foundation ground groundwork
 *Principle fundamental axiom law theorem

base postulate presupposition presumption assumption (see under PRESUPPOSE)

baste *v* *Beat pummel thrash thresh buffet pound belabor

cast gate *punish discipline
 Breastwork barrette parapet *bulwark

*Pathos poignancy
 Ana Low mental *tr* sentimental sm (see SENTIMENTAL)
 cess maudlin sm soporiness mushiness (see ling adjectives at SENTIMENTAL)

Bathysmal abyssal pelagic neritic marine oceanic thalassic *aquatic lacustrine lacuscular

fluvial fluviate

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

kinds of classics those that yield their meaning at the first encounter and those that we have to discover by

being commonly one of dependence or interdependence as in an organism each part relates to every other part

result but it always implies previous labor or effort as the company promises to turn out 300 airplanes a month the main object is to turn out good Englishmen (Inge)

Arise Reproduce propagate breed *generate

3 Bear, suffer, endure, abide, tolerate, stand, brook, agree in denoting to sustain something trying or painful **Bear** and **suffer** are also synonyms in their more comprehensive denotation to sustain whatever is imposed as this theory will *bear* examination, the stone *suffers* no alteration in a colder climate Both verbs however are more often used in their specific senses because of their customary reference in the case of *bear* to things that are heavy or difficult or in the case of *suffer* to things that are painful or injurious *Bear* suggests more the power to sustain than the manner in which something is sustained as water as hot as one can *bear* it to *bear* the brunt of battle to *bear* affliction *Suffer* more often implies acceptance of infliction than it implies patience or courage in bearing as to *suffer* fools gladly *Authority* like that of a captain of a football team which *suffered* voluntarily in order to achieve a common purpose (B Russell) **Endure** and **abide**, in precise use

(Shak) What fates impose that men must needs *abide* (Shak) **Tolerate** and **stand** (the more colloquial term) imply overcoming one's own resistance to that which is distasteful or antagonistic *Tolerate* often connotes failure to resist through indifference or sometimes through a desire for peace or harmony as to *tolerate* differences in opinion Archer's New York *tolerated*

literary and chiefly in negative constructions implies self assertion and defiance Restraint she will not *brook* (Wilson) The other verbs are also used commonly in negative clauses but with weakened emphasis as I cannot *bear* him *suffer* him *endure* him In such constructions *bear* (with the negative) commonly implies dislike *suffer* rejection *endure* intolerance *abide* impatience *tolerate* contempt and *stand* repugnance

Arise Accept *receive *take assume *affect try torment torture

4 Bear, relate, pertain appertain belong, apply come into comparison in their intransitive use when they mean to have a connection especially a logical connection One thing *bears on* or *upon* another thing when the former touches so directly upon the latter thing (usually something in question) as to carry appreciable weight in its solution or in the understanding of issues it involves as to ignore all facts except those that *bear upon* this particular case this situation *bears* directly upon the

practice or thought Both of these words are more widely applicable than *bear* and *relate* for they cover not only the connections specifically implied in those words but others such as those close connections implied by *belong* and those remote connections implied by *have to do with* thus the things that *pertain* to happiness are all the things that can be thought of as causing happiness contributing to it preventing it affecting its quality and the like moral philosophy is the branch of philosophy that deals with all problems *pertaining* to morals or ethics *Pertain* more often implies a necessary connection or a very close relation than the more formal *appertain* which commonly suggests an incidental or acquired connection as a faithful high priest in things *pertaining* to God (Hebrews 11:17) It *ap-*

and Japanese paintings] *belongs* to the character of the medium and the fragility of the material employed (Binyon) But *belong* also may be used of things as they pertain to persons then implying possession (as, the

applies to another thing when the former (a law a

apply—he was naturally good (Deland)
Arise *Concern affect touch influence *affect weigh (see DEPRESS)

bearing = Bearing deportment, demeanor (or demeanour), mien, manner carriage, port, presence front come into comparison when they denote the way in which or the quality by which a person outwardly manifests his personality and breeding **Bearing** is the most general of these words for it may imply reference

(Quiller Couch) You should have seen him as a young man she cried drawing herself up to imitate her husband a once handsome bearing (D H Lawrence) Deportment applies especially to a person's actions in their relations to the external, often conventional amenities of life. It so strongly suggests the influence of breeding or training that in current educational use it often means little more than behavior as lessons in deportment the boy was rated 90 in deportment There is [now] little in dress and outward deportment to distinguish a Quaker from other people (Inge) Demesnor applies rather to one's attitude as shown in one's behavior in the presence of others His demesnor in public was still silent almost sepulchral He looked habitually upon the ground when he conversed was chary of speech embarrassed (Malley) The child who has been treated wisely and kindly has a frank look in the eyes and a fearless demesnor even with strangers (B Russell) Mien implies reference both to bearing and demesnor, it is now chiefly a literary term For truth has such a face and such a mien As to be loved needs only to be seen (Dryden) In his deportment shape and mien appeared Elys an heavily melancholy grace (Wordsworth) Manner, as here computed (see MANNER) denotes characteristic or customary mode of acting with special reference to a person's attitude gesture or address as I do not like his manner he soon learned that he must change his manner if he would have friends the smooth manner of the spy (Dickens) Usually in the plural but sometimes in the singular manner suggests reference to the outward signs of conformity to the conventions of polite intercourse, and at times denotes the deportment characteristic of the best society as he has no manners to the manner born We country persons can have no manner at all (Goldsmith) Outward looks manners accomplishments (Arnold) Carriage narrowly implies reference to a person's bearing physically or the way in which he holds himself especially while standing or walking His carriage conversation, and deportment combined aristocratic hauteur with sarcastic wit (Symonds) A superb health is their [country women's] carriage processes could not obtain (Jefferson) Port was once a close synonym of bearing and carriage it is now a literary term and is more specific than either for it implies reference to physique especially through long association with adjectives such as majestic regal proud etc to a stately or dignified physique Pride in their port defiance in their eye I see the lords of humankind pass by (Goldsmith) People with a dignity of port an amplitude of back an emphasis of vocabulary (L P Smith) Presence is more explicit than bearing for it denotes a person's bearing with reference to his power to impress his personality on others or to attract their attention interest or admiration As graceful presence was acceptance (W Collier) In mature life he [George Fox] became a bulky person with strong health and a commanding presence (Inge) Mr Potter a small bird like person of no presence (R Macanlay) Compas said to distinguish them that Henrietta Maria had a port and Melchisedec a Presence By a Port one may understand them to indicate something unsympathetically impressive whereas a Presence would seem to be a thing that directs the most affable appeal to our poor human weaknesses His Majesty King George II for instance possessed a Port Beau Brummell [sic] wielded a Presence (Merivale) Front, which is a more or less colloquial term is applicable to a bearing that represents nothing deeper than a person's outward appearance or aspect or the way he consciously presents his personality to others One sometimes feels that it is

only with a front of brass and a lip of scorn that one can get through the day at all (Wilde) The term usually suggests an assumed demesnor often specifically an assumed dignity of manner but only in some use does it connote pretense for the sake of giving a favorable impression as he is all front many are impressed more by front than by deeper qualities of character

Att. *Posture attitude pose *Behavior conduct attitude stand *position poise address (see TACT) beat. Brute *animal

beat, v. I Beat, pound, pummel, thresh, thresh, buffet, baste, belabor (or belabour) come into comparison when they mean to strike repeatedly Beat, the usual and general word of this group often implies no more than the simple action with one's hands or sometimes with one's arms or legs or feet or with an implement especially one devised for a certain purpose The purpose is usually suggested by the object beaten even when the manner of beating or the kind of implement used is not specifically stated as to beat a rug (i.e. with an implement which when so used forces the dust out of the rug) to beat one's breast (by implication with one's hands in sorrow or anguish) to beat a child (i.e. to punish by spanking or by raising blows upon him) to beat the ground (by implication to strike the ground repeatedly often rhythmically or restlessly with one's foot or feet) Pound in earliest use implied beating with a pestle or the like to crush or reduce to a pulp or powder this sense still occurs though the method is no longer the most common one In current English the term usually implies heavier more damaging blows than beat it may suggest repeated striking by a heavy hammer strong doubled fists the hoofs of horses bombs shells and the like and it often also suggests rhythmical loud and heavy sounds, as The big boys who sit at the tables pound them and cheer (T Hughes) the hoofs of the horses pounding on the bridge (S Anderson) his heart was pounding he pounded the door (or on the door) in an effort to rouse the sleeping family at night after night the port was pounded by bombs Pummel implies the beating of a person with one's fists although it does not suggest as heavy blows as pound it carries a stronger suggestion of continuous raining of blows and often of the infliction of injury than beat as a desire to pummel and wring the nose of the aforesaid Stiggins (Dickens)

with Dick fastened on him pummeling away most unmercifully (Lover) Thresh and thresh in their earliest and still current senses mean to separate the grain as of wheat from the husks and straw by beating the methods by which this was accomplished have changed through the ages but the most important have striking with a flail Consequently thresh usually (for thresh and not thresh tends to retain the original meaning) means to strike repeatedly in a manner suggestive of strokes with a flail When that which is threshed is a person the word usually implies a flogging with a stick or whip when it is a thing the word suggests motions and, sometimes an implement comparable to those used in such flogging as, to thresh a hedge with one's cane in order to drive out the rabbits so poor a boxer that he spent much of his time thrashing the air with his arms in the crowd stroke a swimmer's legs move up and down thrashing the water Buffet implies a repeated striking with or as if with an open hand it therefore suggests a shipping rather than a pounding and in extended use is employed chiefly with reference to that which dashes against the face or the body in the manner of a slap or which one fights as if by slapping as the two hands of Madame Defarge buffeted and tore her face (Dickens) buffeted by high waves to buff the waves which assail

longed and mighty basting or buffeting as He saw
Virago Nell belabour With Dick's own staff his peaceful
neighbour (Swift)

Ana Slug clout swat punch *strike hit smite slap
box cuff

2 Defeat lick *conquer vanquish subdue subjugate
reduce overcome surmount overthrow rout

Ana Surpass excel outstrip (see EXCEED) confound
nonplus (see PUZZLE)

3 *Pulsate throb pulse palpitate

Ana Quiver quaver quake (see SHAKE) vibrate
oscillate fluctuate pendulate (see SWING)

beat, n Pulsation pulse throb palpitation See under
PULSATE

Ana Accent accentuation stress (see EMPHASIS)
*rhythm cadence

beatitude Blessedness bliss felicity *happiness

Ana Rapture *ecstasy transport joy fruition enjoy
ment *pleasure

Ant Despair dolor — *Con* Tribulation affliction
*trial cross anguish woe *sorrow grief suffering
agony misery *d stress

beau, n *Fop exquisite élegant dandy coxcomb dude
macaroni buck spark swell nob toff

beau idéal or beau idéal Ideal exemplar pattern
*model example mirror paradigm standard

beauteous Pulchritudinous fair good looking hand
some pretty comely bonny lovely *beautiful

Ana Alluring attractive fascinating charming (see
under ATTRACT)

beautiful, adj Beautiful, lovely, handsome, pretty
bonny, comely fair, beauteous, pulchritudinous, good
looking come into comparison when they express one's
judgment of a person or a thing that one perceives or
contemplates with sensuous or aesthetic pleasure. Al-
though they differ widely not only in their implications
and connotations but also in the range of reference
they carry in common the meaning very pleasing or
delightful to look upon. Of all these adjectives **beautiful**
is usually the richest in significance since the abstraction
it represents (*the beautiful*) has been for many
centuries the subject of discussion by philosophers art-
ists and aestheticians its content in a particular
context often depends upon the speaker's or writer's
cultural background his chosen philosophy or in some

that the person affected dwells delightedly almost

ever its loveliness increases (*Acids*) A soiling sh-p-
that lowliest of human creations (*H Ellis*) Handsome
on the other hand carries little connotation of emotional
or spiritual pleasure it implies rather a judgment of
approval occasioned by that which is pleasant to look
upon because it conforms to one's conception of what is
perfect in form and detail or in perfect taste and pleasing
because of its due proportions symmetry elegance or
the like It is applied chiefly to that which can be re-
garded unemotionally and with detachment thus a man
is usually described as *handsome* rather than *beautiful* a
woman who is described as *handsome* rather than *beautiful*
beautiful or *lovely* is by implication one whose appear-
ance aesthetically satisfies the observer but does not
markedly stir his deeper feelings so a *handsome dress*
a *handsome house* a *handsome table* They say I'm
handsome You're *lovely* Bella! She drank in his
homage (*Meredith*) Pretty, in contrast to *handsome* is
applied largely to that which pleases by its delicacy
grace charm or the like rather than by its perfectness or
elegance of form or style It is seldom used to describe
that which is large or impressive consequently it often
connotes diminutiveness daintiness exquisiteness or
the like as a group of *pretty girls* a very *pretty child* a
pretty cottage *Pretty* is often used depreciatively to
suggest mere pleasantness of appearance and the absence
of qualities that make for beauty grandeur or strength
as a *pretty poem* a *pretty view* *Bonny* though often
employed as a close synonym of *pretty* by persons other

Comely was once a term of high praise when applied to
persons especially to ladies of exalted station and

The word suggests a measure of good looks or physical
attractiveness but it carries few if any distinguishing
connotations except of good proportions and whole-
someness of aspect as a *comely* barmal the *comeliest*
women in the club Sarah Drew might be rather called
comely than *beautiful* (*Gay*) Jack was so *comely* so
pleasant so jolly (*C Dibdin*) Once a moorland view

things that are directly perceived by the senses (as a
beautiful woman a *beautiful scene* the *beautiful* Winged
Victory an exquisitely *beautiful* painting) but to things
that are actually mental constructions formed in the
mind through the instrumentality of language as a
result of inferences from certain outward manifestations

world That has such people in it (Shak) It is a *beautiful* evening calm and free (Wordsworth) *Pulchritudinous*, a term first used in the early twentieth century = sometimes employed humorously or disparagingly with much the same implications as *beauteous* it is even more often used to describe persons who are strikingly good looking but who are not properly described as beautiful lovely handsome or fair because of the specific connotations of those terms as the *pulchritudinous* women of Arlet *pulchritudinous* chorus girls Good looking = a less expressive word than *handsome* or *pretty*, but is often used as a close synonym as the children of that family are all good looking
Ans *Splendid resplendent glorious sublime superb exquisite elegant *choice
Ant Ugly ~ *Con* Repulsive repugnant revolting *offensive

beautify. Embellish deck, bedeck *adorn, ornament decorate garish

Ans Enhance heighten (see *TRANSITIVE*) primp prink prank *preen prune, doll up perk up

Ant Ugly ~ *Con* *Deface disfigure disfigure *deform distort comfort mar spoil *injure damage

because Because, for, since, as *inasmuch as* are the chief causal conjunctions in English Because assigns a cause or reason immediately and explicitly, as I hid myself *because* [=for the express reason that or as caused to do so by the fact that] I was afraid he must have passed this way *because* [=owing to the specific fact that] there is no other road he must have passed this way *because* [=as is directly proved by the fact that] his footprints are here For in modern usage is a particle of less immediate reference than *because* it regards the statement to which it is subjoined as relatively independent and proceeds to adduce for it some ground reason evidence proof explanation or justification as, I hid myself for [=as I may add by way of explanation] I was afraid he must have passed this way for [=as you may readily see] here are his footprints I like him for [=I ask in justification of the fact] who can help it? *Since* (originally denoting sequence in time) is less formal and more incidental than *because* as assigns a reason even more casually than *since* each of them frequently begins its sentence as *Since* (or *As*) I was afraid I hid myself I will come *since* you ask me *As* I knew him to be out of town I did not call *Inasmuch as* assigns a reason in a somewhat concessive or qualified fashion as *inasmuch as* [=in view of or considering the fact that] I was afraid I hid myself I am ready to accept your proposal *inasmuch as* [=seeing that] I believe it is the best you can offer

bedeck Deck garish embellish beautify decorate ornament *adorn

Ans Doll up primp prink prank *preen prune.

beer Beer, lager, dock, ale, stout, porter denote in common a fermented liquor brewed from malt (and sometimes malt substitutes) hops, water and yeast (and sometimes sugar) Beer in its widest sense denotes any kind of malt liquor often however especially in the United States it is equivalent to *lager* (or *lager beer*) which is a malt liquor made by bottom fermentation (a slow fermentation in which the yeast cells collect at the bottom of the liquid) and stored for several months before being marketed *Beck's* (beer) is a dark less bitter kind of lager having a higher content of alcohol and of extract (soluble constituents exclusive of alcohol and carbon dioxide) brewed in the winter and drunk in the spring *Ale* is a malt liquor made by top fermentation (a rapid fermentation in which the yeast cells are carried to the top of the liquid) and marketed soon after fer-

mentation takes place In England where lager beer is rarely produced *ale* and *beer* are usually interchangeable terms *Stout* differs from *ale* in having a dark color imparted by an admixture of roasted or charred malt and usually in having a higher content of alcohol and extract *Porter* is weak stout

befall Beide occur *happen, hap chance transpire

befool Trick hoax hoodwink, *dupe gull bamboozle

Ans *Chest conceal, overreach *deceive delude beguile mislead blandish cajole wheedle * coax.

before Before afore, ahead, forward are comparable when they mean in advance especially in place or in time Before, as an adverb is now more commonly used in reference to time than to place Its most frequent implication is previousness or priority as I have heard that before the before-mentioned facts Not dead but gone before (S Rogers) Dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before (Poe) Sometimes, however it implies futurity We look before and after And pine for what is not (Shak) This use is not a contradiction of the temporal sense but a figurative application of the adverb in its less frequent meaning of in front or in the van

Thou art so far before That sweetest wing of recompense is slow To overtake thee (Shak) Afore is obsolete in literary English except as an archaism or a dialectal form it is however found in nautical language to indicate a position relatively nearer the prow of the vessel and so is opposed to *astern* Though it occurs as an adverb it is before is vastly more frequent as a preposition when it implies place as the sailors sleep afore (or more often *afore the mast*) Ahead and forward are the commonest adverbs indicating point in advance or in front of something and have practically supplanted *before* ahead however usually implies a position outside of a thing often a moving thing and forward frequently implies a front position in the thing itself Thus, to send a group of scouts ahead implies their detachment from an advancing body of troops to send a company forward usually means to send them to a position nearer the front or in the van of a regiment In nautical language ahead (opposed to *astern*) indicates a position or direction in front of and outside of the ship (as, breakers ahead, a sail ahead full speed ahead) forward (opposed to *astern*) a point on in front of the midships section of the vessel as the guns were placed forward The same distinction is often found in figurative use thus one looks ahead who can foresee the remote consequences of a decision and ignore the immediate results one looks forward who anticipates something likely or bound to occur No longer forward nor behind I look in hope or fear (H Miller) There is no difference between ahead and forward in reference to mechanisms which can be reversed or the opposite except as determined by usage thus, the more common expressions are to set a clock ahead and to drive an engine forward Forward is rarely used in reference to time except in its sense of onward (see *ONWARD*) ahead frequently is Like before it commonly implies previousness, but it may also when there is an implication of position imply the opposite Thus if the hour in mind is one o'clock to set the clock an hour ahead means to set it so that it indicates two o'clock and to arrive an hour ahead means to arrive at a given o'clock

Ant After ~ *Con* Behind (see *AFTER*) *astern aft astern

beforehand *Early betimes soon

Ant Behindhand

befuddle. Fuddle addle bemuddle, muddle *confuse

Ans Bewilder distract confound perplex (see *PERPLEX*)

Intoxicate inebriate (see corresponding adjectives at DRUNK)

Ant. Clarify clear

beg Beg, entreat, beseech, implore, supplicate, adjure, conjure, importune agree in meaning to ask or request urgently. Beg suggests earnestness or insistence especially in asking a favor. 'Why boy before I left you were constantly *begging* to see Town' (*Meredith*). Entreat implies an attempt to persuade or to overcome resistance in another especially by ingratiating oneself. 'He was accustomed to command not to *entreat*' (*Cather*). Beseech implies great eagerness and often anxiety or solicitude. She *besought* him for his soul's sake to speak the truth (*Kipling*). Implore, often used interchangeably with *beseech* at times suggests even greater urgency in the plea or more manifest anguish.

The last look of my dear mother's eyes which *implored* me to have mercy (*Dickens*). Supplicate adds to *entreat* the suggestion of fervent prayer or of a prayerful attitude. I have attempted one by one the lords with *supplication* prone and father's tears to accept of ransom for my son (*Milton*). Adjure, when it retains its full historical significance implies an injunction as well

carries implications which distinguish it sharply from the other words. *Stare* implies opposition to *stop* it therefore suggests a setting out from a particular point on a

starter Initiate (see also INITIATE) suggests reference to the first step or steps in a process and carries no implication of an end or ending. It often suggests an opposition to *carry on* *continue* or *maintain* thus a person *initiates* (better than *begins* or *starts* except in informal speech) a custom or practice when he is its originator. A diplomat *initiates* negotiations between the government he represents and another when he takes the first step or steps

adjure often connotes peremptoriness. So I company doubled for the dear life and in the rear toiled the perspiring sergeant *adjuring* it to double yet faster (*Kipling*). Conjure historically a close synonym of *adjure* is not often distinguishable from it. I *conjure* thee to leave me and be gone (*Shak*). It is rarer in current English than *adjure* but is preferred when a humorous warning is to be conveyed as do not forget your promise I *conjure* you. Importune commonly suggests repeated attempts to break down resistance and often as a result connotes annoying pertinacity as his father would not listen to *importuning*.

Ana Solicit request *ask plead pray petition sue (see under PRAYER) *demand exact

beget Get *generate sire procreate engender, breed propagate reproduce

Ana *Bear produce yield

beggarly Cheap scurvy sorry *contemptible despicable pitiable

Ana Paltry measly *petty trifling *mean abject sordid

begin, **begin**, commence, start initiate inaugurate come into comparison when they mean to set something going or in progress or to take the first step or steps in a course process or operation. *Begin* *commence* and *start* are also used intransitively with the activity work instrument or the like as the subject in the sense of to get going or in progress as he *began* the letter play *begins* when the whistle blows to *start* a race the race

procedure or the like as the discovery of radium *inaugurated* a new era in science. Prayers and scripture *inaugurated* the official day (*H G Wells*).

Ana *Found institute establish organize introduce

Ana *Found institute establish organize introduce

Ana *Found institute establish organize introduce

Ana *Found institute establish organize introduce

Ana *Found institute establish organize introduce

Ana *Found institute establish organize introduce

Ana *Found institute establish organize introduce

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Ana *Found institute establish organize introduce

supports the choice of *commence* in reference to court

when one's
some
et or
wolves
w to
each
-vud.

in a given manner when one's conduct, one's bearing,
one's mien, or one's attitude to others answers the given

a specified way when one's behavior shows how far one conforms to the rules of discipline, the conventions of one's group or the accepted proprieties *Dido and Aeneas in the 'Roman d'Eneas,' deport themselves in accordance with the strictest canons of courtly love' (Lowis) One comports oneself when one conducts oneself to the extent specified the measure being what is expected or required of a person in one's class, one's position or the like, as he has not yet learned how to comport himself in good society One acquits, or (archaic) quits, oneself well, admirably, or the like, when one conducts oneself so as to win approval or to meet expectations "A border action in which the Dogra companies of the Loodhiana Sikhs had acquitted themselves well" (Kipling) 'Quit you like men' (1 Corinthians xvi 13) Ana. Bear, *carry, manage, control, direct (see conduct)

Ant. Misbehave

S *Act, react, operate, work, function.

behavior or behaviour. Behavior (or behaviour), conduct, deportment are here compared only as denoting one's actions in general or on a particular occasion so far as they serve as a basis of another's judgment of one's character, temperament, mood, manners, morals, or the like Behavior may be used in reference to any human being regardless of age state of development, social standing or the like, for it may or may not imply consciousness of what one is doing Behavior may be thought of as instinctive or as voluntary, as a spontaneous expression of one's personality or character, or as the result of training or breeding The captain's behaviour to his wife and his wife's father was as if they had been a pair of not very congenial passengers (Conrad)

Courageous behaviour is easier for a man who fails to apprehend dangers' (B Russell) 'Grandfather had been hounded out of his congregation because he couldn't hold her to their standards of behavior for a minister's wife' (Jf Austin) Since behavior is increasingly used in the various sciences in reference to animals and substances, the term as referred to human beings tends in

violation of principles), what do you mean by such conduct (better than behavior)? 'No animal's behaviour is controlled by moral principles Generally speaking they do not rise from behavior to conduct' (J S Clarke) Deportment (see also DEARLY-C) is often used of t-

as taught or as the result of discipline, its

others.
Ana. Demeanor mien manner carriage, deportment
*bearing *action act, deed
behest, n Bidding dictate, injunction, *cc
order mandate

Ana. Analogous words. Ant. antonyms. C

Ana. Precept, rule, *law request, solicitation (see corresponding verbs at ASK)

*Tardy, late overdue
y. laggard, *slow delayed, retarded
detained (see DELAY, v)

Ant. Beforehand — Con. *Early, soon, betimes
punctual (see CAREFUL) *quick, prompt
behold. *See, view, survey, observe descry, espy,
notice, perceive discern, remark, note, contemplate
Ana. Watch, look, *see, regard, *consider
beholder. Onlooker, looker on observer witness
eyewitness, *spectator, bystander kibitzer
being. *Existence actuality

Ana. Personality, individuality, character (see DISPOSITION)

Ant. Becoming nonbeing

belabor or belabour. *Beat, pound, pummel thrash,
thresh, buffet, baste

Ana. *Strike, lust, smite, slug, clout, swat, punch, box
cuff, slap

belle. *Misrepresent.

Ana. Contradict, contravene negative (see DENY)
controvert, *disprove

Ant. Attest — Con. *Reveal, discover, disclose
bopeak, betoken, argue, *indicate, prove

belief. 1 Belief, faith, credence, credit come into comparison when they mean the act of one who assents intellectually to something proposed or offered for acceptance as true, or the state of mind of one who so assents Belief is less restricted in its application than

evidence faith in discriminating usage, represents the mind's act or state only when something is assented to on grounds other than merely those of the evidence of

(Browne) *Such tales, whether false or true, were heard by our ancestors with eagerness and faith (Macaulay)

the like. * There is no superstition too absurd to find credence in modern England (*Inge*) We are not now concerned with the finality or extent of truth in this judgment The point is that it gained a widespread credence among the cultured class in Europe (*Day Lewis*) Credit (as here compared see also *INFLUENCE*) carries a weaker implication than any of the preceding

rainy day and a contentious woman are alike' (*Proverbs*)

Ant. Hostile antagonistic (see corresponding nouns at fighting warring battling contending (see warlike *martially — *Con* Neighborly *amicable *amicent.
omen, paunch, stomach.
taint appetant relate apply *bear
*Possessions, effects, means, resources.

Ant. Unbelief disbelief — *Con* Incredulity (see UNBELIEF) skepticism agnosticism (see under SKEPTIC) *uncertainty, doubt, mistrust

2 Conviction persuasion view *opinion sentiment
Ana *Doctrine dogma tenet *principle fundamental conclusion, judgment (see under INFER)

believable Credible *plausible colorable specious
Ana *Probable possible likely

Ant. Unbelievable — *Con* Fabulous, mythical (see FICTITIOUS) *doubtful dubious questionable

belittle Depreciate disparage derogate from detract from minimize *decry

Ant. Underestimate undervalue underrate (see affirmative verbs at ESTIMATE) diminish reduce, lessen *decrease.

Ant. Aggrandize magnify — *Con* *Exalt heighten *intensely enhance aggravate vaunt gasconade brag *boast, crow

belles-lettres. *Literature letters the humanities

bellicose *Belligent pugnacious, contentious litigious quarrelsome

Ant. Militant *aggressive assertive antagonizing or antagonistic, combating or combative (see corresponding verbs at OPPOSE) rebellious factious seditious mutinous (see INSUBORDINATE)

Ant. Pacific amicable — *Con* Peaceful pacifist peaceable (see PACIFIC)

belligerent, adj. Belligent, bellicose, pugnacious quarrelsome, contentious, litigious agree in meaning having or taking an aggressive or fighting attitude

below, below, under, beneath, underneath, in the

imply complete or nearly complete concealment

standard or average under six years of age Beneath frequently suggests social moral or general inferiority

ove — *Con* Over (see ABOVE)

ie *area tract region
Bewail lament *deplore.

Ant. *Grieve mourn sorrow

Muddle *confuse addle fuddle befuddle
*tily perplex *puzzle bewilder distract
irk *annoy flounder *wallow

end *turn *curve twist
nort *deform deflect divert (see TURN)
alighten

Underneath, under *below

ove over
benediction *blessing benison

— *Con* *Curse malediction, anathema.

quarrelsome (*Franklin*) Contentious frequently suggests a certain perversity of temper and wearisome persistence in dispute. A continual dropping in a very

beneficial Beneficial, advantageous profitable are

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

pled to that which brings good or gain. *Beneficial* refers to that which promotes health or well being; *advantageous* to that which more directly conduces to relative superiority or subserves a desirable end; *profitable* to that which yields useful or lucrative returns as a climate *beneficial* to rheumatism; *measures beneficial* to the kingdom. (J. R. G. *etc.*) the enemy were in an *advantageous* position on the hill you see how swift and *advantageous* a harbinger it [a good reputation] is wherever one goes. (Clerkefield) a profitable study investment.

Ana Salutary *healthful wholesome *favorable
ben g. prop. tious.

Ant Harmful detrimental — *Con* *Pernicious
deleterious, baneful, noxious

benefit v. *Benefit* profit, avail, boot, bestead (or bested) agree in meaning to do good or to be of advantage to someone. *Benefit* and *profit* also come together in meaning to gain or derive advantage from something. *Benefit* usually implies personal betterment or improvement as of one's physical, intellectual, moral, or spiritual condition, but it may suggest enrichment or a furtherance of one's ends as a summer at the seashore *benefits* the entire family; he will *benefit* more from two years of travel than from two years of college; the expansion of the city's industries *benefits* everyone indirectly. *Profit* carries a strong implication of gain especially but not invariably material gain. It is therefore, preferred when an increase or yield as opposed to a decrease or loss in one's wealth, one's power, one's knowledge or the like is to be suggested as he always *profits* (not *benefits*) unless one wishes to imply a salutary effect by the misfortunes of others: no one *benefits* from a war except those who seek to *profit* by it; it will *profit* you as a congressman to pay more attention to your constituency's wishes. "What is a man *profited* if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" (Mat. *hew* xv 26) Do we not lose something when we hurry by and disregard what does not seem to *profit* our own existence? (B. Myron) *Avail* boot *bestead* all have an a chafe and literary flavor that makes them rare in speech except in historical novels or in sermons or orations. *Avail* stresses efficacy. Ah wretched shepherd what *avails* thy art. To cure thy lambs but not to heal thy heart! (Pope) Say not the struggle nought *avails*. The labour and the wounds *avails* naught. (Clough) *Boot* is used chiefly in rhetorical questions and in negative assertions in highly dramatic use it implies something to boot as a compensation for loss or deficiency or in reward for effort. Nor *boots* it me to say I honour him. If he suspect I may dishonour him. (Shak.) Alas! hat *boots* it with uncessant care. To tend the homely, slighted shepherd's trade. And strictly meditate the thankless Muse? (Milton)

Bestead usually implies relief or sustenance as in distress or need. "Hence *va* in deluding joys. The brood of Folly without father bred! How I title you *bested*! Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys!" (Shakespeare)

Ana Better *improve ameliorate *help assist aid
Ant Harm — *Con* *Inure hurt damage impair

beneficent *Charitable philanthropic, humanitarian
humane altruistic

Ana *Benevolent *kindly *kind *generous *liberal
bountiful obliging complaisant *amiable

Ant Malevolent — *Con* *Malignant *malicious *malicious
*malicious *stingy close *maliciously *circumvent

benign 1. *Benignant* *mildly *kind
Ana *Gracious *gentle *cordial *affable *sympathetic
*merciful *compassionate *caring *urbane bland

Ant Malignant — *Con* *Malicious *malevolent, *malicious

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms. *Con* contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

benign *pitiful *caustic *acid mordant mordacious
2. *Anspacious*, *favorable propitious
Ana Fortunate happy providential *lucky gentle
kind (see sort) benevolent humane *charitable
merciful clement, *forbearing

Ant Malignant — *Con* *Inimical *baleful *malefic
threatening menacing (see threaten)

benignant *Benign* *kind kindly

Ana Benevolent humane *charitable humanitarian
philanthropic *gracious affable compassionate *tender sympathetic

Ant Malignant — *Con* Malevolent spiteful *malicious
merciless, unrelenting implacable relentless
*grim

benison *Blessing benediction
Ant Malediction — *Con* *Curse imprecation malediction
on anathema

bent n. Turn talent aptitude knack *gift faculty
genius.

Ana Propensity penchant *leaning proclivity flair
*predilection bias prepossession prejudice partiality
capacity *ability capability

Con Disinclination indisposition reluctance (see corresponding adjectives at DISINCLINATION) aversion
*antipathy

berate Rate tongue-lash upbraid jar bawl out
*scold wig rail revile vituperate

Ana Censure denounce condemn, reprehend repro-
bate *criticize rebuke reprimand reproach *reprove
chide

berth. Billet post job situation, *position place
office capacity

beseech Entreat implore supplicate *beg importune
adjure conjure

Ana Pray petition sue plead appeal (see under
PRAYER)

beset Overrun *infest.

Ana *Worry annoy harass harry pester plague
assail *attack assault

Con Resist withstand combat *oppose

beside *Beside* *besides* in early English use often were
interchangeable. In present usage *beside* is employed

with rare exceptions (such as, he *beside* himself with
fear) only as a preposition in a local sense meaning by
the side of as, he stood *beside* the house *beside* the
river. On the other hand *besides* has now almost en-
tirely replaced *beside* as a preposition in the sense of
other than as a preposition on the sense of in addition to
(as he received other gifts *beside* the watch) and as an
adverb in the senses of otherwise and moreover (see
also)

besides *also* moreover furthermore *also too like-
wise

besides *also* *to* *prep* *Beside

besotted Infatuated *fond inebriate

Ana Fatuous asinine foolish silly *simple *drunk,
drunken intoxicated inebriated *stupid dull dense
crass

Con *Sensible sane *wise judicious prudent *ra-
tional reasonable sober *serious earnest.

bespatter Spatter *sprinkle besprinkle asperse
splash.

bespeak Betoken attest *indicate argue prove
Ana Manifest evidence *show evince demonstrate
imply *attest *suggest.

besprinkle *Sprinkle asperse spatter bespatter
sprinkle

bestead or *bested* v. Profit *benefit avail boot
bestow Confer present donate *give afford

bestow Confer present donate *give afford

bestow Confer present donate *give afford

bestow Confer present donate *give afford

bestow Confer present donate *give afford

bestow Confer present donate *give afford

Ana *Distribute dispense divide *grant award
bet, n Bet, wager, stake, pot, blind, ante denote in common something of value usually money risked in the confidence or hope that something is true or will turn out in a certain way something else of value being risked by at least one other party in support of an opposing confidence or hope Bet and wager are used with little distinction of meaning either of what is risked or of the act of risking it Stake implies money or valuables bet and actually produced for example entrusted to a new

the three survivors had but one pair of shoes between them I hope that between public business improving studies and domestic pleasures neither melancholy nor caprice will find any place for entrance (Johnson)
 Among always implies more than two objects which it brings less definitely into the relation expressed, as among so many candidates one must find a good one among the survivors were two boys Five barley loaves and two small fishes but what are they among so many? (John vi 9)

*Between among

*Flock drove pack herd covey gaggle flight
 hool school

Lament *deplore bemoan

row *grieve mourn wail weep *cry

*puzzle confound

predetermined small percentage of the betting limit which the age (that is player at dealer's left) puts into the pot before the deal in draw poker Among draw poker players who use the blind an ante is a stake which each player who wishes to continue a particular hand

perturb agitate upset (see DISCOMPOSE) baffle fo (see FRUSTRATE)

bewitch Enchant captivate fascinate take charm

allure *attract

Ana *Thrill electrify delight *please infatuate
 corresponding adjectives at EVANORED

Enchanting captivating fascinating tak

g alluring attractive See under ATTRACT

tray *reveal discover disclose divulge

put up by each player before the cards are seen by extension an ante is a price which must be paid before something desired can be obtained or one of several payments made to a joint venture as Jones is asking only \$3000 for the house I'm afraid that if I don't buy right away he'll raise the ante the captain collected an ante of fifty cents from each member of the team

bête noire *Abomination bugbear anathema

bethink Recollect remind *remember recall remi
 nisce mind

betide Befall hap *happen chance occur transpire

betimes *Early soon beforehand

Ant Unseasonably inopportune

betoken Betpeak attest *indicate argue prove

Ana Presage augur portend forebode (see FORETELL)

import signify denote *mean evidence manifest

*show evince demonstrate

betray I Mislead delude *deceive beguile double-
 cross

Ana Trap entrap snare ensnare (see CATCH) *dupe

trick befoul hoodwink gull

II Discover *reveal disclose divulge tell

Ana Manifest evidence evince *show demonstrate

attest betoken bespeak argue *indicate

Con Shield guard safeguard protect *defend

betrothal *Engagement affianse espousal sponsalia

better, v *Improve ameliorate help

Ana *Correct amend reform rectify remedy redress
 enhance (see INTENSIFY)

Ant Worsen — **Con** Impair mar harm

*injure *debase vitiate corrupt

between Between, betwixt among come in
 parison when they take as object two or more

Ana & Con See those at BETRAY 2

bias, n Prejudice prepossession partiality *predilec-
 tion

Ana Slant standpoint *point of view viewpoint
 angle *leaning propensity inclining or inclination
 pred position disposition (see corresponding verbs at
 INCLINE)

Con Fairness justness impartiality dispassionateness
 (see corresponding adjectives at FAIR)

bias, v *Incline dispose predispose

Ana Sway influence *affect impress

bicker Squabble spat tiff quarrel wrangle altercation

See under QUARREL II

Ana *Contend fight battle war

bickering Spat tiff squabble *quarrel wrangle alter-
 cation

Ana *Discord contention dissension strife conflict

bid, v 1 *Command order enjoin direct instruct
 charge

Ana *Summon call cite

Ant Forbid — **Con** Prohibit enjoin interdict in-
 hibit (see FORBID)

2 *Invite solicit court woo

Ana *Ask request

bid, n Tender *overture advance approach

Ana Offering or offer proffering or proffer (see corre-
 sponding verbs at OFFER) *proposal proposition

inviting or invitation soliciting or solicitation (see
 on request)

nt

II (ant)

recal

*obviate

ma-

be at

en-

on-

trou-

big *Large great

Ana *Grand magnificent imposing grandiose majestic august huge immense *enormous gigantic colossal

Ant Little — Con *Small diminutive wee tiny petite minute microscop c miniature

bigot Fanatic *enthusiast zealot

bill, n ¹ Bill, beak, nib (or neb) denote in common the horny bipartite projection that serves a bird for jaws. In ornithology bill and beak are used without distinction of meaning. *Bill* is decidedly more often used by American zoologists. *Beak* if not more common than bill among British zoologists at least occurs very frequently in their writings. In popular usage *bill* is the usual term when the projection is flattened or long and slender, as the bill of a duck or swan or a hummingbird crane heron sandpiper or snipe. *Beak* is associated with striking or tearing and is the usual term for a projection characteristic especially of birds of prey in which the tip of the upper mandible has a sharp downward curvature and usually overhangs the lower mandible as the *beak* of an eagle vulture or hawk. Although the kite goes with unbloodied *beak* (*Shak*) *Beak* is more often used than bill for a conical projection having a basal circumference large in proportion to the length as the *beak* of a cardinal bird or hawfinch (cf. the term *grosbeak* often applied to either of these birds). A projection not of any of the extreme types mentioned above is called either *bill* or *beak* though *bill* appears to be commoner in England and is certainly much commoner in the United States as the *bill* (less often *beak*) of a sparrow swallow jay or robin. In his *bill* An olive-leaf he [the dove] brings (*Milton*) Nib, meaning bill or beak now occurs chiefly in dialect or poetry or in an extended sense as the nib of a pen.

bill, n ² 1. Bill, act, statute law are frequently confused when used to designate a legislative measure. *Bill* is properly applied only to the draft of a measure submitted to a legislature for its acceptance or rejection. The other terms are properly applied only to bills which have been passed. In actual use they are practically identical. Strictly however a bill becomes an act when it is passed and duly signed by an executive officer; an act becomes a statute when it is legally effective and a part of the written law of the state; a statute is one kind of law (for fuller discrimination see *Law*).

2 Statement *account

billet Berth post job situation *position place office capacity

billsingsgate Scurrilous vituperation *abuse invective obloquy

billow, n *Wave breaker roller combet beachcomber undulation, ripple

bind *Tie

Ana. *Fasten attach *join link unite connect

Ant Loose unbind

biological, n *Drug simple medicinal pharmaceutical

blithright 1. *Right appanage prerogative privilege perquisite

2 Patrimony *heritage inheritance

bisexual, adj Bisexual, hermaphrodite, hermaphroditic androgynous, episcene agree in meaning combining male and female functions characters or qualities in the same individual. Bisexual usually (but not invariably) suggests normal or functional coexistence of the reproductive organs of both sexes in the same individual. It is employed chiefly in botany and in zoology thus most garden plants are bisexual in that they have both male and female organs in the same flower some invertebrate

organisms such as certain mollusks and worms are described as bisexual because each individual elaborates both male and female germ cells and is adapted in some cases for self impregnation in others for mutual impregnation and in still others for serving as male or as female to another organism of the same species. In the instances cited hermaphrodite or hermaphroditic may also be used though usage varies somewhat in the individual biological sciences. However since the term is also applied to human beings or other vertebrates in which there is an abnormal combination of sex organs or more often an ambiguity of sex owing to such a combination with imperfect development of the organs the word may as bisexual seldom does connote monstrosity. In general, as opposed to technical use androgynous stresses the union of the characters or qualities of the two sexes is applicable chiefly to persons their acts their words their clothes etc and conveys no suggestion of abnormality. The truth is a great mind must be androgynous (*Coleridge*). In botany however androgynous is distinguishable from bisexual and hermaphroditic in being applied to plants that carry male and female flowers in the same cluster or inflorescence. Episcene was originally applied to Greek and Latin words invariable in gender but applicable to either the male or the female of the species thus the Greek *bous* which can be translated according to the context bull or cow is an episcene noun. In literary use episcene often implies ambiguity in sex or seriousness thus episcene garments may belong to either a man or a woman. Episcene when applied to a man or his qualities often suggests effeminacy or womanishness as episcene interests episcene Reforms of this or that (*E. L. Masters*).

bishop, n Bishop archbishop metropolitan primate, ordinary are not always clearly distinguished as used in some churches especially in the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England. A bishop in the Roman Catholic Orthodox and Anglican churches is an ecclesiastic who has been consecrated for his office (in Anglican Churches who has received the highest of Holy Orders) who is regarded by his church as a successor of the apostles and the inheritor of their powers and authority who is the head of a diocese and who is responsible for his episcopal actions only to that authority which is specifically designated by his church as a whole. Thus the bishop of Rome who is also the pope is the only bishop of the Roman Catholic Church now having jurisdiction over other bishops. An archbishop, so far as the powers given at consecration are concerned is no higher than a bishop. He has for his see an important diocese (an archdiocese). In the Roman Catholic Church he is usually the presiding bishop of a province or a group of dioceses but has no authority to interfere in the government of any of the suffragan dioceses. His powers are chiefly those that are the prerogative of his precedence dignity and leadership. In the Church of England he is the head of one of the two most important dioceses from the historical point of view Canterbury and York. He takes precedence over other bishops and may give them counsel, but he has no jurisdiction over them except where the law provides for an appeal to the archbishop from the decision of a diocesan bishop. A metropolitan, historically was the bishop of the chief city or diocese of a province (in this instance a geographical province) who in the early church had some jurisdiction over other bishops in that province. In modern use the term is applicable to any archbishop who is the head of a province or group of dioceses. The term is used in the Orthodox Church where in essential features it is equivalent to archbishop but implies

jurisdiction over the suffragan dioceses. A primate, historically, was a bishop who had jurisdiction over all the bishops in a province, a group of provinces or a nation serving as a vicar of the Holy See. The bishops

Con Exonerate vindicate. *excusate absolve acquit *excuse remit forgive

blame, n. Blame, culpability, guilt fault come into comparison when they mean responsibility for misdeed or delinquency. Blame is a term of shifting denotations, sometimes for example meaning the reprehensions, criticism or censure of those who find fault or judge one's work or acts (as 'I have never desired praise. I have been indifferent to it if not indeed contemptuous of blame'—H. Ellis) or sometimes though now less often, a charge or accusation of some fault, misdeed or delinquency (as 'fear of incurring blame in W. H. H. for

who has judicial power in all ecclesiastical cases. Since the bishop of a diocese possesses such jurisdiction the ordinary of a diocese is except in extraordinary circumstances its bishop (or archbishop). If there is an auxiliary or suffragan bishop in the diocese he is not the ordinary except where the powers have been deputed to him. In case of a vacancy in a see the temporary ordinary is usually the administrator of the diocese or the vicar general or in the Church of England the archbishop of the province.

bit *Particle mite smutch smidgen whit atom iota jot tittle

Ana Piece fragment detail fraction *part portion

biting Cutting crisp trenchant *incisive clear cut

Ana *Caustic mordant mordacious acrid *pungent poignant piquant ray

bitter Bitter, acrid are applied to things that have an unpleasant taste (also smell in the case of acrid) that is neither sweet nor bland yet seldom distinctly acid or stinging. Bitter is traditionally associated with the re-

term means ultimate rather than immediate responsibility as The blame [for backwardness in American education] has sometimes been put and with some

the state of being responsible for any act or condition that may be described as wrong harmful or injurious as they could not prove his culpability for the accident.

As if the estrangement between them had come of any culpability of hers (Dickens). Guilt which originally denoted a crime or sin as a moral quality

in taste that has an astringent or irritating effect on the mucous membranes such as the taste of choke cherries

of a heavy London fog

Ana *Sour acid acidulous tart *astringent constringent *pungent piquant

Ana Delicious — *Con* Delectable luscious *delightful

bizarre Grotesque *fantastic antic

Ana Outlandish erratic eccentric *strange singular odd queer curious extravagant extreme (see EXCESSIVE)

Ant Chaste subdued

blab Tattle *gossip

Ana Babble gabble chatter prate *chat divulge disclose betray (see REVEAL)

blackball *Debar shut out *exclude eliminate rule out disbar suspend

Con Admit accept *receive

b

dom or in the case of sin loss of salvation) or of a definite legal penalty (such as a fine imprisonment or death). Therefore when the term denotes responsibility for a crime or sin it also carries implications of need of proof before punishment can be determined or forgiveness granted as though she was strongly suspected of murder her guilt was not established until after her death since he admitted his guilt he saved the state the com-

that we are underlings (Shak.) That you are thus the fault is mine (Hordern)

Ana Responsibility accountability answerability (see corresponding adjectives at RESPONSIBLE) censure condemnation denunciation reprehension (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE)

Con Commendation compliment (see correspond with verbs at COMMEMORATE) *applause acclaim plaudib- acclamation

crime, or sin either in his own knowledge or in that of others by his confession or by proof (often legal proof) of his responsibility the term may stress either the fact that guilt has been proved or the fact or the fear of resulting punishment as the defendant was found guilty Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind The thief doth fear each bush an officer (Shak) Let no guilty man escape if it can be avoided (U S Grant) Often the term suggests merely a state of mind such as a consciousness that one has committed a sin or a crime or a fear that one is justly suspected of wrongdoing or of a misdeed as a guilty conscience there is no use in making the refractory child feel guilty (B Russell) A person is culpable in an older and now rare sense of the word who has been found guilty (as I pray you all Proceed no straiter 'gainst our Uncle Gloucester Than from true evidence He be approved [i.e. proved] in practice culpable —Shak) or in the now more common sense, has been shown to be blameworthy and open to severe censure or condemnation (as prove the pair not culpable Free as unborn babe from consanguinity)

safety

Ant. Blameless — Con. Faultless, *impeccable flawless.

blanch, v. *Whiten, bleach decolorize stuatate

bland, adj. 1 Smooth *suave urbane diplomatic polite.

Ant. Benign benignant *kind kindly *amiable complaisant obliging good natured sleek unctuous (see FLSOISE)

Ant. Brusque — Con. *Bluff blunt gruff curt crusty

blaze) Thrilling electrifying (see THRILL v)

blandish Whedde cajole, coax.

Ant. Allure charm bewitch motivate (see ATTRACT)

*lure entice seduce beguile delude (see DECEIVE)

Con. Constrain oblige coerce compel *force drive impel (see MOVE) *intimidate con bulldoze browbeat bully

blank, adj. Void *empty vacant vacuous

Ant. Bare barren *clean.

Con. *expressive meaningful significant pregnant

blasphemous. *Impious profane sacrilegious

Ant. Cursing damning execrating anathematizing obloquing (see EXECRATE) *unreligious ungodly godless.

Ant. Reverent.

blasphemy 1 Blasphemy, profanity swearing cursing are here compared only as meaning impious or irreverent

2 Blasphemy the strongest term (for its looser use see PROFANITY) applies strictly to any intentional or

often coarsely, especially in giving vent to rage or passion in oaths curses and imprecations. He [Mark Twain] had what one might call a preliminary recourse in his profanity those scorching singeing blasts he was always directing at his companions (Van Wy Brooks) Swearing and cursing, as here considered are forms of profanity the former stressing indulgence in profane and often meaningless oaths the latter indulgence in profane curses or imprecations as by calling on God to damn or punish the object of one's wrath or hatred

Ant. Insult *affront indignant scurrility vituperation (see ABUSE v)

Ant. Adoration — Con. Worship reverence veneration (see under REVERE) *blessing benediction benison

2 *Profanation desecration sacrilege

Ant. Debasement corruption perversion (see CORRUPT)

blatant Clamorous *vociferous strident boisterous obstreperous

Ant. Assertive self-assertive pushing *aggressive militant *vocal articulate voluble glb vulgar

*coarse gross

Ant. Decorous reserved — Con. *Silent uncommunicative reticent taciturn subdued *stammer discreet prudent (see under PRUDENT)

blaze, n. Flare flame glare glow See under FLARE v

Ant. Firing or fire kindling enkindling lighting or

burned both as verbs meaning to burn or appear to

gests a darting tongue or tongues of fire formed by

(Shelley) Flare implies flame or flames especially a flame darting up suddenly against a dark background or from a dying fire as torches that guttered and flared (Huxley) *He lighted a cigarette and then remembered that the flare of the match could probably be seen from the station. (S Anderson) Glare (see also GAZE) emphasizes the emission or reflection of bright light it sometimes connotes an almost unendurable brilliancy as dazed by the lantern glare (Kipling)

the same glare as the glare of the sun

Ant. Profanity has a wider range and incl

reference to holy things it is par

applied to speech in which the names of God Je

the Virgin Mary are used lightly and irreverent

Ant. analogous words. Ant. antonyms C

Ant. Profanity has a wider range and incl
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the Virgin Mary are used lightly and irreverent

Ant. analogous words. Ant. antonyms C

absence of flame and therefore connotes steadiness
intensity radiance without effulgence and often warmth
and duration as the glow of coals her fine effect of
glowing from within as a lamp glows (If Austen) The
fire that burned within him that glowed with so strange
and marvellous a radiance in almost all he wrote
(A Huxley)

Ana *illuminate illumine light illume *burn *flash
gleam glance spark

bleach, ■ *Whiten etiolate decolorize blanch

Ant Dye

blemish, = **Blemish**, defect **flaw** agree in denoting an imperfection **Blemish** applies to what is external or superficial such as a spot or a stain as marring or disfiguring the appearance of an object as on their sustaining garments not a **blemish** (*Shak*) a lamb without **blemish** and without spot (*1 Peter* 1:19) a reputation without a **blemish** Defect implies the lack or want (which may or may not appear superficially) of something which is essential to completeness or perfection as a **defect** in the mechanism a **defect** in the organs of vision the **defects** of this poem are not obvious a **defect** in an argument A **flaw** is a defect in continuity or cohesion such as a break a crack or a fissure as a **flaw** in a crystal Or some frail China jar receive a **flaw**

An Blot stain *stigma tainting or taint pollution
defilement (see corresponding verbs at CONTAMINATE)
*fault failing faulty *black wast privation

Ant Immaculateness = **Con** Purity aims

transparence — **clear** (family simplicity (see corresponding adjectives at **PURE**)) cleanness cleanliness (see corresponding adjectives at **CLEAN**) clearness transparency pellucidness (see corresponding adjectives at **CLEAR**)

blench Ousul shrink *recoil flinch wince

Ana Evade elude avoid shun eschew *escape
tremble quiver shudder quake *shake

Con *Bear suffer endure abide stand

blend, v Fuse *mix merge coalesce mingle commingle
amalgamate

Ans Combine unite (see join) *integrate co
date unify *compact

Ant Resolve — **Con** *analyze break down *separate part divorce decompose disintegrate (see DECA)

blend, n ¹Mixture admixture compound composite
amalgam

blessed *Holy sacred divine spiritual religious

Ant Accursed

[illegible]

And Enjoyment fruition joy *pleasure

Ant Misery dolor — **Con** Suffering *distress agony
voe dole anguish *sorrow grief

blessing, a Blessing benediction, benison are not always clearly distinguished when they denote the religious act or ceremony in which a person often a clergyman blesses someone or something. The chief distinction between *blessing* and *benediction* is that *blessing* carries both of the major meanings of the verb *bless* *benediction* carries but one of them. Consequently a blessing may take the form of (1) a prayer of consecration or dedication of something to religious uses or of

left home to seek their fortune without their father's blessing.) In some churches, especially the Roman Catholic Church, each of these prayers also includes the

a monstrance that is moved by the officiating priest so as to make the sign of the cross over the congregation. Benison is now archaic for *benediction* or *blessing* in the sense of benediction, it has no currency in ecclesiastical use and is found chiefly in poetry and literary prose.

God's benison go with you (Shak) I have slept
sound under such a benison* (Scott)

Ant Curse — Con Imprecation malediction malison
anathema (see CURSE)

blimp Balloon airship *aerostat dirigible zeppelin.

blind, adj Blind, sightless, purblind come into companion because they mean or have meant lacking the power

In current English it is as often employed in a figurative sense especially as implying a lack of the mental moral or spiritual vision essential to the perception or discernment of that which actually exists or that which is really true. His divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain unto life and godliness. But he that

tions attitudes and the like which are the result of or which produce mental moral or spiritual blindness (as blind terror a blind acceptance of authority) or to spaces structures and the like that are so dark or obscure or obstructed that one cannot see through into or around them (as air blind with snow —Cather) a blind wall a blind alley a blind corner Sightless is sometimes the preferred term when total blindness is implied as the sightless Homer his letter talks of a disjointed thumb a contusion on the hip and a sightless eye (Lucas) The term may also be used in place of blind when impenetrability to the vision is implied usually however it applies to that which is actually invisible though its existence is otherwise known as Drowned in yonder living blue The lark becomes a

without sight enough to do one's work or make one's way successfully. For a long time the term was applied to those whose sight was dimmed through age or disease. "Nanon the cook purblind stone-deaf and stilted" (*M. F. Bradburn*). In current use *purblind* is used in a figurative sense implying the impossibility of vision and usually connoting stupidity or

*) Indicates place of treatment of each group

short sightedness that comes from ignorance stupidity

Con Seeing perceiving discerning noticing noting (see
see) *aware alive conscious sensible cognizant
awake

blind, n Stake pot ante *bet wager

blink, *o* *Wink

Ann Ignore disregard overlook slight *neglect
evade elude avoid shun (see ESCAPE)

Con *See note notice observe remark

bliss Beatitude blessedness felicity *happiness

Ana Enjoyment joy delectation fruition *pleasure

capture *ectasy transport

Ant Anguish bale — Con Misery suffering *dis-
tress agony dolor woe dole *sorrow grief: gloom

y **sprightly**
 y **cheerful**

*ollen glum dov saturne *

choiv

bloc Party *combination faction

June 1990

block. *v* Obstruct, bar, dam, impede *hinder

Ana Check *arrest interrupt *tamper clog tammol

prohibit *forb d whipt *frustrate thwart foul

- prevent forestall

Con *Advance forward further promote

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anguine labyrinth of passion through which he was wandering (Wilde) His passion cruel grown, took on a hue Fierce and sanguineous (A. A. Milne) Gory sometimes

bloomer *Error mistake blunder bull howler bones
ship large faux pas floater

high, x *Stigma brand stain

Ana Talot defilement pollution (see corresponding

VELOS DE CONTAMINATE) *ple

*disgrace ignominy obloquy

blot. * In form blot out

expunge *erase cancel efface

Ans *Abolish and

vulgar *coarse

rating

attempt. The term implies investment commonly with troops on all sides of a fortified place (often a metropolis). It also suggests *as blockade* does not frequent assaults by the besieging forces, as efforts to compel surrender as the *Siege of Paris* (Franco-Prussian War 1870-71) the *Siege of Vicksburg* (1863 in the American Civil War).

bloodless Anemic *pale

Anna *Colorless uncolored wishy washy vapid mane
(see lister)

Ant Sanguine plethoric — Con Vital alive *living

vivid • graphic • vigorous lusty nervous

bloody. Bloody sanguinary sanguine sanguineous

very come into coming out from the sea - from a 2

* * * * * * * * *

Antony! but a brief message from him told her —

crusty old fellow, as close as a vise' (*N Hawthorne*).

An old English gentleman of great probity some understanding and very considerable *crustiness*' (*Irving*) Gruff carries a stronger implication of (real or seeming) surliness and roughness than *crusty* and distinctively suggests curt and hoarse or guttural utterance as 'Gruff disagreeable sarcastic remarks' (*Thackeray*)

Anna Hearty *sincere plain open, *frank candid abrupt *precipitate

Ant Suave smooth — *Con* Urbane diplomatic abrupt (see *SUAVE*) courteous courtly gallant polite *civil

blunder, *n* Mistake *error bull howler, boner

Anna *Fault failing frailty, vice *anachronism solecism aberration *deviation transgression violation *breach

blunt 1 *Dull obtuse

Ant Keen sharp — *Con* Acute (see *SHARP*) penetrating piercing probing (see *ENTER*)

2 Brusque curt *bluff gruff crusty

Anna Plain candid *frank *rude discourteous ungracious uncivil impolite *forthright downright *Ant* Tactful subtle — *Con* Diplomatic polite smooth *suave urbane

blurb Puff review critique *criticism

board, *v* House lodge, *harbor shelter entertain.

Anna *Feed nourish.

boast, *v* Boast, brag vaunt, crow, gasconade agree in meaning to give vent in speech to one's pride in oneself (or one's family one's connections one's race one's accomplishments or the like) *Boast* and *vaunt* are often used transitively as well as intransitively, the other words are chiefly intransitive in current good use *Boast* is the general term it may or may not carry a suggestion

(*Cowper*) And these dull swine of Thebes *boast* their descent (*Shelley*), He was childishly anxious to *boast* that he had walked the whole of the six or seven miles' (*C Mackenzie*) *Brag* is more colloquial than *boast* and

less There's name again see *bonie* (*Burns*) *Vaunt* is more literary than either of the preceding terms it usually connotes more pomp and bombast than *boast* and less crudeness or naiveté than *brag* *Charity* [in *R 1 love*] *vaunteth* not itself is not puffed up (*1 Corinthians xiii 4*) And ye *vaunted* your fathomless

Con *Decry, disparage belittle minimize deprecate (see *DISAPPROVE*)

boat Boat, vessel, ship, craft, argosy come into comparison when they denote a floating structure designed to carry persons or goods over water *Boat* is used as a

(as a *sailboat* a *motorboat*) Vessel etymologically suggests a purpose as well as a form the term in general applying to anything hollowed out so as to serve as a receptacle Hence *vessel* is commonly preferred when containing and transporting of goods and persons stressed it is applied chiefly to large boats especially seagoing boats in the business of carrying passenger or freight or serving as a base of operations at sea as in fishing or in war, as *steam vessels* a fleet of war *vessels* including dreadnoughts cruisers destroyers and submarines *fishing vessels* a line owning fifty *vessels* *Ship* is the preferred term for the large seagoing vessel espe

and therefore is far more common in poetry and figurative use *Sailing* Like a stately *ship* *Sail* filled and streamers waving (*Milton*) O Captain!

small craft and was applied to smaller vessels especially to those in the service of ships such as lighters tugs and fireboats or to those forming part of a navy or fleet The word has now nearly displaced the phrase and although it is often used in the sense of *small craft* it tends to become a comprehensive term covering all kinds of boats and vessels as the harbor is filled with *craft* As a singular *craft* unqualified is often a vague and general term For me my *craft* is sailing on Through mist to-day clear seas anon (*J K Bangs*) However for that very reason *craft* is often when it is qualified a

fairly for a fleet of ships Usually it carries one or more of the poetic connotations of *ship* but it also implies the transportation of treasures Venetian merchants with

ler copper

somatic are of or pertaining to the human body *Bodily* suggests opposition to mental or intellectual as so engrossed in thought as to be unaware of his *bodily* needs he has never known *bodily* pain *Bodily* illness is more easy to bear than mental (*Dickens*) *Physical* (for more inclusive use see

ana Daring reckless venturesome *ad
laredevil rash foolhardy temerarious

low screen *sift sieve riddle

assault storm assault, *attack.

Bombast rhapsody, rant, fustian, rodo-
all terms designating a kind of high flown
speech or writing. All of them are de-
some degree, some of them are frankly
Bombast does not necessarily connote
thought but it always implies inflation or a
or impressiveness in language and style
turns the thought that the attention is

istic drama when used in depreciation. It
iding windiness verbosity tall talking

*To outbrave better pens with the swelling
a bragging blank verse (Nash) Their

eloquence is all bombast' (Kingsley) It [the verse of
Jonson's *Volpone*] looks like mere rhetoric 'certainly
not deeds and language such as men do use.' It appears
to us [at first consideration] in fact forced and flagitious
bombast (T. S. Eliot) Rhapsody like bombast may be
scarcely or obviously derogatory. It designates a kind of
ecstatic or effusive utterance or writing in which the
language or style is governed by the feelings rather than
by logical thought. It may at one extreme suggest
inspired utterance as in rapture or at the other an
almost maudlin loquaciousness. O then my breast
Should warble airs whose rhapsodies should feast. The
ears of aetaphums (Quarles) After some wild and
vehement rhapsodies he was easily persuaded to re-
tire (C. P. R. James) In learned use however it is

d disturbance somatic behavior

Ana *Carnal fleshly animal sensual

Con *Mental psychic intellectual spiritual (see
nouy)

body Body, corpse, carcass (or carcase), cadaver, stiff
are terms used to denote the physical organism of a man
or animal (especially one of the larger animals). Body
refers to the animal organism living or dead but its
commonest use is in reference to man then often imply-
ing an opposition to mind or soul = absent in body
but present in spirit (1 Corinthians v 3) men take
great care of their bodies they removed the body to a

Carcass: is also used as a term of contempt for the human
body dead or alive as On the bleak shore now lies

sace of a skeleton

Con *Soul spirit *mind intellect psyche intelligence
boggle, v Suckle stuck strain scruple, *demur balk
b shy

Ana *Object protest lack remonstrate expostulate
*recoil shrink flinch wince blench quail

Anf Subscribe (to) — Con Acquiesce accede *as-
sent agree accept admit *receive

boisterous Obstreperous clamorous blatant *vocifer-
ous, strident.

Ana *Sporting d sporting rollicking frolicking gam-
boling (see under PLAY v) *unruly ungovernable

*indecorous, unseemly

Con Quiet noiseless *still peaceful *calm tranquil
serene placid still sedate

bold Audacious intrepid d
courageous valiant valorous

Ana anologous words.

body at their worst but rant stresses its extravagance or
violence of expression or utterance and fustian the
banality of its quality or the preposterousness of its
character. Spend all the powers Of rant and rhapsody
in virtue praise Be most sublimely good verbosely

(Babbalanja) Rodomontade is applied especially to the rant

contrary to self interest no less than to common humanity, all sane advances towards true democracy will be very difficult" (*Survey Graphic*)

Ana. Grandiloquence magniloquence, rhetoric (see corresponding adjectives at RHETORICAL) inflatedness, turgidity, tumidity, flatulence (see corresponding adjectives at INFLATED)

Con. Temperateness or temperance, soberness or sobriety, unimpassionedness (see corresponding adjectives at SOBER) dispassionateness, justness (see corresponding adjectives at FAIR)

bombastic. Grandiloquent, magniloquent, *rhetorical, aureate, flowery, euphuistic.

Ana. *Inflated turgid, tumid verbose diffuse, *wordy eloquent, voluble fluent, articulate, *vocal

Con. Temperate unimpassioned *sober *sincere unaffected, *natural simple, artless dispassionate, just, impartial, *fair

bona fide. *Authentic, genuine, veritable

Ana. True, *real actual *reliable, dependable, trustworthy pure *absolute, simple, sheer

Anf. Counterfeit, bogus — **Con.** Simulated, feigned pretended, affected, shammed, assumed (see ASSUME).

bond, adj. *Bound, indentured, articed

fore, when *bond* now retains its earliest implications of a restraint, a fastening, a connection, it usually also implies something material in the form of a flat and narrow piece of material, sometimes one that is perfectly

parts of a structure, such as the barrel and stock of a gun, two sections of a pillar, or the like, ■ called a *bond* also, a straight member of a wall, such as a continuous molding, a frieze, a strip of brickwork in a different pattern, often serves not only as an ornament but also as a union or connection between two sections of the wall or

thus, one breaks the *bond* of friendship but one severs

into an integral unit or, as in *bond*, to keep closely united or together, but to bring together two things that are

or a manacle which prevented a prisoner from escaping, in figurative use, it is still applicable to anything that interferes with one's liberty and holds one down, as if

sense the term may and often does refer to a connection that is primarily spiritual, occasionally especially when the plural is used, there is also a hint of restraint or

also used in reference to a connection that is purely

arch, and serves to brace and stay the whole is called a *tie*. The *tie* between the Dagonets the du Lac of Maryland and their aristocratic Cornish kinsfolk the Trevennas had always remained close and cordial" (*E. Wharton*)

security, bail, *guarantee, guaranty

*Servitude slavery

(dom thralldom peonage, helotry (see primitive nouns at SERF)

handman bondman slave, bondslave thrall *serf

thrall bondman bondman

under mistake *error howler, bull blower
aux pas floater

omely pretty good looking fair lovely
handsome beauteous pulchritinous

ing agreeable *pleasant attractive taking
aptivating (see under ATTRACT)

*ly
suntly *premium reward, guerdon award

Gastronomie gastronome, gourmet, gourmet
gastronomie glutton

adieu, adieu

h group

bookkeeper. Bookkeeper, accountant, auditor A book-keeper keeps a regular, concise and accurate record of business transactions by making the various books of

records correct
 boon Favor
 Ana Benefa
 benediction

Ant Calamity — Con *Misfortune mischance
 *trial cross tribulation affliction

boor Boor, churl, lout clown, clodhopper, bumpkin come into comparison as meaning an uncouth ungainly fellow Most of these words were applied originally to one of the lowest class of rustics or countrymen but in present usage they imply reference to breeding manners and appearance oftener than to social status The same distinctions in connotations and implications are apparent in the adjectives derived from the first four of these nouns boorish, churlish, loutish, clownish. Boor, literally a peasant implies an opposition to gentleman originally the contrast implied was in reference to social status in current usage the contrast is

teristics boorish
 the good
 implied
 boorish is

or unwillingness to be agreeable in the presence of others Love makes gentlemen even of boors whether noble or villain, is the constant moral of mediæval story (J Adams) "Comparing a polishedascal with a boorish good man (H B Stowe) Churl which originally meant man in the sense of husband and somewhat later simply a free man without rank and therefore not of gentle noble or royal birth has retained in modern usage this suggestion of low birth and often of independence of spirit especially in one's attitude to social superiors This latter implication is far more common in the adjective churlish, which characteristically implies surlyness, irresponsiveness or ungroomness (He warns all whom it concerns from King to churl (J Morley) By what magic was it that this old vine sweet creature could be allied with that old churl (Merrell) "Who are the present tenants? I bet that they object to the dairy maids and men crossing the elm vista It seems churlish Lydia (Shaw)

When she rebelled she disclosed the merest hint of her sulken-churlish side and she at once yielded (Bennett) Lout and loutish apply especially to bulky youths or men and usually suggest stupidity, clumsiness and sometimes abjectness of bearing or demeanor Both words are terms of contempt frequently applied to killers or hangers of particularly unprepossessing appearance "It was inevitable that the older boys should become mischievous louts they bullied and tormented and corrupted the younger boys because there was nothing else to do (H G Wells) Clown, as here compared (see also foot, 2) and clownish apply originally like boor and boorish to a countryman especially to one who works the soil but their connotations are closer to those of lout and loutish Instead of stupidity, however the terms of connotation are ignorance or simplicity and instead of bulkiness they suggest the ungainliness of a person whose body and movements reveal hard plodding labor The

down, the child of nature without guile (Copper) When used in reference to those who are not country men the terms still imply general uncouthness and awkwardness and often by association with the other sense of down a propensity for absurd antics He was the sort of boy that becomes a clown and a lout as soon as he is not understood or feels himself held cheap (D H Lawrence) Clodhopper distinctively suggests the frame and the heavy movements generally associated with plowmen but is not restricted in application to rustics bumpkin implies a loutishness suggestive of unfamiliarity with city ways and manners as she indignantly referred to her partner in the dance as a clodhopper bashful country bumpkins (Irving) Ant Gentleman

boorish Churlish loutish clownish See under boor
 Ana *Awkward clumsy maladroit inept *rude discourteous ungracious uncivil impolite ill-mannered Ant Gentlemanly — Con *Gentle genteel *suave urbane smooth courteous courtly gallant polite *civil

boost, v *Lift raise elevate hoist rear heave
 Ana *Exalt aggrandize heighten enhance (see IN TENSIVE) mount soar, levitate surge ascend *rise

boot, v *Benefit profit avail bestead
 bootless Fruitless *futile vain abortive
 Ana Idle empty *low nugatory *vain otiose
 *unlucrative profitable

Sycophant toady licksplit
 a voracious leech sponge

plunder pillage prize swag

border, n 1 Border, margin, verge, edge, rim, brim, brink agree in meaning the line or relatively narrow space which marks a (or the) limit or outermost bound of something A border (see also BOUNDARY) is that part of a surface which is just within its boundary line It is sometimes the boundary line itself as the border of a rug or a flower bed I had at last reached the border of the forest (Hudson) Margin denotes a border of definite width or distinguished in some way from the remaining surface it also applies to the space immediately contiguous to a body of water as, the margin of a page the margin of a lake or river They wandered onward till they reached the nether margin of the heath where it became marshy and merged in moorland (Hardy) Verge applies chiefly in literal use to the line (sometimes to a very narrow space within that line) which sharply marks the limit or termination of a thing such as a surface or an expanse as, The sky was clear from verge to verge (Hardy) the child was balanced on the very verge [of the roof] (Jeffries) Verge in figurative use is frequently applied to the extreme limit of something It is not enough that a statute goes to the verge of constitutional power We must be able to see clearly that it goes beyond that power (Justice Holmes) Sometimes, however it refers to what is on the far (rather than in the near) side of that line as, he is on the verge of ruin or of suicide An edge is a sharply defined terminating line made by the converging of two surfaces, as of a blade or a plank or a box or the like In strict use edge often implies sharpness (as opposed to bluntness) and therefore power to cut as, A tool with a fine edge may do mischief (Coburn) put an edge on this knife It is this implication that comes out strongest in figurative use where it often suggests asperity trenchancy keenness, and the like as, there was an edge in his tone the edge had gone from his speech and he shrunk from the long tollhouse road in front of him (Buckham) Rim usually applies to the verge or edge of something circular or

curving as the rim of the moon the rim of a bucket the rim of a wheel Brim applies to the inner side of the rim of a hollow vessel (as fill the pot to the brim) or to the topmost line of the basin of a river lake or other body of water (as the river has risen to the brim) Brink denotes the edge of something steep as the brink of a precipice on the brink of the grave the river's brink (which differs from the river's brim in stressing the abruptness of the bank or shore rather than the close approach of the water to the basin's rim)

Ana *Limit bound confine end

Con Inside interior (see corresponding adjectives at INNER)

2 *Boundary march frontier

bore n *Perforate drill puncture punch prick

Ana Penetrate pierce *enter

boredom *Tedium ennui doldrums

Ant Amusement — Con Diversion entertainment recreation (see under AMUSE)

bother, v Ver *annoy irk

Ana *Worry harass harry pester tease tantalize interfere *meddle tamper *puzzle perplex distract molest trouble *inconvenience incommode discomfort mode

Ant Comfort — Con Solace console (see COMFORT)

appease placate *pacify mollify propitiate

bough Branch limb *shoot

boulevard Avenue street *road roadway highway

highroad parkway drive terrace thoroughfare

bounce v *Dismiss sack fire discharge cashier drop

bound, n *Limit confine end term bound

Ana *Boundary border frontier march *border verge edge

bound, v *Skip ricochet loop curvet lope lollop

Ana Dart skim scud (see FLY) *rebound recoil resile

bound, adj Bound bond indentured, articulated

are synonyms when they mean obliged to serve a master or

in a clearly defined capacity for a certain number of

years by the terms of a contract or mutual agreement

Bound not only stresses the obligation but it also often

connotes a condition of or approaching servitude It

frequently implies the status of an apprentice that is

one obliged to serve a master for an agreed term in return

for being taught a trade a craft an art or a profession

It may however imply the status of an unskilled la-

borer such as a domestic servant who agrees to serve as

in a distant colony in return for transportation keep

and in some instances a wage as he emigrated from

England to the American colonies as a bound servant

When the condition of servitude is emphasized and

service without a wage is implied bond (placed before

the noun) is often used in place of bound as bond

servants bondslaves indentured impl = apprenticeship

and emphasizes the fact that the agreement is in writing

has been executed in duplicate and has legal validity

Usually it carries the implication of fairness and equity

to both parties to the agreement as a tailor's indentured

employees a solicitor's indentured clerk Sometimes

especially in reference to an apprentice in a law office

articled = preferred to indentured though there seems

to be no clear distinction on between the two as he started

out as an articled clerk in an attorney's office

and charted and so definitely indicated by a line on

maps that its exact location is known and observed by

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

(Bisyon) Border (see also BORDER) is often used in place of boundary but historically it is an older term and well dom carries the connotations of exactness of location or of less definite

connotations of exact location than border It is never interchangeable with boundary because it does not suggest a clear dividing line but rather a district in which

country that fronts an adjoining country is correctly applicable in this sense only to one side of a boundary or of a border thus one does not in very precise use say the frontier between France and Italy but France's Italian frontier or Italy's French frontier Frontier in the United States came to be associated with the imaginary or theoretical line marking the outmost bound of settled territory a line that was constantly being advanced as the population increased and territory especially to the west and south became colonized Consequently in American use a frontier is thought of as a shifting line capable of being advanced or pushed forward by those willing to pioneer in unsettled territory or to venture beyond the lands already explored as in 1860 the

American frontier has practically disappeared Front in this sense is now common in figurative use in reference to the advance of knowledge The frontiers of knowledge [are] being pushed farther into the unknown in the fields of the infinitely great (astronomy) and of the infinitely small (microscopy) (A C Morrison)

Ana *Limit bound confine end bound *border verge edge

boundless *Infinite unencumbered illimitable eternal sempiternal

Ana Vast immense *enormous *monstrous prodigious tremendous stupendous

Con Circumscribed limited confined restricted (see LIMIT v)

bountiful Generous munificent *liberal handsome

Ana *Charitable philanthropic benevolent prodigal lavish (see PROFUSE)

Ant Niggardly — Con *Stingy parsimonious penurious

love miserly avaricious *covetous greedy

frugal *sparing economical

Award reward meed guerdon prize *premium

Ana Gratuity largess *gift boon grant subvention subsidy (see APPROPRIATION)

bouquet Scent perfume *fragrance, redolence in cense

Ana Odor aroma *smell, scent

bourn or **bourne** Bound confine end term *limit

Ana Verge edge *border, rim brim sum end goal objective (see *INTENTION*)

bow, v Defer, *yield submit capitulate succumb relent cave in

bow, n Arc arch *curve

bowels Compassion commiseration, *pity ruth condolence sympathy empathy

box, v Smite cuff swat clout punch *strike hit slug slap

boyish, n *Puthful juvenile puerile maiden virgin virginal

brace, n *Couple pair yoke

brag, v *Boast vaunt crow gasconade

Ana Plume pique *pride preen flaunt parade (see *snow*)

Ant Apologize (for a shortcoming defect etc) — *Con* Extenuate *palliate, whitewash gloss gloss

bruid, v Plait *weave knit, crochet lat

brain, brains *Mind intellect intelligence wit, with psyche soul.

branch, n Limb bough *shoot

brand, n *Stigma blot stain

Ana Sear burn, scorch (see corresponding verbs at *snub*) taint or taint, defilement (see corresponding verbs at *CONTAMINATE*) *blemish defect flaw

brandish Flourish *swing wave thrash

Ana Wield swing *handle manipulate ply flaunt parade display exhibit *show

brush, adj Brazen barefaced impudent *shameless

Ana Bold, audacious (see *BRAVE*) temerarious rash reckless (see *ADVENTUROUS*) impetuous headlong abrupt

*precipitate intrusive officious *impertinent

Ant Wary — *Con* *Cautious chary circumspect

*timid timorous reserved (see *SILENT*) discreet (see *under prudence*)

bravado *Bravery bravura

Ana Pomposness pretentiousness ostentatiousness or ostentation (see corresponding adjectives at *snows*)

*display parade pomp vainglory vanity *pride gasconading vaunting braggng boasting (see *NOAST*)

*strutting swaggering (see *STRUT*)

Ant Diffidence modesty

brave, adj 1 Brave courageous, bold audacious, dauntless, undaunted, intrepid valiant valorous

doughty come into comparison in the sense of having or showing fearlessness in meeting that which is dangerous

difficult or unknown Brave usually implies resolution and self-control in meeting without flinching a temptation that inspires fear rather than a temperamental liking for danger The brave man is not he who feels no fear

But he whose noble soul its fear subdues. And *bravely* dares the danger nature shrinks from (*J. Basil*) Courageous stresses stout earnestness and firmness of temper it therefore implies either a temperamental readiness to encounter dangers or difficulties that test one's spirit or resolution or an ability in the face of actual danger or difficulty to do what is required of one as few were *courageous* enough to answer the call for volunteer rescuers *courageous* in telling the truth A man is *courageous* when he does things which others might fail to do owing to fear (*B. Russell*) His mother was so strong so *courageous* the only strong and *courageous* influence he [Mark Twain] knew (*Wm H. Brooks*) Bold implies either a temperamental liking for danger or a willingness to court danger or to dare the

unknown, especially when something important is at stake There is nearly always in bold a connotation of pushing forward without hesitation sometimes courageously always daringly sometimes presumptuously and sometimes defiantly as only a *bold* man would beard the lion in his den "What makes robbers *bold* but too much lenity?" (*Shak*) "penalties not immediate enough nor real enough to deter a *bold* child" (*Shaw*) Audacious, in contrast with bold gives greater emphasis to the idea of recklessness or imprudence in daring and when it implies presumptuousness usually adds a suggestion of effrontery "This seems a fairly obvious notion as I write it down in the spring of 1916 but in the spring of 1926 it was *audacious*" (*Karl A. Darrow*)

The compound insolence of this amused the Strong Man and he listened to the proposals of the *audacious* Tarnon" (*Aspling*) Dauntless and undaunted imply such boldness and fearlessness that in the case of the first one cannot be intimidated cowed discouraged or subdued or in the case of the second one has either come out uncowed undefeated or unsubdued from a violent struggle or great dangers or hardships or has shown no fear in the anticipation of such struggle dangers or hardships as Helen Keller the product of a miracle of human love and *dauntless* patience (*Times Lit Sup*) To war they follow their *undaunted* King (*Dryden*)

Intrepid etymologically implies complete absence of fear it is often so used especially in its derivative noun *intrepidity* the adjective however commonly stresses dauntlessness and the capacity for meeting courageously and enduring with fortitude whatever happens as an *intrepid* explorer or pioneer the *intrepid* prosecutor of graft Valiant originally implied conspicuous physical strength or the might of a hero it now stresses heric courage and fortitude not only in meeting danger but sometimes in achieving one's ends as the valiant champions of new ideals (*S. Alexander*) Against all these forces the critic and historian must make a valiant struggle (*L. F. Smith*) Cowards die many times before their deaths The *valiant* never taste of death but once (*Shak*) Valorous differs from valiant chiefly in its weaker implication of fortitude and in its stronger suggest on of illustriousness Though not limited in their application *valorous* more often qualifies accomplishments and valiant qualifies persons or their exertions as *valorous* feats of arms (*Caxton*) the *valorous* deeds of the valiant defenders of Troy "The whole universe will acknowledge those *valorous* efforts" (*H. H. H. H.*) I therefore made him of our Table Round "One of our noblest, our most *valorous*" (*Twain*) Doughty adds to valiant the implication of formidableness it is now seldom used except when an archaic flavor or a burlesque effect is desired as the *doughty* deeds of *doughty* knights of old a *doughty* critic

Its heroes (those of the heroic age) were *doughty* men to whom diabolic victors were no more unusual than angelic ones (*J. W. Krutch*)

Ana Daring venturesome venturesome darddevil *adventurous heroic gallant (see corresponding nouns at *HEROISM*) plucky gritty (see corresponding nouns at *FORTITUDE*)

Ant Craven — *Con* *Cowardly pusillanmous poltroon retreatant *timid timorous shrinking flinching bleaching (see *RECUL*, p)

2 *Sloish braw smart fashionable modish dapper dashing spruce smart chic, nifty nobby posh toffish

bravery Bravery, bravado, bravura are here compared only as meaning a dashing or showy style or manner All three words in this sense bear little relation to the adject *ve brave* in its sense of courageous (see *BRAVE*) but

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

come closer to the implications of its secondary sense marked by fine show or display. In such use **bravery** refers chiefly to dress trappings furnishings or the like and implies splendor or gorgeousness or a showy dandyish appearance. The Queen's three thousand

which he threw away (*Bennett*) **Bravura** has reference chiefly to style of singing playing painting and the

tening to a lady amateur skylark it up and down through the finest **bravura** of Rossini or Mozart (*Iving*) The word is however used of other arts than those of

bravo *Assassin cutthroat gunman trigger man finger man
aria *Russian thug Mohock desperado gangster apache

bravura *Bravery bravado

braw Brave *stylish dashing dapper fashionable modish smart chic spruce natty nifty nobby posh toffish

brawl, *n* Brawl, broil, fracas melee, row, rumpus, scrap are here compared as meaning a noisy fight or quarrel. Brawl implies angry contentions blows and a noisy racket. It usually suggests participation by several persons as a family brawl that kept the neighbors awake a drunken brawl street brawls. Broil stresses disorder confusion and turmoil among the combatants more than the disturbance they cause others. The term may be used contemptuously in place of *war* conflict or controversy (as plunging us in all the broils of the European nations — *Jefferson*) but it is more often used of a violent fight or quarrel where the issues are not clear or significant or where the opposing parties are not

as they rushed upon the *milite* Lacey's pistol snapped and an Arab fell" (*G Parker*) However in current use the emphasis is increasingly on confusion and mix up and often the implication of combat or contention is weakened or lost. The calmness of the platform was transformed into a *milite*. Little Constance found herself

a row when you are not properly served for it ends only in making all the waiters hate you. Rumpus, also a colloquial term suggests even greater agitation and disturbance than row for it usually connotes an uproar. You incur my serious displeasure if you move one inch

they have many a scrap
aria Conflict fight fray affray (see **CONTEST**) contention dissension strife *discord wrangle altercation
*bible uproar racket *d a hubbub

meless brash impudent
*hardened indurated insolent arrogant temerarious rash reckless (see **ADVE**)
turgous bold audacious (see **BRAVE**)
Ant Bashful — **Con** *Shy diffident modest coy
*timid timorous stealthy surreptitious underhand
*secret

breach, *n* Breach, infraction, violation, transgression

is usually followed by *of* and a noun or pronoun which indicates the thing which is broken or not kept as a breach of discipline his action constitutes a breach of faith he was found guilty of a breach of the peace (i.e. of noisy disorderly or annoying conduct) to be used for breach of promise or breach of contract. Infraction is now more often used than breach (except in certain time-honored idioms) for any breaking of a law or obligation

or of the
force of
positive
n m c

across) is applied to any act that goes beyond the limits prescribed by a law rule order or the like often the term is used specifically of an infraction of the moral law or of one of the commandments as 'for sin is the transgression of the law (1 John 4) I was for getting she said I am forbidden tea She looked at the cup tremendously tempted An occasional transgression could not harm her (Bennett) Trespass also implies etymologically an overstepping of prescribed bounds but it carries in addition a strong implication of encroachment upon the rights, the comfort or the property of others In Scriptural and religious use a trespass is particularly an offense against God or one's neighbor as 'If ye forgive not men their trespasses neither will your Father forgive your trespasses (Matthew vi 15) In law a trespass is an unlawful act involving force or violence committed against the person the property or the rights of another thus the passing through another's premises against his wish or without his invitation constitutes a trespass a burglar who is frightened away before he actually enters a house is liable to arrest for trespass Infringement is sometimes used as though it were identical in meaning with infraction as an infringement of the law an infringement of a treaty In current use however it implies trespass more often than violation and therefore is the idiomatic term when trespass involving an encroachment upon a legally protected right or privilege is implied thus the unauthorized manufacture of something which has been patented constitutes an infringement of a patent the unauthorized reproduction and sale of matter already copyrighted by a publisher or by an author engraver photographer or the like constitutes an infringement of the copyright to an infringement upon the rights of property owners an infringement on the liberty of the American people Contention applies specifically to a going contrary to the intent of the law or to an act in defiance of what is regarded as right lawful obligatory or the like as 'Warrants in contravention of the acts of Parliament (Macaulay) if there is in a work of art a contravention of nature (Loose)

Ant Obversion

bread or bread and butter Sustenance 'Living live blood subsistence maintenance support keep
break, n Chance 'opportunity occasion time tide
Mat.

breakdown, n Analysis resolution dissection anat-
omy See under ANALYSIS

break down 'analyse resolve dissect anatomize.

Con Concatenate articulate 'integrate

breaker Billow 'wave roller comber beachcomber
undulation ripple

breastwork 'Bulwark bastion parapet barquette
rampart

breed, v 'Generate engender propagate reproduce
procreate beget sire get

breeding Culture n 'culture refinement

Ant 'Tact address 'savoir faire 'civility
amenity gallantry grace d'grace 'elegance

Ant 'Vulgarity - Con Boorishness churlishness (see
primitive nouns at nouns) grossness coarseness (see
corresponding adjectives at coarseness) rudeness, d's
courteousness or d'scivility ungraciousness (see
corresponding adjectives at civility)

breeze 'Wind gust flaw zephyr blast gale whirl
wind cyclone typhoon tornado waterspout twister

belld, v 1 Check curb 'restrain snaffle inhibit
Ant Repress 'subjugate 'govern rule control direct
manage (see compacts)

Ant analogous words. Ant antonymy. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ant Vent - Con 'Express utter air voice vent
late

2 Bridle ruffle 'strut swagger

Ant Posture attitude pose (see under POSTURE n)

plume preen pique 'pride

Con Grovel 'wallow cinge cower (see FAWN)
vices, flush (see RECOIL)

brief, adj Brief, short are the most comprehensive ad-
jectives in English meaning not long Brief refers
primarily to duration short, to either duration or linear
extent as a brief interview discourse a short sermon
turn, a glance short legs or grass As applied to duration
brief and short are sometimes complete synonyms (as a
brief or a short battle) But short frequently (not always)
suggests incompleteness curtailment or sudden stop-
page brief sometimes (but not always) implies condensa-
tion as, he cut his speech short he made his speech as
brief as possible As applied to linear extent brief is
chiefly humorous and means extremely short as a brief
skirt.

Ant 'Transient fleeting passing momentary short-
lived 'concise terse succinct laconic, pithy com-
pacted or compact concentrated (see corresponding
verbs at compact) shortened abbreviated abridged
curtailed (see shorten)

Ant Prolonged protracted - Con Lengthened or
lengthy extended or extensive elongated (see corre-
sponding verbs at extend)

brief, n Abstract epitome 'abridgment synopsis
conspectus

brigand, n Brigand, bandit, highwayman, footpad
marauder come into comparison as more or less literary
(sometimes journalist) terms denoting a person who
roves about in search of plunder Brigand was originally
applied to one of a class of lightly armed foot soldiers
many of whom exercised their wartime right of pillage
and plundering in times of peace Later it was applied to
any of the armed rovers who working singly or in bands
infested lonely places especially the mountainous dis-
tricts of the Mediterranean countries and robbed
travelers or held them for ransom In current extended
use it is applied to any armed robber who preys on
travelers or defenseless persons especially in unpopu-
lated or sparsely populated sections of a country

Fragious with his belt sabre and pistols had much
the aspect of a Greek brigand (B Taylor) In current
newspaper use brigand is often applied to any person
who in effect preys upon the weak and defenseless by
unscrupulous use of wealth or power Strictly a bandit is
an outlaw or proscribed person in actual use however
the word is applied to any of an organized band or gang
of outlawed lawless, or hunted men who infest certain
districts especially remote districts indulging not only
in terrorism and brigandage but also in other lawless
acts and depredations In current newspaper use bandit
is often employed as the equivalent of gangster (as the
bank was held up by armed bandits) Brigand and bandit
overlap in implications but they differ widely in their
moral connotations A highwayman is a robber who
roves over a highway or post road waylaying carriages
and stagecoaches and forcing their occupants to sur-
render their valuables In strict use, a highwayman is
commonly distinguished from a footpad the former term
being applied to a highway robber on horseback, the
latter to a highway robber on foot Marauder is usually
applied to a plunderer or robber whose method is incur-
sion or raid rather than waylaying or ambushing It often
connotes the lawless actions of vagabonds nomads
and wild and wild men or camp followers as, the inhabi-
tants of the Scott's Border in the late Middle Ages were

at the mercy of English *marauders* *marauders* descended on the caravan by night and carried away everything of value the *marauder* who had visited the henhouse nightly turned out to be a fox

Aras Gangster, desperado *ruffian.

bright, *adj* 1 Bright, brilliant radiant, lustrous, lustrous, effulgent, refulgent, beaming, beamy, lambent lucent come into comparison when they mean actually or seemingly shining or glowing with light *Bright* implies an opposition to *dim* or *dull* it applies chiefly to things that vary in the degree in which they shed light or are pervaded by light according to circumstances thus when used in reference to a fire burning coals or the like it suggests a good draft and flames when used in reference to a day it implies lack of clouds fog smoke or other obstacles to the passage of sunlight so a *bright* sky a *bright* star a *bright* sword *bright* eyes a *bright* color *Brilliant* (see also INTELLIGENT) implies conspicuous or intense brightness

the flat sea sunk (*Milton*) The term however is used

formed by (*Milton*)

sense) are also *radiant* phosphorus is a *luminous* substance As applied to color or to colored things the term implies more than *bright* for it usually suggests a jewel like a star (see the *luminous* treatment of a subject

obscurity as a *luminous* treatment of a subject a *luminous* statement (*Brougham*) Lustrous is applied only to an object (often an opaque object) whose surface reflects light it therefore seldom implies pervading light but rather a brilliant or iridescent sheen or gloss as the *lustrous* beam of a burnished lamp the *lustrous* surface

crystal chandelier *We gazed in silence hushed with eyes intent On the *refulgent* spectacle [of rays of light shooting up from the sunken sun] (*Wordsworth*) *Beaming* and *beamy* (the rarer and poetical form) literally imply emission of a beam or beams (see *beam* under *RAY*) The rising moon Fair *beaming* and streaming Her silver light the boughs among (*Burns*) *beamy* radiance (*Wordsworth*) In commonest use however as applied to looks

*sparkling (see FLASH) glowing flaming (see BLAZE) Ant Dull dim — Con Dusky murky gloomy

*dark obscure dusk darkling opaque *colorless uncolored *pale pallid ashen livid

*Smart quick witted brilliant clever *intelligent knowing alert

Ana *Sharp keen acute *quick ready prompt apt precocious advanced (see PREMATURE)

Ant Dense dull (mentally) — Con *Stupid crass dumb *lethargic sluggish *phlegmatic stolid *inert

1 Radiant luminous *bright refulgent refulgent beaming beamy lambent lucent shining scintillating sparkling gleaming glittering (see FLASH) blazing flaming glowing (see BLAZE) *dusky (of light color etc) — Con Gloomy obscure dim dusky (see DARK)

*Intelligent clever bright smart alert quick witted knowing

Ana Erudite *learned scholarly polymathic *wise

Crass — Con *Stupid dull dense dumb

Rim edge brink *border verge margin

Bring take, fetch are not synonyms but are of to convey from one place to another they are misused *Bring* implies carrying leading or conveying from a distance to the point where the speaker or agent is or will be *take* a carrying leading or conducting to a point away from the one where the speaker or agent is or will be thus a mother asks her

the starting point as please *fetch* me a chair from the next room I shall *fetch* whatever you need He called and said *Fetch* me I pray thee a little water I said at I may drink And as she was going to *fetch* I led to her and I said *Bring* me I pray thee

* indicates place of treatment of each group

marcel of bread in thine hand (1 Kings xvii 10 11)
 Ana Bear *carry convey obtain procure *get.
 Ant Withdraw remove
 brink Verge edge *border rim margin
 Ana *Limit bound end confine bound *shore strand coast
 brisk Nimbly *agile spry
 Ana *Fast quick rapid fleet swift speedy ready prompt *quick dynamic live *active
 Ant Sluggish — Con *Lethargic torpid comatose
 *lazy indolent slothful faint *motive inert idle
 bristle, v Bridle ruffle *strut, swagger
 Ana Preen plume *pride pique evince manifest
 *show evidence flaunt parade display exhibit (see snow)
 Con Conceal *hide bury
 British *English Anglican Anglo-Saxon
 brittle Crisp *fragile frangible snarl fragile.
 Ana *Hardened indurated
 Ant Supple — Con *Elastic resilient springy flexible tough tenacious *strong stout
 broach, v Voice utter *express vent air ventilate
 Ana *Reveal disclose divulge *introduce interject interpose.
 broad, adj Broad wide deep come into comparison

measurement from one side to the other of a surface

here refer only to vert cal d stance) at a given point but a slo or border may be four feet wide broad or preferably deep When a plot of ground or similar area is measured broad or especially wide is used of the dis-

street ribbon margin But broad commonly applies

rather than on the extent of the intervening surface as a wide wound a wide opening a wide view Deep in

lot
 Ana Extended or extensive (see EXTEND) *capacious capacious commodious ample vast immense (see ENORMOUS) expanded dilated (see EXPAND)
 Ant Narrow — Con *Strait (see NARROW) confined circumscribed limited restricted (see LIMIT)

broadcast v Promulgate publish advertise announce
 *declare proclaim

broadcasting Promulgation publication advertisement, announcement declaration proclamation

brobdingnagian *Enormous immense huge
 *gigantic giant gigantic colossal mammoth

Ana analogous words Ant antonyms

tone titan beryleous Cyclopean Antaeus Gargantuan

Ant Lilliputian
 broil, v Grill barbecue *bake roast
 broil, n Fracas melee row *brawl rumpus scrap
 Ana Fray affray fight conflict combat *contest altercation wrangle *quarrel *contention strife discussion conflict (see DISCORD)

bromide Cliche platitude truism *commonplace

brook, v Stand aside *bear tolerate suffer endure
 browbeat Bulldoze bully *intimidate cow

Ana Terrorize terrify *frighten scare
 Con *Coax cajole wheedle blandish

brownie or brownie Gnome dwarf puck *fairy, fairy lay elf sprite pixy goblin wix shee leprechaun banshee

brume *Haze mist fog smog
 brunt, v *Impact impingement jar jolt collision clash shock concussion percussion

Ana Strain *stress pressure tension burden *load
 brush, v Swish *encounter

Ana *Contest conflict combat fight fray engagement action *bottle push *attack assault onset onslaught

brusque Curt blunt gruff *bluff crusty
 Ana Ungacious *rude impolite uncivil discourteous

*rough harsh
 Ant Unctuous bland — Con *Suave urbane

smooth *gracious cordial affable genial courteous
 gallant polite *civil

brutish Beast *animal
 Dude swell morose snarl *fop dandy

b toff exquisite elegant
 Georgian pastoral *rural rustic Arcadian

geoponic
 Ana Bonous loutish clownish churlish (see under BOOR) *natural simple naive ingenuous

Ant Urbane
 buddy Chum pal comrade crony companion *as-

*Polish shine burnish furnish
 Baste pummel *beat pound belabor thrash

*take smite hit slap, slug batter (see BATTER)
 buffoon Clown antic zany *fool jester merry

family a business an institution or the like Building

stone ? (Shak.) Structure retains more frequently than the others the sense of something constructed

often in a particular way as a tumble-down structure a modern steel structure Like edifice structure is often used of buildings of some size or magnificence as many a towered structure high (Milton) Fabric, which

contributions for the *fabric* Pile is usually a literary, but sometimes a humorous, term for a very large building

(Prescott)

bulge, *n*: Protuberance *projection, protrusion.

Con. Cavity, hollow, *hole, pocket

bulk, *n*: Bulk, mass, volume come into comparison when they mean an aggregate, accumulation, assemblage, or the like, that forms a body or unit. Bulk is applied mainly to an object that is inordinately large or heavy (as, 'the *bulk* Of ancient minister'—Wordsworth) and, often more or less shapeless or unshapely 'On the living

imprisoned in the solid *mass* of a religious creed (Inge) 'The *mass* [that is of people] never comes up to the standard of to boot much' (H. C. 2)

volume of gas poured into the room. It [the voice] rose through progressive gradations of sweetness and power until its *volume* seemed to envelop her (N Hawthorne) These three terms also come into comparison when they

hand, denotes the total amount or quantity, especially of something subject to seasonal, periodic or other

bulky, *a*: Massive missy monumental substantial
Ana Huge gigantic colossal mammoth elephantine
*enormous corpulent obese portly *fleshy burly
husky (see MUSCULAR)

Con. Petite, diminutive *small little

bull, *n*: Blunder howler boner bloomer mistake
*error, slip lapse faux pas

bull, *n*: *Policeman officer constable bobby peeler
copper, cop bailiff, catchpole gendarme

bulldoze. Bully, browbeat *intimidate cow
Ana *Threaten, menace. terrorize terrify *frighten
*worry, harass, harry

Con. Cajole, wheedle blandish *coax

bullheaded. Pigheaded stuffnecked stubborn, mulish
*obstinate, dogged pertinacious

bully, *n*: Bulldoze browbeat, *intimidate cow
Ana. Torment, grill rack torture (see AFFLICT)

bulwark, *n*: Bulwark, breastwork, rampart, parapet, barbette, bastion come into comparison when they denote a structure above the ground that forms part of a fortification and is specifically intended for purposes of defense Bulwark is the most general and the least technical of these terms

sum steadfast, or powerful defense or defender, as, 'He stood, the *bulwark* of the Grecian band' (Pope) 'A mighty fortress is our God. A *bulwark* never failing (Luther, trans by F. H. Hedge) 'The support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest *bulwarks* against anti-republican tendencies' (Jefferson) 'Britannia needs no *bulwarks*, No towers along the steep, Her march is o'er the mountain waves Her home is on the deep' (Campbell) Breastwork ap

a bulwark against the missiles of the enemy But in less technical use can refer to any

populous No [Thebes] that was situate among the rivers that had the waters round about it, whose rampart was the sea (Nakum lit 8) On a summer's day

As bastions set point blank against God's will (Conger)

Ana Stronghold fortress *fort citadel

An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

bum, n *Vagabond vagrant, tramp hobo truant stiff swagman, sundowner

Ana Sot toper *drunkard inebriate alcoholic soak.

bumpkin Clodhopper clown lout *boor churl.

bunch, n *Bundle bale parcel pack, fardel package

packet

Ana Collection assemblage gathering (see under GATHER) quantity number aggregate (see sum)

bundle n Bundle, bunch, bale parcel pack fardel,

package packet denote a thing or things done up for

storage sale or carriage A bundle is a collection of

articles bound or rolled together often loosely as a

bundle of papers of kindling wood of groceries a bundle

for the laundry a bundle of old clothes A bunch is a

collection of things usually of the same sort fastened

closely together in orderly fashion as a bunch of violets

of radishes of asparagus of keys Bale, originally any

large bundle of goods bound up for storage or transpor-

tation now applies to one composed of materials such as

rugs hay straw cotton wool and the like which are

usually pressed together so as to form a mass usually

rectangular tightly bound with stout cord or wire and

often wrapped in paper burlap, or the like. Because

there is in various localities a uniform size for a bale of

a certain commodity the word often also implies an average

size or approximate weight thus in the United States a

bale of cotton weighs approximately 500 lbs and in

Brazil and Peru 250 lbs Parcel, as here considered (see

also PART) no longer carries its original implication of a

number of things detached from a larger group or whole

and bound together It now implies a state of being

wrapped and tied and a small or moderate size and it

carries no suggestion of the number or kind of things so

wrapped and tied as a sleeping bag for parcels loaded

down with parcels to send parcels through the mail

PACK now implies more careful and more compact ar-

rangement than bundle specifically it denotes a con-

veniently packed bundle of goods or supplies that is

carried on the back as by a peddler by a soldier on the

march or by a boy scout on an expedition Fardel, now

archaic or dialect sometimes comes close to pack in its

meaning and sometimes to bundle It tends however to

imply more than either of these terms either a burden

some or a miscellaneous character and is often used

figuratively Who would fardels bear To grunt and

breathe under a weary life? (Shak) A fardel of

never-ending misery and suspense (Marryat) A pack-

age is specifically something packed (as in a box or

receptacle of moderate size or in a compact bundle)

especially for convenience in sale or transportation as

an express package a package of envelopes candy in the

original package package goods A packet is a small

package or parcel as, especially a *poet's* letters or

dispatches

Ana Collection assemblage gathering (see under

GATHER) *bag sack

buoyant Volatile expansive resilient effervescent

*elastic.

Ana *Spirited high spirited mettlesome gingery

*lively vivacious animated sprightly jocund blithe

*merry optimistic *hopeful.

Ant Depressed dejected — Con Doleful lugubrious

*melancholy *sullen morose gloom down *despondent

despairing hopeless forlorn

burden, n *Load cargo freight lading

burdensome Oppressive *onerous exacting

Ana *heavy ponderous, cumbersome cumbrous

weighty *icksome wearisome fatiguing exhausting

laxing tiring (see tires) arduous, *hard difficult.

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con. contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ant Light — Con *Easy facile simple smooth

burglar Larcener thief robber See under THEFT

Ana Stealer, pilferer filcher purloiner (see correspond

ing verbs at STEAL) plunderer looter rifler (see

corresponding verbs at ROB)

burglarize *Rob plunder thieve rifle loot

Ana *Steal pilfer filch purloin lift pinch snatch cop-

swipe sack pillage *ravage despoil

burglary *Theft larceny robbery

burlesque, n Caricature parody travesty See under

CARICATURE n

Ana Mimic ape mock imitate *copy *ridicule

deride

burlesque, n *Caricature parody travesty

Ana Mimicry mockery imitation (see corresponding

verbs at COPY) *fun jest sport game satire sarcasm

humor *wit dens on ridicule (see corresponding verbs

at RIDICULE)

burly Husky *muscular brawny athletic sinewy

Ana Corpulent *fleshy portly bulky, substantial

*massive *vigorous lusty *powerful forceful potent

Ant Lanky lank — Con *Lean spare gaunt raw

boned angular scrawny skinny

burn, v Burn scorch char, sear surge as here com-

pared agree in meaning to injure by exposure to fire or

intense heat Burn is the most comprehensive of these

terms for it is applicable regardless of the extensiveness

or the slowness of the injury or of whether fire or heat

is the destructive agency as the cake was burned to a

crisp in the oven only the lower edge of his coat was

burned by the flames the grass was badly burned by the

sun the child's hand was burned by touch of the hot

stove to burn steel in forging Burn is also applicable

when a similar injury or similar effects are produced by

another agency as to burn plants by using too strong a

fertilizer a sharp wind burns the face Scorch implies

superficial burning that changes the color (especially to

brown or black) or texture of something as to scorch a

dress in ironing it the paint of the house was badly

scorched by the flames from the grass fire Char usually

implies complete carbonization (or reduction to coal) by

fire as charred wood to char coffee berries in roasting

them the lower parts of the rafters were charred in the

fire Sear in literal use applies only to the burning or

scorching of animal tissues by fire or intense heat

specifically it is used of cauterizing a wound of branding

an animal and of quickly browning the outside of roast-

ing or broiling meats so that they will retain their juices

in later and slower cooking as to sear a wound to sear

beef as the first step in roasting it Singe strictly implies

a very superficial burning (as the fire next door merely

singed our house) sometimes such burning is intentional

as when the shorts *hairs* or *bristles* covering a carcass

are prepared for the market or for cooking are quickly

destroyed by a flame as to singe the ends of one's hair

to prevent their breaking to singe a chicken before

broiling it

Ana kindle enkindle fire ignite inflame *light

*blaze flame glow

burnish *Polish shine buff furbish

burial Fiscal *financial monetary pecuniary

bury *conceal cache *hide conceal screen sequester

Con Expose display parade flaunt exhibit *show

unearth *discover ascertain learn determine

business, n 1 *Work occupation pursuit calling

trifling employment

Ana *Trade craft hand craft art profession

2 *Affair concern matter thing

Ana *Function office duty province *task job assignment chore stint

3 Business, commerce, trade, industry, traffic are here compared chiefly in their most inclusive senses in which they denote one of those forms or branches of human endeavor which have for their objective the supplying of commodities. Business, as here compared specifically applies to the combined activities of all those who are engaged in the barter purchase or sale of commodities of any sort either in wholesale or retail transactions or in financial transactions connected with them in this sense *business is thought of as the combined activities of merchants bankers and the like as opposed to those of agriculturists manufacturers and others whose immediate end is production*. The term however is also used to include the activities of producers as well as of merchants and bankers and also of those engaged in the transportation of goods since all these have for their ultimate aim the supplying of commodities and the increase of private wealth as there should be no conflict between government and *business* *business* is greatly depressed throughout the world *business* is improving everywhere. Commerce and trade, on the other hand apply to the activities of those who are engaged in the exchange of commodities especially such exchange as involves transactions on a large scale and the transportation of goods from place to place. The words are often used interchangeably (as *foreign commerce* [or *trade*] has been much affected by the war) but in general *commerce*

4 Business, trade, traffic are here compared in a narrow sense in which they agree in meaning the pursuit or occupation of a person or group of persons engaged in the buying and selling of commodities for profit. Business was formerly more often used in the United States than in Great Britain in this restricted meaning *trade* being once the usual but now the literary term in the latter country especially for the carrying on of mercantile or commercial transactions in a store or shop thus when an American says Jones has decided to engage in *business* he often means that Jones has decided to open a store or shop or as a Briton might put it Jones has decided to go into *trade*. But the American may mean that Jones plans to engage in some mercantile or commercial enterprise. Every *trade* is a *business* but every *business* is not a *trade*. To answer that description it must be conducted by buying and selling which the *business* of keeping a lunatic asylum is not (*Baron Denman*). Traffic (see also BUSINESS, 3 INTERCOURSE) is now used chiefly when something underhand or venal

Ana Selling vending trading auctioning bartering (see SELL, 7)

bustle, n. Flurry *stir ado fuss pother

Ana *Business commerce trade industry traffic movement *motion hubbub racket babel *d.n.

involved or when the dealings are in merchandise as laws regulating interstate *commerce* ships engaged in *commerce* with the West Indies a slump in the sale of automobiles has adversely affected the *trade* between the manufacturers and the steel companies *free trade* designates a policy of permitting entry of natural and manufactured products from foreign countries without duties or tariff restrictions. In the United States the Interstate Commerce Commission regulates common carriers of all kinds (rail water motor) engaged in interstate transportation of passengers or goods the Federal Trade Commission was created to prevent use of unfair methods of competition in interstate *commerce* and to investigate trade conditions in and with foreign countries. Industry applies chiefly to the activities of those who are engaged in production especially in the processing of natural products the manufacture of artificial

may imply nothing more than that the person or thing referred to is not idle (that is that he is at work or the thing is in use as the doctor is *busy* just now the telephone is *busy* In British and often in American use *engaged* is preferred to *busy* in this sense. In attributive use as some predicative use *busy* usually implies *hasty* or temporary engrossment in activity or the appearance of such engrossment as the *busy* bee a *busy* goose a *busy* life. Nowhere so *busy* a man as he there was [original text was] And yet he seemed *busier* than he was.

hand tools by machines has revolutionized *industry*. It may also be used more narrowly of any branch of industry as determined by the thing produced as the sugar *industry* (that is all the business organizations devoted to the manufacture of sugar) the steel *industry* the automobile *industry* the building *industry*. Traffic, in the sense here considered (see also BUSINESS, 4 INTERCOURSE) applies to the activities of those who are engaged in the operation of public carriers such as

some favorite end without being in general *industrious*. It is this conviction [that success in life depends on the power to think] which converts a listless undergraduate into a diligent student of law or medicine (C. H. Lusk). *Assiduous* implies studied and unremitting sedulous implies painstaking and persevering application to a business or enterprise as to acquire the power to speak French fluently by *assiduous* practice an *assiduous* student.

accuracy the metrical romances (*Coleridge* *should never fail in sedulous attention to*) is wants (1855)

ingrossed absorbed *intent working toiled travelling (see corresponding nouns 21)

* Indicates place of treatment of each group

Ant Idle unoccupied — **Con** *Inactive inert passive indolent slothful *lazy slack relaxed (see LOOSE)
but But however still nevertheless yet are here

Buy purchase agree in meaning to acquire something by paying (usually money) for it The words are

act on of some duty or importance and negotiations

yet states more strongly an adverse conclusion

advantage the use of *pu* *chast* instead of *b* *y* often weakens the effect or strikes a jarring note
Acquire Obtain acquire procure **get** *pay compensate remunerate

quite cold Say that you will we must nevertheless go forward Yet implies that however extreme the concessions may be the consequence naturally to be expected does not follow as it is well on in May yet it is almost as cold as in December Though he slay me yet will I trust in him (Job vi 15)

butchery Slaughter *massacre carnage pogrom
Ant Murdering or murder slaying killing (see corresponding verb at KILL)

butt In form butt in *intrude obtrude interlope
Ant Interfere *meddle intermeddle *interpose intervene interfere mediate intercede
Con Withdraw retire clear out (see GO) *refrain abstain forbear

Con *Sell vend auction
by By through with come into comparison only as prepositions followed by a word or phrase naming the agent means or instrument By is followed commonly

ing of fire Through as here compared as well as in its primary sense implies intermediacy it is followed by the name of the person or thing that serves as the medium or the means by which one gains one's end produces some effect or the like as to speak *through* an interpreter to procure a rare book *through* a friend to express ideas *through* words to acquire a position *through* influence an opportunity lost *through* neglects on With on the other hand is often followed by the name of the

is carried over an open space by a rigid bar resting

serving as the instrumentality by which an object is introduced as he amused the crowd with his jokes did not kill us with kindness

ing the thrust of a masonry bar or rod extending between it and the wall An abutment is the particular section of either a buttress or a pier which actually receives the pressure

Onlooker looker on witness eyewitness
byway *Road roadway street thoroughfare lane alley alleyway

C

cabal 1 Intrigue conspiracy complot machination
 2 Combine junto bloc faction ring *combination party

cabalistic or cabalistical Analogical mystical *mystical
Ant Occult esoteric *recondite abstruse cryptic enigmatic *obscure arcane *mysterious

Con Plain clear obvious manifest *evident palpable apparent

carpenter *Carpenter joiner framer

Ant analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

cache *Secretly bury *hide conceal ensconce screen
Con Expose exhibit display *show unearth *discover

cadaver Corpse stiff *body carcass
cadaverous Watery gashed *haggard worn careworn

Ant Gaunt skinny scrawny angular rawboned lank linky *lean spare

Ant Plump stout — **Con** Fleishy fat corpulent obese portly rotund

cadence *Rhythm meter

Ana Accentuation accent stress *emphasis beat pulse throbb pulsation (see corresponding verbs under PULSATE)

cajole. Wheedle blandish *coax

Ana Entice inveigle seduce decoy *lure beguile delude *deceive tease tantalize (see WORRY)

Con Browbeat bully bulldoze cow *intimidate constrain oblige compel coerce *force

calamity *Disaster catastrophe cataclysm

Ana *Accident casualty mishap *misfortune mischance adversity tribulation visitation affliction *trial cross ruin wreck (see corresponding verbs at RUIN)

Ant Boon — **Con** Fortune luck (see CHANCE) favor *gift benefaction (see DONATION) *blessing benediction

calculate Calculate, compute, estimate, reckon agree in meaning to determine something (such as cost speed quantity etc.) by mathematical or arithmetical processes Calculate is the preferred term when highly intricate or elaborate processes are followed and when

hydrogen Compute is preferred where the data are given or the actual figures involved are known and at hand and not arrived at indirectly it therefore commonly implies the use of simple arithmetical processes as to compute the interest due the area of a farm for sale or the cost of running a business during a given year Estimate carries so strong an implication from its more common sense (see ESTIMATE) of an evaluation based on one's experience and good judgment that even when as here compared it implies careful calculation or computation it still connotes a result that is not necessarily exact but approximates the exact result for he who estimates deals with data or figures that are to some extent unsatisfactory Hence estimate is preferred to calculate and compute when the cost of a piece of work to

is now used more or less colloquially in place of compute It often connotes simpler mathematical processes especially such as can be carried on in one's head or aided by the use of counters and the like as to reckon the cost of a trip to the city III reckon the number of eggs laid by the hens during the month

Ana Weigh revolve study *consider *ponder ruminate determine ascertain *discover

Con Guess *conjecture surmise

calculating Circumspect *cautious wary chary

Ana *Deliberate designed considered studied premeditated designing scheming plotting (see corresponding verbs under PLAN n) wily crafty artful cunning *sly

Ant Reckless rash — **Con** Foolhardy daring temerarious venturesome *adventurous imprudent indiscreet (see affirmative adjectives at PRUDENT)

calculation Circumspection caution wariness chariness See under CAUTIOUS.

Ana *Prudence forethought foresight providence discretion *care concern solicitude astuteness perspicacity sagacity shrewdness (see corresponding

call, n *Visit visitation.

caller. *Visitor, visitant guest

calling Occupation pursuit métier, business *work employment

Ana *Vocation, avocation profession *trade craft art handicraft

callous *Hardened indurated

Ana Tough tenacious stout *strong *firm sold hard *inflexible adamant obdurate inexorable insensitive impassible *insensible anesthetic

Ant Tender — **Con** *Soft lenient gentle yielding submitting relenting (see YIELD) compassionate responsive sympathetic (see TENDER) sensitive susceptible open exposed subject *liable

callow Green crude raw *rude rough

Ana Puerile boyish juvenile *youthful naïve ingenuous simple unsophisticated artless *natural adolescent pubescent (see corresponding nouns at YOUTH)

Ant Full fledged grown up — **Con** *Mature adult red

adj Calm, tranquil, serene, placid, peaceful on agree in meaning quiet and free from all that bo or excites Calm, primarily applied to sea or weather usually conveys an implicit contrast with its

*impassive stoic unruffled composed collected unperturbable *cool

Ant Stormy agitated — **Con** Shaken rocked convulsed (see SHAKE) disturbed perturbed discomposed upset (see DISCOMPOSE)

calumniate Defame slander asperse traduce *malign vilify libel

Ana Revile vituperate (see SCOLD) *decry derogate from detract from belittle disparage

Ant Eulogize v indicate — **Con** Lxtol laud *praise acclaim defend justly (see MAINTAIN)

calumny Slander *detraction backbiting scandal **Ana** Aspers on reflection *animadversion structure

can, v Can, may are often confused in use In its com

canker, canker sore *Abscess ulcer
1 *Law precept regulation rule statute

(Emerson) But can may imply ability that is granted as by God the will of the people or the like The law does all that is needed when it does all that it can (Justice Holmes) May fundamentally expresses not ability but possibility, as he may go if the day is pleasant you may be right Therefore when the poss

nciple fundamental axiom criterion *stand
tick touchstone gauge

2 *List roster rota register roll inventory table
catalogue schedule

3 *Hymn laud psalm canticle antiphon anthem

cant, v *Tip tilt carcen heel list

Ana *Throw, cast fling pitch toss Incline lean
slope, *slant *turn deflect divert

1 Jargon argot *dialect lingo patter ver
slang patois

Phraseology vocabulary diction *language
speech (see LANGUAGE)

2 Canting *hypocrisy sanctimony Pharysaism

canker, n Gallop run lope *trot pace single-foot
walk rack amble

cant, v Gallop run lope trot pace, single-foot walk
rack amble See under TROT

canticle *Hymn laud psalm antiphon anthem
canon

canting, n Cant *hypocrisy sanctimony Pharysaism

canting, adj Hypocritical sanctimonious pharisaical
See under HYPOCRISY

capability *Ability capacity

Ana Competence qualification or qualifications (see
corresponding adjectives at ABLE) proficiency adept

can for may in asking permission is incorrect, but in
denying permission cannot is common.

cancel Efface obliterate expunge delete dele *erase
blot out

Ana Invalidate annul *nullify void *annul abro-
gate *deface disfigure *neutralize counteract

negative

Con Confirm *ratify *enforce implement

cancer *Tumor

Ana Canker canker sore *abscess, ulcer

candid Open *frank plain

Ana Truthful veracious (see corresponding nouns at
TRUTH) *fair dispassionate impartial unbiased just

*sincere honest scrupulous *upright

Con Evasive — Con *Dishonest deceitful lying
mendacious untruthful

candidate. Candidate, aspirant, nominee applicant are
the chief words in English to denote one who seeks an

office, honor position or the like Candidate is applied
not only to a seeker but to one who is put forward by

others or is considered as a possibility by those whose
function it is to make a choice It implies therefore an

examination of qualifications and is applicable wherever
selection is dependent upon others judgment of one's

fitness as the Republi can candidate for governor candi-
dates for the degree of doctor of philosophy candidates

for holy orders Since the word often implies previous
training or grooming for a position or honor it is some-

times used more widely of a person whose career is such
that he seems headed for a certain place or end as a

grafter in a candidate for prison Aspirant definitely

capable Competent qualified *able

Ana Efficient *effective effectual efficacious

Ant Incapable — Con Incompetent unqualified (see
INCAPABLE)

capacious *Spacious commodious ample

Ana *Broad wide extended or extensive (see corre-
sponding verb EXTEND) expanded or expansive (see

corresponding verb EXPAND)

Ant Exiguous (of quarters spaces containers etc) —
Con Circumscribed limited confined restricted (see

LIMIT)

capacity 1 *Ability capability

Ana Amplitude, *expanse spread extent magnitude,
*size volume aptitude *gift faculty talent bent

turn, knack

Ant Incapacity — Con Powerlessness, impotence
impotence (see corresponding adjectives at POWER)

2 *Position place post office situation job berth
billet

Ana Duty office *function province

cap, n *Frank, monkeyshine antic, d do

Hospital Service) was so rigid that twelve aspirants were
promptly ruled out (1 Heiser) In (Matthew) Ar-

nold's phrases the first step for every aspirant to culture
is to endeavor to see things as they are (C W Eliot)

Nomi

those

elect

appro

elect

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

ying cardinal vital *essential

*yield succumb relent defer bow

suggestion of consideration by those who make the se-
lection as to weed out applicants without experience

There are plenty of unemployed sempstresses and la-
borers starving for a job each of them trying to induce

you to give it to her or him rather than to the next
*applicant (Skow)

Ana Surrender abandon waive cede (see RELINQUISH)

capitulation *Surrender submission

Ana Yielding relenting succumbing caving in (see
YIELD) *truce armistice

caponize *Sterilize castrate emasculate mutilate geld

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

caprice. Caprice, freak, whim, whimsey (or whimsy), vagary, crotchety agree in denoting a more or less irrational and arbitrary fancy or notion. Caprice emphasizes the lack of apparent motivation and implies a certain willfulness or wantonness. They without reason or judgment beyond the caprice of their good pleasure threw down the image from its pedestal (*Byron*). The restraint which ordinary persons are able to impose on

Ana Pleasing. *pleasant agreeable grateful *delightful delectable lovely bonny fair, *beautiful.
Ant Repulsive — **Con** Repellent *repugnant distasteful obnoxious *offensive, loathsome revolting
captive, n *Prisoner convict
capture, v *Catch, nab cop, trap snare, entrap en snare bag
Ana Seize, *take grab grasp clutch, snatch *arrest

*free liberate surrender, yield *relin

*Aerate ventilate oxygenate
mate

or carbon Copy, duplicate transcript
facsimile replica

see cadaver stuff *body

Vital *essential fundamental

care, n Care, concern, solicitude, anxiety, worry agree in meaning a state of mind in which one is engrossed and more or less troubled by an affair or affairs either one's own or another's or in meaning an affair that engrosses and troubles one. The same distinct ones in implications and connotations are evident in their corresponding ad

Ant Negligible

care, n Care, concern, solicitude, anxiety, worry agree in meaning a state of mind in which one is engrossed and more or less troubled by an affair or affairs either one's own or another's or in meaning an affair that engrosses and troubles one. The same distinct ones in implications and connotations are evident in their corresponding ad

strange whims of fasting (*G. Eliot*) Less mad the wildest whimsey we can frame Than even that pass on [one's ruling passion] if it has no aim (*Pope*) Vagary suggests still more strongly the erratic extravagant or irresponsible character of the notion or fancy, as

you are fond of ailing are not recognized in England as sane political convictions (*Shaw*)

Ana Humor *mood, temper vein notion, *idea impulse (see MOTIVE) irrationality unreasonableness (see corresponding adjectives at IRRATIONAL) perverseness contrariness (see corresponding adjectives at CONTRARY)

Con Intent purpose *intention design project scheme *plan deciding or decision determining or determinat on resolving or resolution (see corresponding verbs at DECIDE)

capricious Mercurial unstable *inconstant fickle
Ana *Changeable changeful protean variable moody humorous (see corresponding nouns at MOOD) volatile effervescent (see ELASTIC)

Ant Steadfast — **Con** Constant resolute staunch loyal *faithful *steady constant

capsize, v Upset, *overturn overthrow subvert

Ana *Tip career heel cant tilt list

captain, n Commander master *chief, leader head chieftain

captious Caviling carping *critical hypercritical faultfinding censorious

Ana *Contrary perverse exacting demanding (see DEMAND v) peevish petulant snappish *irritable testy techy choleric *irascible

Ant Appreciative — **Con** Reasonable *rational judicious *wise sensible

captivate Fascinate bewitch enchant charm take allure *attract

Ana Delight *please gratify win gain (see GET)

Ant Repulse

captivating Fascinating bewitching enchanting charming taking alluring attractive See under ATTRACT

ing but in every thing let your requests be made known unto God* (*Philippians iv 6*) Concern and concerned stress absence of indifference but they also imply a greater or less degree of care because of one's interest affection respect or the like as his child's

almost deliberately negligent of the possibility of a war with Germany (*II G. Wells*) Solicitude and solicitous imply profound concern sometimes they connote extreme apprehensiveness but more often they suggest

were as solicitous to see it through for me as though I had been an only child among a lot of maiden aunts (*M. Austen*) The last two pairs of words in this group imply far more agitation and distress than the first three Anxiety and anxious stress the anguish of fear coupled with uncertainty or of the anticipation of impending misfortune disaster or the like Poor Miss Marlowe was anxious no doubt over money matters Lady Es ought not to have such anxieties thought Mr Ezra (*DeLond*) The child's inner life is often a turmoil of terrors and anxieties of which his parents know almost nothing (*Inge*) Worry and worried usually suggest more mental activity (often futile activity) than

Ana Trouble pains *effort exertion disquieting or disquiet perturbing or perturbation discomposing or discomposure (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE) v glance watchfulness alertness (see corresponding adjectives at WATCHFUL)

careen v Heel cant *tip list tilt
Ana Incline slope *slant lean *overturn overset capsize upset

Con Balance ballast trim *stabilize steady
careful 1 Solicitous anxious worried concerned See under CARE, *

Ana Disquieted perturbed discompos'd disturbed upset (see DISCOMPOSE) troubled distressed (see TROUBLE *) *watchful vigilant alert

2 Careful meticulous, scrupulous punctilious, punctual come into comparison only in their basic sense of showing or revealing close attention to detail or care in execution or performance. Careful implies great concern for

pure such carefulness and to a less extent in regard to the objects of attention. Meticulous, in very precise use implies the prompting of fear it usually suggests timorousness lest one make the slightest error or fall short of a high standard and therefore in addition it implies extreme fussiness or fastidiousness in attention to details as Mr Prufrock like most converts meticulous over points of ritual (Day Lewis) He [Augustus] took desperate risks but only after *meticulous* calculation (Buchan) There were men who ploughed clumsily leaving banks of land untouched but Hendrik was not one of these his work was *meticulous* (S. Clocie) Scrupulous, as here compared (see also UPRIGHT) implies the promptings of conscience not only of one's moral conscience but of one's sense of what is right and wrong in fact in logic in aesthetics and the like it therefore also implies strict or painstaking adherence to what one knows to be true correct exact or the like as, scrupulous fairness of statement scrupulous observation of details Bradley, like Aristotle is distinguished by his *scrupulous* respect for words that their meaning should be neither vague nor exaggerated (T. S. Eliot) Punctilious, on the other hand implies knowledge of the fine points of law etiquette ceremony morality and the like and usually connotes excessive or obvious attention to the details or minutiae of these "I am sorry to see you so *punctilious* as to stand upon answers, and never to come near me till I have regularly left my name at your door (Gray) The *punctilious* foxes who judged them according to the principles laid down in some celestial Book of Etiquette (J. H. Arundel) Punctual, in earlier and now comparatively rare use came close to *punctilious* in its stress on attention to the fine points of a law or code the term however carried a much stronger implication than *punctilious* of

emphasis on their observance and a weaker implication of concentration upon the minutiae as We are not altogether so *punctual* as the French in observing the laws of comedy (Dryden) It is a *punctual* discharge of his duties (Froude) In current use the term implies almost perfection in one's adherence to appointed times as for engagements in following a schedule or the like and so usually means punctiliously prompt as I made

slight prudent (see under PRUDENCE) accurate precise true exact (see CORRECT) studied *deliberate Ana Careless. — Con Heedless thoughtless inattentive (see CARELESS) neglectful *negligent lax slack remiss.

careless, adj Careless, heedless, thoughtless, inadvertent come into comparison as meaning showing lack of concern or attention Careless often implies the absence of cares such as responsibilities or worries it then usually connotes casualness spontaneity lightheartedness or the like and carries little or no suggestion of culpability Her *careless* refinement of manner was so different from the studied guilty and anxious courtesy of the actor manager (Stow) He presented to the

difference which at its best is the product of independence

indifference but it stresses inattentiveness, or a failure to see observe take note of or remark rather than

(long) More frequently especially in current use it suggests lack of thoughtfulness or consideration for others. Now and then however he is horribly thoughtless and seems to take a real delight in giving me pain (Hulde) Inadvertent usually implies heedlessness the

neither from ignorance nor from intention an inadvertent waking of a person who is asleep an inadvertent error in spelling or in pronunciation Ana *negligent neglectful lax slack remiss casual desultory haphazard *random hit-or-miss happy go-lucky

Ant Careful. — Con Meticulous, scrupulous punctilious punctual (see CAREFUL) accurate precise exact nice (see CORRECT)

caress, v. Caress, fondle, pet, cuddle, dandle agree in

little Isaac leans against his father's knee while Abraham's left hand quiets him and caresses the boy's face (*II Adams*). Fondle implies doting fondness and

her sweet Robin Lord Leicester in the face of the court (*J R Green*). Pet in its broadest sense implies special attentions and indulgences including more or less fondling as the petted child of the family. In current colloquial use however, the term often stresses flirtatious or amorous fondling and sometimes suggests undue or improper familiarity as a petting party. Cuddle chiefly suggests the action of a mother or nurse in drawing a child close to her breast to keep it warm and happy and quiet. Little boys who have kind mammas to cuddle them (*Kingsley*). The term is used figuratively to suggest any attentions which imply a desire to protect and keep warm and contented. Temple seems to

but pampering manner. No man or nation ever was dandled into greatness (*G Smith*).

ana *Trifle toy dally flirt coquet. cherish *nurse careworn. Worn *haggard pinched wasted cadaverous

ana Troubled distressed (see TROUBLE v) *lean gaunt scrawny skinny exhausted fagged faded tuckered (see TIRE v)

ant Carefree

cargo Burden *load freight lading

caricature, n. Caricature burlesque parody, travesty come into comparison not only as nouns meaning a grotesque or bizarre imitation of something but also as verbs meaning to make such an imitation. Caricature implies ludicrous exaggeration or distortion (often but far from exclusively pictorial) of the characteristic or peculiar features of a person a group a people or the like for the sake of satire or ridicule == cartoons who caricature prominent politicians. That propensity to caricature which tempts clever writers to transform into objects of derision the venerated Great (*L P*)

depends upon the apparent determination not to exaggerate. The genius of Pope is not for caricature (*T S Eliot*). Burlesque implies mimicry (especially of words or actions == the theater) that arouses laughter. The term usually also suggests distortion for the sake of the comic effect as by treating a trifling subject in mock heroic vein or by giving to a serious subject a

sons acting and speaking like the basest among the people (*Spectator*). Parody implies the employment in

mains unchanged but that the style made extravagant or absurd. Their idea was to write a number of parodies in the manner of the most popular poets of the day (*Percy Fitzgerald*). [In *MacLecknoe*] Dryden's method is something very near to parody he applies vocabulary images and ceremony which arouse epic associations of grandeur to make an enemy helplessly ridiculous

ana Satire humor sarcasm (see WIT) grotesqueness fantastical ty bizarreness (see corresponding adjectives at FANTASTIC) lampoon *libel skit squib pasquinade caricature v. Burlesque parody travesty See under CARICATURE n

ana Mimic mock ape imitate *copy distort *deform simulate counterfeit (see ASSURE) *ridicule deride

carnage Slaughter butchery *massacre pogrom

carnal Carnal, fleshly, sensual, animal, animalistic

carnal and fleshly imply a connection with the body or flesh especially when thought of as distinct from the soul. In earliest usage and sometimes now in certain

either of abuse and misdirection or of being ordered to good ends. Carnal knowledge == neutral in its implications as its more modern near-equivalent sexual

Annabella hardly rises above the purely carnal in situation (*T S Eliot*) an age grossly carnal in its pleasures (*Wilde*). Fleshly though it implies a connection with the flesh thought of as man's lower nature is not so suggestive of condemnation as carnal as "his fleshly desires were strong" (*M K Bradby*). The godly dame who fleshly failings damns (*Pope*). In another sense current since the middle of the nineteenth century when the term was used in describing a group (*The*

implies a connection with sensations but it further implies an indulgence in bodily sensation for its own sake rather than for an aesthetic end. His feet and hands almost sensual

of grossness or bestiality and not merely as in the case of *coral* of an absence of higher qualities. A sloping meaty jaw and large discolored buck teeth which showed unpleasantly in a mouth always half open that gave his face its sensual sly and ugly look. (T. H. O'Connell) Animal implies a connection with man's physical nature distinguished chiefly from his rational nature. In good modern use it more and more rarely implies an intent to depreciate. Under this head come all the animal activities of men eating and drinking maternal devotion or ordinary maternal care (S. Alexander) The state in his view is not merely the convenient machinery that raises a man above his animal wants (G. L. Dickinson) He taught the boy boxing and

agent or a beast of burden or some natural or artificial passage such as an artery or a pipe, as the ship carries a heavy cargo airplanes carry mail III carry passengers to carry news, please carry the basket to the house the arteries carry the blood from the heart to the various parts of the body Bear, in literal use stresses the support of the weight of that which is being moved in its extended senses even though actual weight may not be involved here as in *carried* or *carrying*

Anna Physical *bodily corporeal corporal somatic *sensual gross *coarse vulgar obscene *earthly earthy worldly mundane lustful lewd wanton, lascivious (see LICENTIOUS)

Ant Spiritual intellectual — **Con** *Moral ethical virtuous noble righteous ethereal aereal (see AERY) pure *chaste modest decent

carol Carrell cubicle bay *recess alcove nook niche embrasure

Carpenter, n Carpenter, joiner, cabinetmaker or cabinetworker, framer are here compared as designating a man who works in wood In English usage carpenter is specifically applied to the ordinary worker in wood joiner, to the worker in hard wood or in soft wood when delicate work is required cabinetmaker, to a joiner for fine work In Scotland joiner is the general term carpenter not being in use In the United States joiner is rarely used carpenter denotes the worker in wood for ordinary requirements both the job workman who puts up shelves hangs doors etc and also the structural woodworker engaged in the general erection of buildings framer (which is used also of workers in steel and the like) denotes the workman who handles the constructional parts such as the heavy timber of floors roofs, and partitions cabinetmaker or the alternative cabinet worker the workman especially in hard wood who does fine work (such as on cabinets furniture etc.) requiring special skill in fitting of parts in finishing surfaces and in elegance of detail

carping adv Caviling faultfinding captious *critical

vehicles removing it (cf a belt conveyor) freight cars (or in British use goods wagons) for conveying coal from the mines to the various cities and towns to build pipe lines to convey natural gas from one section to another language conveys thought Transport is used in place of carry or convey when the stress is on the movement of

cartel 1 Compact pact convention *contract, bargain covenant concordat treaty entente indenture mine

2 Pool syndicate corner *monopoly trust
Carta Combine *combination *consolidation merger amalgamation

*Cut slit hew chop slash
Shape fashion form (see MAKE) *separate divide

1 *Instance illustration example specimen sample

Carta *Occurrence event incident episode circumstance situation condition *state

2 Cause action *suit lawsuit
Casement *Window dormer oriel

cash, n Currency *money legal tender specie coin, coinage

cashier, v *Dismiss discharge fire sack bounce drop

Carta *Eject expel oust eliminate disbar *exclude suspend

Carta Hire *employ engage (see PROVIDE) elect appoint *designate name

cast, v 1 *Throw fling hurl pitch toss sling
Carta *Direct aim point level train, lay *scatter disperse

2 *Discard shed mot exuviate slough, scrap junk.
Carta Relinquish abandon yield surrender leave repudiate reject (see DECLINE) *Dismiss drop

approving endorsing (see APPROVE)

carrell Carol cubicle bay *recess alcove nook niche embrasure

carriage *Bearing port presence mien deportment demeanor manner front

Carta *Posture pose attitude *behavior conduct pose address favour faire *fact

carry, v Carry bear, convey, transport, transmit come into comparison when they mean to be or to serve as the agent or the means whereby something (or someone) is moved from one place to another Carry originally and still often implies the use of a cart or carriage (now a train, ship automobile airplane or the like of the phrase common carrier) but it may imply a personal

Carta analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

3 Figure, foot, *add sum total
Ana. Comput. *calculate reckon
castigate, v Chastise *punish, chasten, discipline, correct

Ana *Beat baste thrash pummel belabor berate, tongue-lash rate upbraid wig, rail (see SCOLD) *penalize fine amerce, mulct, scone

castrate. *Sterilize asexualize spay emasculate, mutilate geld castrate

casual. 1 *Accidental incidental adventitious, contingent

are studied considered advised designed *careful
meticulous punctilious scrupulous

2 Desultory, *random, haphazard chance, hit-or-miss, happy go-lucky

casualty (see CATASTROPHE)

casualty. *Accident mishap

Ana. *Disaster, calamity, catastrophe, cataclysm
*misfortune mischance

casulistical. Sophistical fallacious paralogistic. See under FALLACY

Ana *Plausible specious tortuous (see WINDING)
oblique, devious *crooked *misleading delusive
deceptive, delusory *subtle subtle

Con Sound cogent convincing *valid

casulistry. Sophistry, sophism *fallacy paralogism

cataclysm Catastrophe *disaster calamity

Ana. Convulsing or convulsion, rocking, shaking agitation (see corresponding verbs at SHAKE) revolution (see REBELLION) *misfortune, mischance.

catalogue, n *List, inventory, table, schedule, register, roll roster rata canon

result *effect culmination climax (see SUMMIT) *in-
tribulation visitation defeating or defeat, overthrowing
or overthrow routing or rout (see corresponding verbs at
CONQUER)

Con. *Victory, triumph

catch, v 1 Catch, capture, nab,
ensnare, bag come into compar-
into one's possession or under
taking or setting or by means of skill, craft, or trickery
Catch, the ordinary and general term of this group dis-

the latter the more slangy term) imply a catching by
means of which one is brought into custody literally or
figuratively, as, the boy was nabbed (or copped) by the
Police while stealing, "Ay, by my soul you have nabbed
me cleverly (Richardson) Cop, trap, snare, entrap, and
ensnare imply catching by a device which holds that

or snare all four terms both literally and figuratively
impute craft to the catcher and unwarned or lack of
caution to the one that is caught. Distinctively trap and
entrap suggest a being held in a position where one is at
the mercy of the captor and his designs and snare and
ensnare a being held so that the more one struggles the
more desperate becomes one's situation as to trap an
animal, to snare a bird, to trap a detachment of soldiers.

"Themselves in bloody toils were snared" (Scott), to
entrap wild elephants for use in a circus, to entrap a per-
son into making a dangerous admission, "Let three
Evsnare the wretched in the toils of law (Thomson)
Bag carries a double implication of catching (as game
specimens, etc.) and of putting them in a bag, as he
bagged several rare butterflies within the last month to

head *arrest

And Miss

2 *Incur, contract

Ana *Doctrine dogma tenet belief, conviction
persuasion view *opinion

*Teachtype Intermediate only examine question, task

clous (see
*depend

wright
*emancipate

dently *caters* for the sparrow" (*Shak*). In modern use however the term more often implies provision of food and drink ready for the table, ■ to *cater* for dinners weddings and receptions. In extended use, *cater* often implies the provision of something that appeals to another and often lower appetite, as "He rarely *caters* for the populace of the theatre by such indecencies" (*Hollam*). *Catering* to the national taste and vanity" (*Thackeray*). Often, especially when followed by *to* the term implies a certain subservency to popular standards or uncultivated tastes, as *to cater* to the public demand

antecedents of emperor worship lay far back in history" (*Buchan*) "Insisting . . . that whatever happens could be

service as a source of supply, either as an agent through

passivism a reason for that chagrin... That bitterness of his was the effect of a certain miscarriage in his

enmity between two peoples, the occasion of it a relatively unimportant incident, such as the murder of a citizen of one country within the confines of the other,

Ana *Furnish equip appoint, accouter pamper, *indulge humor *satisfy, content
catharsis. Purgation, *purification ablation, lustration
cathartic. Purge purgative, *physic laxative aperient
catholic, *adj* *Universal, ecumenical cosmopolitan
commis.

Ana *Whole entire, total all round, many-sided
*urgent in argument & action a cause

goad impulse motivation, activation actuation (see corresponding verbs at **ACTIVATE**) . agent, agency (see **MEANS**) *origin, root, source, prime mover

Con. *Effect, result, consequence, outcome issue

2 *Suit, lawsuit, action cause, case

caustic. Caustic, mordant, mordacious, acrid, scathing come into comparison in their secondary senses when they mean stingingly incisive. **Caustic** usually implies a biting wit, a ready tongue or pen and the power to drive disagreeable truths home "I really do not know

Cause, ■ 1 Cause, determinant, antecedent, reason, occasion are here compared as denoting that which in whole or in part produces an effect or result. **Cause** is applicable to any circumstance, condition event or effect, or to any combination of circumstances, conditions, events etc., that inevitably or necessarily brings about a result, as one of the *causes* of the French Revolution was the bankruptcy of the government, every effect must have an adequate *cause* what was the

(*Lowes*) Other aspects of American society were mordantly analyzed" (*Forum*) Mordacious, now comparatively rare, equals mordant in implications but is more often applied to persons or their qualities. Grand duke and taxes were synonyms, according to this mordacious lexicographer (*I D Israeli*) Acrid adds to caustic the implications of bitterness and often, malevolence

prompts one to action (as he claimed to have just cause for his attack) A determinant is a circumstance factor element, quality motive or the like that by itself or in combination with other circumstances factors etc conditions, or fixes the nature of a result, especially of a product or outcome thus, environment is an important determinant

Ant Gemial lenient (in strict sense) — **Con**. *Suave urbane, bland diplomatic *gracious, cordial gentle, mild (see **SOFT**)

Antecedent, as here considered is applicable

Ana analogous words Ant. antonyms. (

ing adjectives at **WATCHFUL**) *prudence providence
 foresight forethought discretion
Ant Temerity adventurousness — **Con** Audacity
 hardhood nerve (see **TEMERITY**) rashness recklessness
 foolhardiness daring daredevilry (see corresponding
 adjectives at **ADVENTUROUS**)

caution, v *Warn forewarn
Ana Admonish (see **REPROVE**) counsel advise (see
 under **ADVICE**)

cautious Cautious, circumspect, wary, chary, calcu-
 lating agree in meaning prudently attentive to the
 dangers one may encounter or the risks one may face or
 revealing such attentiveness. The same differences in im-
 plications and connotations are apparent in the nouns
caution, circumspection, wariness, chariness, calculation

and the exercise of forethought in planning or of pru-
 dence in proceeding so that the dangers of failure or the
 risks of disaster may be avoided or minimized as the
 troops advanced with great **caution** a **cautious** investor

spection (etymologically looking all around) frequently
 but not invariably imply less fear than **cautious** and
caution commonly however they suggest the exercise
 of great prudence and discretion especially in making

far stronger suggestion of suspiciousness than **cautious**
 and **caution** and sometimes as a result connote less
 well grounded fear. Often also the terms imply alertness
 in watching out for difficulties or dangers or cunning in

volves they may not have gained in cunning and may
 have lost in **wariness** (**Darwin**) **Chary** and **chariness**

of the means provided the end is attained is often so
 strong in these words that the implication of cautious-
 ness is lost and that of cold hearted scheming or of
 deliberate cruelty takes its place. The terrible men are
 the men who do everything in cold blood icily with
calculation (**Hearn**)

Ana *Watchful vigilant alert prudent provident
 foresighted forethoughted discreet (see under **PRU-
 DENCE**) heedful careful (see negative adjectives at
CARELESS)

Ant Adventurous temerarious. — **Con** Venturesome,
 venturesome daring rash reckless foolhardy (see
ADVENTUROUS) *precipitate impetuous headlong
 gave in Succumb submit *yield capitulate relent
 defer bow

*ultimatum censorious carp-

(see **DEMAND**) *contrary
 iting expostulating kicking

(see **OBJECT**)

Con Accommodating obliging favoring (see **OBLIGE**)
 complaisant *amiable good natured conciliating paci-
 fying mollifying appeasing (see **PACIFY**)

ollow *hole pocket void vacuum

lge protuberance protrusion, *projection.

Alligator *crocodile

*stop quit discontinue desist

id term nate *close conclude finish stop

suspend interm t (see **DEFER**)

Con *Spring arise rise originate *begin commence

start in itate inaugurate *extend prolong protract

*continue perist

nder abandon waive resign yield *relin-

it concede award accord vouchsafe

*hold hold back retain (see **KEEP**)

Commemorate solemnize observe *keep

Renowned noted *famous famed dis-

tinguished eminent illustrious notorious

Ana Prominent conspicuous outstanding signal (see
NOTICEABLE)

Ant Obscure (of persons achievements etc)

celebrity *Fame renown glory honor faint reputa-
 tion repute notoriety

Ana Prominence conspicuousness (see corresponding
 adjectives at **NOTICEABLE**)

Ant Obscurity

celerity Celerity, alacrity legarity are comparable when
 they are used in reference to human beings and denote
 quickness in movement or action. Celerity stresses speed
 in moving or especially in accomplishing work. "The
 dinner was dispatched with uncommon celerity"
 (**Peacock**) She could when she chose work with aston-
 ishing celerity" (**Bennett**) Alacrity emphasizes promptness
 in response more than swiftness in movement though
 the latter is usually implied. You must wait till she
 sends for you — and she winced a little at the alacrity of
 his acceptance (**E. Wharton**) Very often also, it con-
 notes eagerness or cheerful readiness. France where
 alacrity of service counted for more than the service
 itself (**Hewlett**) Working away at his subject with the
 alacrity of a man fulfilling the very office for
 which nature had designed him (**L. P. Smith**) Legarity
 common word than the others refers more to the
 than to the rate of speed and implies nimbleness
 as to cover the ground with the legarity of a
 runner. When the mind is quickened. The
 newly move With fresh legarity" (**Shak**)

*pedition dispatch speed hurry *haste quick

* indicates place of treatment of each group

ness rapidity, swiftness, fleetness (see corresponding

slow) *lethargy, languor

celestial, *adj* Celestial, heavenly, empyrean (or em-

bleased dead), thus a *celestial* globe is one on whose sur-
face the stars, planets, comets, nebulae, etc., are depicted,
a *celestial* body is a star, planet, or other aggregation

to cluster or stick together, as a substance in the blood
such as an antibody, may *agglutinate* certain harmful
bacteria in some languages, words are commonly formed
anion, or the running together of primitive
compounds

unite combine *stick, adhere, cohere-
coenobite. *Recluse, hermit, hermit,

Ana. Monk, friar, *religious, nun

cenobitic, cenobitical or coenobitic, coenobitical.

*Monastic, monachal, monkish.

adulatory (see corresponding nouns at COM-

*Criticize, reprehend blame, condemn
reprobate

primand, rebuke reproach, *reprove upbraid
scold (see SCOLD)

commend — Con. Applaud, compliment, recom-
mend (see COM-)

eulogize laud, *praise

Center (or centre), middle, midst, core, hub,

are or less closely its strict geometrical sense as
the point within a circle or sphere that is equidistant
from every other point on the circumference or is the

everything else rotates or revolves (as, *each airy

Ana. Ethereal, aerial, *airy divine spiritual *holy
Ant. Terrestrial — Con *Earthly, mundane earthy
terrene, worldly, sublunary, mortal *infernal, hellish
chthonian.

was expected to *cement* the relations between the two
countries. The great writers of our own age are

center a power center) or which lies midway between
extremes (thus especially in Europe a party of moderate
views neither conservative [the right] nor radical [the
left] is often called the center) Literally middle is less
precise than center, and suggests a space rather than a
point, it is the part of an object which surrounds the
center thus the middle of a room is the central portion
of it *They have what they call a central depot here
because it's the middle of England (Bennett) Middle

midst of the forest, "Sense of right, Uppermost in the midst of fiercest strife" (*Wordsworth*). Core, literally the portion of a fruit of the apple family which lies at its center and is made up of papery or leathery envelopes containing seeds is by extension applied to anything that similarly lies at the center of a thing and that resembles an apple core, as in being unconsumed or unused (thus the unburnt portion of a coal or of a lump of lime

from which the spokes radiate and which rotates on (or with) the axle, \equiv figuratively and often humorously

exchange for the merchandise of East and West, the

recreate a satisfactory social group from the nucleus of
 human individuals" (*Day Lewis*) Heart, like the or

conference, periphery, perimeter, compass
 nines, limits (see singular nouns at LIMIT).

*Secular, age-long, aeonian, diuturnal,
 ting, perdurable, durable, stable, permanent,
 established, settled, fixed (see SET)

cerebral. *Mental intellectual, psychic, intelligent
 ceremonial, *adj.* Ceremonial, ceremonious, formal,
 conventional, *solemn* come into comparison when they
 mean characterized or marked by attention to the forms,
 details, etc., prescribed as right, proper, or requisite
 Both ceremonial and ceremonious imply strict attention
 to what is prescribed by the etiquette or tradition of the
 court or of polite society, by the ritual of a church or by
 the formalities of the law for an occasion a ceremony a
 procedure, or the like But in present usage *ceremonial*
 applies only to things that in themselves are ceremonies
 or form an essential part of a ceremony or follow a set

ceremony (frequently elaborate or impressive), or to
 persons who are addicted (or to acts which show addic-
 tion) to a punctilious observance of formalities as "Let
 us take a *ceremonious* leave" (*Shak*); "[He] repeated the

ceremonial, suggests set form or procedure rather than
 external ceremonies, as a formal call (cf *ceremonial* call),
 formal dress As synonymous with *ceremonious* formal
 suggests stiffness, restraint, decorousness rather than
 impressive dignity or punctiliousness "The fatigue and
 slavery of maintaining a ceremonial more stiff formal
 and oppressive than the etiquette of a German elector
 (*Smollett*) The habits of the family may be termed
 formal and old fashioned by such visitors as claim to be
 the pink of the mode" (*Scott*) Conventional applies to
 that which is in accord with or governed by the recog-
 nized frequently artificial, conventions or standards, it

church or by the formalities of the law thus, \equiv *solemn*

a formal declaration of war, so, the probate of a will in
solemn (as distinguished from common) form
Ann Liturgical, ritualistic (see corresponding nouns at
 RITUAL)

ual rite, liturgy *form
 formal, solemn, conven-

*decorous, seemly proper
 ung majestic, grandiose

al, liturgy, rite, *form.

reatment of each group

certain, adj 1 Positive *sure cocksure.

Ans *Confident assured sanguine

Ant Uncertain. — **Con** *Doubtful dubious, questionable

2 **Certain**, inevitable, necessary, apodictic (or apodictic apodetic, apodictical) come into comparison only when they mean bound to follow in obedience to the laws of nature or of thought That is certain which does not admit of being described as probable even in the highest conceivable degree and which therefore is beyond question or dispute as death is the only future event we can regard as *certain* it is *certain* that effects must have a cause (*Bp Butler*) That is inevitable (see also **INEVITABLE**) which is what it must be (sometimes should be) according to the unchangeable laws of nature

denied without resulting contradiction or frustration Most of the distinctions of law are distinctions of degree If the States had any power it was assumed that

apodictic truths the apodictic certainty belonging to mathematical conclusions (*G H Lewis*)

Ant Probable supposed — **Con** Possible likely (see **PROBABLE**) precarious (see **DANGEROUS**)

certainty Certainty, certitude, assurance, conviction are here compared only as denoting a state of mind in which one is free from doubt Certainty and certitude both imply the absence of all doubt as to the truth of something they are not always distinguishable in use although philosophers and psychologists have often tried to distinguish the states of mind which they designate The psychological differentiation of *certainty* as the state of mind induced by that of which there is objectively as well as subjectively not the slightest question from *certitude* as the state of mind of one whose faith or belief is so strong that it resists all attack has indubitably affected the meanings and the use of these terms by careful writers and speakers as to know something with scientific *certainty* some philosophies tend to destroy *man's certainty of his own existence* *one has certainty of nothing in the future* even that the sun will rise tomorrow but that does not weaken one's *certitude* that the world will go on indefinitely *Certitude* is not the test of *certainty* We have been cocksure of many things that were not so (*Just a Holmes*) In looser use however *certitude* usually suggests deeper roots for one's freedom from doubt than *certainty* or less likelihood of a change of belief Robert did so well in the lawyer's office that by and by his assurance came back to him his old intelligent *certainty* of ability (*Deland*) One thing however we feel with irresistible *certitude* that Mark Twain's fate was once for all decided there (*Van H Broek*) Assurance (see also **CONFIDENCE**) stresses sureness and confidence rather than certainty the grounds of such sureness are not objective proofs or like

etc) or complete trust in another (as one's source of information one's supporter one's sovereign God)

I'll make *assurance* double sure And take a bond of fate (*Shak*) Faith is the *assurance* of things hoped for (*Hebrews xi 1 R V*) Rather it might be said that he [Emerson] went beyond hope to the *assurance* of present happiness (*P E More*) Conviction usually but not invariably implies previous doubt or uncertainty It involves the idea of *certitude* but is not its equivalent for *certitude* may or may not imply a rational basis for one's freedom from doubt and *conviction* in careful use (but see also **OPINION**) commonly does It differs from *certainty* in stressing one's subjective reaction to evidence rather than the objective validity of the evidence itself *Conviction* is therefore commonly applied to the state of mind of one who has been or is in the process of being convinced Rational assent [to the dogmas of Christianity] may arrive late intellectual *conviction* may come slowly but they come inevitably without violence to honesty and nature (*T S Eliot*) She does not wish me to go unless with a full *conviction* that she is right' (*Conrad*)

Ans *Belief faith credence proof demonstration (see under **PROVE**)

Ant Uncertainty — **Con** Doubt skepticism mistrust

certified check carries the guarantee of a bank that the signature is genuine and that there are sufficient funds on deposit to meet it a certificate of a school is a document in which the proper authorities *certify* that the holder has met the requirements of a course or the school and has passed a final examination They said their chemists could *certify* on their honor that their extract contained no salicylic acid (*V Heiser*) Attest (see also **TESTIFY**) implies oral or written testimony from a person in a position to know the facts usually but not invariably given under oath or on one's word of honor thus, when one says that something is well *attested* one implies that there is sufficient documentary or oral

signature to a statement or oath or the like by a notary public a commissioner of deeds or the like An *attested* copy of the marriage record (*Cather*) Witness as here compared implies attestation but not necessarily official

in two of his servants to witness the signature to his will Vouch for now rarely implies official or legal proof which the other words in this group so often do imply but it suggests that the one who testifies is a competent authority or a reliable person who will stand behind his affirmation and support it further if necessary For the

Ans analogous words **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

avouch avow aver *assert.

2 Endorse accredit *approve sanction

Ana Vouch for (see CERTIFY) *authorize commission license

Con Reject repudiate refuse (see DECLINE)

certitude *Certainty assurance conviction

Ana *Belief faith credence credit sureness positiveness coalsureness (see corresponding adjectives at SURE)

Ant Doubt — Con *Uncertainty skepticism mistrust

cess Rate *tax levy assessment excise impost customs duty toll tariff tribute tithe tithing

chafe Fret gall *abrade excoriate

chaff, v *Banter rally kid rag guy jolly rib josh quiz

Ana Tease tantalize *worry *ridicule deride twist taunt

chagrined. Mortified *ashamed

Ana Discomfited abashed embarrassed disconcerted (see EMBARRASS) humiliated (see ABASE) discomposed perturbed upset (see DISCOMPOSE)

chain, n Series train string set sequence suit suite *succession progression

chamber 1 *Room apartment

2 In plural form chambers *Rooms lodgings quarters diggings digs apartment flat tenement

champion, n 1 Vanquisher *victor winner conqueror

2 Backer advocate upholder supporter See under SUPPORT

champion, v Back advocate uphold *support

Ana *Contend (for) fight (for) battle (for) espouse (see ADOPT) defend justify vindicate *maintain aid assist *help

Ant Combat — Con *Oppose resist withstand condemn denounce (see CRITICIZE)

chance, n 1 Chance, accident, fortune, luck, hap, hazard, as here compared agree in designating that which happens without an apparent or determinable cause or as a result of unpredictable forces. Chance serves often as a general name for the incalculable and

lection with the ancient Roman goddess of chance

lematical, as the fortunes of the chase. 'Now heaven send thee good fortune! (Shak) Luck differs from fortune chiefly in its connotations. It not only lacks the dignity accruing to fortune through the latter's mytho-

women danced together men danced together as ha-and had brought them together (Dickens) The choice [of examples] has been determined more by the ha and of

corresponding adjectives at CERTAIN)

2 *Opportunity occasion break time tide

Ana Possibility likelihood probability (see corresponding adjectives at PROBABLE) *prospect outlook foretaste anticipation

chance, v *Happen hap befall betide occur transpire

chance, adv *Random haphazard chancy casual desultory hit-or-miss happy go-lucky

may mean degree of probability as his chance of success is one in ten it may mean one possibility of success among many possibilities of failure as he is always willing to take a chance Accident is interchangeable with chance only when a particular event or situation is in mind as it happened by accident (or by chance) It differs from chance mainly in its emphasis on lack of

was at first set down as overbearing. But in a few days this view was *modified*" (*Bennett*). In looser, but still correct usage it often suggests minor changes or absence of radical changes. "History shows you men whose master touch Not so much *modifies* as makes anew" (*Browning*).

Ans. *Transform, metamorphose, transmute, convert, transmogrify. *exchange, interchange, fluctuate, oscillate (see SWYNG v).

Corr. Settle, *set, establish, fix, endure, abide, *continue, persist.

change, n 1 Alteration, variation, modification. See under CHANGE, v.

Ans. *Variety, diversity, divergence, *deviation, aberration.

Ant. Uniformity, monotony.

2 Change, mutation, permutation, vicissitude, alternation come into comparison especially in their concrete senses. Change, the inclusive term, denotes not only any variation, alteration or modification in a thing as in its form, substance or aspect, but also any substitution of one thing for another, as he could detect no change in her when they met again, the body undergoes changes during

reversal of, what has been. Sometimes it is applied to

though derived from the verb *alternare* (see ROTATE, 2) and therefore often limited to succession of two things in turn, is now used, as *vicissitude* once was, of two or more things, as the *alternation* of the seasons.

Ans. Metamorphoses, transformation, conversion, transmutation, transmogrification (see under TRANSFORM), substitute, surrogate, shift (see RESOURCE).

changeable. Changeable, changeful, variable, mutable, protean come into comparison as meaning having or showing a marked capacity for changes or a marked

is the result of inconstancy, fickleness, an unsettled state, a ready responsiveness to certain influences, a roving habit or the like, as *changeable* weather, "young men especially are so amazingly *changeable* [i.e. in their affections or interests]" (*Austen*), a *changeable* disposition, a *changeable* silk (that is one that seems to change its color with each change of position or point of view). *Changeful* is not only a more poetic term than *changeable* but it throws greater stress on the fact of changing fre-

changes than either of the preceding words. It stresses shifting or fluctuation as a characteristic or property

it is never possible to be sure that one is operating with figures of equal weight" (*H. Ellis*), "The ends which individual works of art attempt to achieve are diverse

changes due to progression or retrogression or to external influences or conditions over which the thing affected has no control, as "my lord you know what Virgil sings Woman is various and most unstable" (*Tennyson*), "Our

significant
stantia
conven
permut
of Arron's view of the
a change so great as to
Ans. analogous words

traject *n* passage or course of existence * (Quiller)

twenty fourth letter of the English alphabet and a symbol for the sound associated with that letter but it is also a symbol for an unknown quantity in algebra for the number ten in the Roman notation etc Symbol = also

tions rather than inner character or nature as an amoeba is a *protean* animalcule the *protean* genius of Shakespeare For poetry = *protean* in its moods and dispositions and its diction changes with its bent and its occasions (Lowes)

Ana Unstable *inconstant mercurial capricious fickle mobile *movable motile

Ant Stable unchangeable — **Con** Set fixed settled established (see SET *v*) unceasing *everlasting enduring abiding persisting or persistent (see corresponding verbs at CONTINUE)

changeful *Changeable variable protean mutable **Ana** Fluid (see under LIQUID *n*) *active dynamic live progressing advancing (see ADVANCE *v*) declining deteriorating degenerating (see corresponding nouns at DETERIORATION)

Ant Changeless stereotyped — **Con** Constant uniform *steady stable *lasting durable perdurable

channel 1 Passage *strait straits narrows sound 2 Vehicle *means instrument instrumentality organ agency agent

chantry *Altar tabernacle shrine

chaos 1 *Confusion disorder disarray jumble clutter pie snarl muddle

Ant System — **Con** Ordering or order organization (see corresponding verbs at ORDER) organism scheme (see SYSTEM)

2 *Anarchy lawlessness

chaotic *Formless unformed shapeless inchoate amorphous

Ant Orderly — **Con** Systematic methodical (see ORDERLY) ordered organized systematised arranged (see ORDER *v*)

chapbook *Anthology garland florilegium treasury thesaurus corpus chrestomathy

chaperon, v *Accompany attend escort convoy conduct

Ana Protect shield guard safeguard (see DEFEND)

char, v *Burn scorch sear sidge

char, n Variant of CHARE

character, n 1 Character, symbol sign, mark note are here compared only in the specific sense of an arbitrary or conventional device that is used in writing and in printing but is neither a word nor a phrase nor a picture Character (etymologically something engraved) always suggests the generally accepted form or shape of such a device it is applicable to any letter of an alphabet to any digit in arithmetical notation to any note in musical notation or to any single and simple figure or diagram which is the conventional representation of

duodecimo) Sign, like symbol stresses the meaning rather than the form of the device unlike symbol however it is seldom interchangeable with character either because it may be a complicated device involving many characters or because it is less arbitrary and actually suggests through its shape or form the thing which it signifies There is a tendency therefore to prefer sign to symbol when the device is complicated or in its form gives a hint of what it represents either because it is a schematic representation of the thing (as \square is the sign for full moon N is a highway sign for double right curves Δ is in botany the sign for an evergreen tree many of which are conifers) or because it has figurative associations with the idea represented (as \rightarrow an arrow or sign indicating direction Ω a horseshoe or sign of good luck) Sign however is used idiomatically of characters indicating *mathematical operation (as the plus sign $+$ the minus sign $-$) and of those indicating one of the twelve divisions of the Zodiac (Υ is the sign of Aries the Ram) Mark comes closer to character than symbol or sign because it carries little if any suggestion of reference to an idea It is the ordinary designation of any of various characters that are used to make clear

mark are sometimes used interchangeably but more often conventionally in given phrases thus \curvearrowright called either the crescendo mark or sign S is called the repeat sign and trill the repeat mark the arrangement of sharps trill and flats after a clef trill called the sign of the key (or technically key signature) Note, as here compared is now used chiefly in reference to any of the characters which in written or printed music indicate by their shape the relative duration of a tone and by their position on a staff the pitch of a tone as trill is a quarter note the first note on the staff trill is trill and the second is trill Note is sometimes used in place of mark especially for a punctuation mark that indicates an inflection or tone as trill is a note of interrogation This use is not now as common as formerly

2 *Quality property attribute accident **Ana** Characteristic peculiarity distinctiveness or distinction individuality (see corresponding adjectives at CHARACTERISTIC)

3 Individuality personality complexion temperament temper *disposition

Ana *Mind intellect soul intelligence *soul spirit *courage mettle spirit resolution

4 Nature description *type kind ilk sort stripe kind

characteristic, adj Characteristic Individual peculiar, distinctive come into comparison when they mean indicating or revealing the special quality or qualities of a particular person or thing or less often of a particular group of persons or things Characteristic stresses the indication or revelation not only of that which is even

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

tial or typical but of that which distinguishes and serves to identify the person the thing or the group the word however fixes the attention on the thing considered more as it is in itself than as it seems in contrast or relation to other things as he answered with *characteristic* courtesy

It was *characteristic* of the relationship between these two that in all the pleadings and protests of the poor deferred lover Sally never made the offer of convent on and custom to release him (*DeLand*) A fertile oasis possesses a *characteristic* colour scheme of its own (*A Huxley*) Individual (as here considered see also *SPECIAL*) not only implies a reference to a particular

charitable Charitable, benevolent humane, humanitarian, philanthropic, altruistic are comparable when they mean having or showing interest in the welfare of others Charitable, in modern use stresses either active generosity to the poor or leniency and mercifulness in one's judgments of others but in each case it usually

worth) Mrs. Hawthorne had been rude to a friend of

derness and compassion sometimes as qualities of one's

the pattern [of word arrangement] that gives to this meaning its *peculiar* quality and intensity (*A Huxley*) Distinctive implies the possession of an individuality or

Ana *Special especial specific particular typical natural normal *regular

chare or char Chore job *task, duty stint assignment.

charge v 1 Direct instruct bid enjoyn. *command order

Ana Request solicit *ask adjure conjure (see BEG)

2 *Accuse incriminate criminate indict impeach arraign.

Ana Denounce, blame censure condemn (see CURSE)

Ant Absolve. — Con *Exculpate exonerate vindicate acquit pardon, remit forgive *excuse.

3 *Ascribe attribute impute assign, refer credit accord

Ana *Fasten attach, fix, affix *join connect link.

charge n *Price cost expense

Ana Levy *tax assessment rate impost tariff toll

chariness Circumspection, caution wariness, calculation. See under CAUTIOUS.

Ana *Prudence providence discretion foresight forethought

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words.

*forbearing lenient clement tolerant *tender compassionate warmhearted sympathetic.

Ant Uncharitable — Con Merciless relentless implacable (see GRUD) *stingy close closed fast parsimonious niggardly cheeseparing curmudgeonly charity 1 *Mercy clemency grace lenity

Ana Love affection, attachment benevolence, humaneness altruism (see corresponding adjectives at CHARITABLE) benignness or benignity benignancy kindness kindness (see corresponding adjectives at KIND) generosity or generosity liberality

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

liberality bountifulness or bounty (see corresponding adjectives at LIBERAL) good will amity *friendship
Ant Malice ill w ill — Cori Malevolence malignity
spite spleen (see MALICE)

2 Charity, philanthropy come into comparison in several of their meanings. Both words denote basically a love for one's fellow men and a disposition to help those who

Philanthropy in this sense is much vaguer because it usually implies a love of mankind and a disposition to help the community or one's fellow men rather than the individual as such. This philanthropy is every where manifest in our author (*Dryden*). Consequently in current use there is a tendency to think of charity as benevolence manifested especially but not exclusively in public or private provision for the relief of the poor and of philanthropy as benevolence manifested in efforts to promote the welfare or wellbeing of one's fellow men thus out of charity one provides for the support of a

dangers to be avoided and the like as the United States Coast Survey *charts* the British Admiralty *charts* an uncharted rock Map usually implies such a representation of the earth's surface or of a part of it that shows, according to some given scale or projection the relative position and size of cities towns villages counties states provinces or countries as well as the shape and proportionate extent of bodies of water mountain ranges coasts and other natural features as a map of Europe, a map of China to map a newly explored country. It may however be used in reference to a representation of the celestial sphere as a map (or chart) of the northern heavens Graph apply specifically to a chart or diagram in which two variable factors (for example the prices of a commodity and the times at which these varying prices were asked) are so represented as to indicate their interrelationship The usual method of preparing a graph is to locate by means of the co-ordinates and mark (on a paper or other surface) a series of points and often to join them with a curve or a series of straight lines as a graph of a patient's fever, to graph the course of business since 1929

Ana *Plan plot scheme design project.

Bar graph See CHART

1036 OF CHARTER

- * More let lease rent

- * various circumstances vary calculating
ent discreet provident (see under PRU)

* xoring economical frugal thrifty reluctant
st *disinclined

* allow purchase of

fly *escape, elude, evade *

- ulf abuz abuz

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1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

charlatan Mountebank quack empiric *impostor
faker

Ana Humbug fraud cheat fake (see IMPOSTURE)
pretender feigner counterfeiter (see corresponding verbs
at ASSUME)

charm, n. Talisman amulet petraot *fetish

charm, v Fascinate allure captivate take enchant
bewitch *attract

And Delight rejoice *please gratify

Ant Disgust

charming Fascinating alluring captivating taking
enchanting bewitching attractive See under ATTRACT v

Anna *Delightful delectable delicious pleasing agreeable grateful *pleasant

Ant Forbidding

current use it particularly stresses restraint and an avoidance of that which would defile or make unclean not only the love of man and woman but of anything that needs to be free from that which cheapens debases

sensation (*Dimmet*) Pure differs from chaste mainly in
 its suggestion of freedom from all taint of evil thought or
 immoral desires it implies innocence and absence of
 temptation rather than as chaste implies control over
 one's impulses and actions as Come pensive nun,
 devout and pure (*Millon*) Blessed are the pure in
 heart for they shall see God (*Matthew* v ■ My
 strength is as the strength of ten Because my heart is
 pure (*Tennyson*) Modest and decent are frequent in
 this sense as applied especially in current use to be-

decent a due concern for what is regarded as seem y u
 a new way to a super c a t' as not and mod A
 her
 with
 up

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Ana Acclaim laud *praise
Con Deride mock *ridicule taunt
cheerful Lighthearted joyful joyous *glad happy
Ana Jolly jovial *merry blithe jocund mirthful
 gleeful (see corresponding nouns at MIRTH) gay
 vivacious *lively animated
Ant Glum gloomy — **Con** *Sullen saturnine dour
 morose dejected depressed melancholy sad (see
 corresponding nouns at SADNESS) doleful lugubrious
 rueful (see MELANCHOLY)
cheeseparing *Stingy close closefisted tight
 tightfisted piggardly curmudgeonly penny pinching
 parsimonious penurious miserly
chemist *Druggist apothecary pharmacist pharma
 ceutist
cherish v. to love, to cherish

regard forget (see NEGLECT) desert forsake (see
 ABANDON)
2 Foster *nurture nurture cultivate
Ana Preserve conserve *save *harbor shelter enter
 tain
Ant Abandon — **Con** Repudiate scorn reject (see
 DECLINE v) contemn *despise disdain
cherub *Angel seraph archangel
cherv or **chivy** or **chivvy**, v. *Bait badger heckle

chase

*stylish
 toffish

brave braw
chicane, chicanery Trickery double-dealing *de
 ception subterfuge fraud
Ana Artifice stratagem maneuver ruse feint *trick
 wile intrigue machination *plot underhandedness
 furtiveness surreptitiousness (see corresponding adjectives at SECRET)
Con Straightforwardness forthrightness (see corresponding adjectives at STRAIGHTFORWARD) *honesty
 integrity probity honor
chide Reproach *reprove rebuke reprimand ad
 monish
Ana *Criticize reprehend censure blame condemn
 denounce *scold upbraid rate berate
Ant Commend — **Con** Applaud compliment (see COMMEND) *praise laud extol

chief, n. Chief, chieftain head, headman leader
 master come into comparison when they mean the per
 son in whom resides authority or ruling power but they
 differ in their applications and associations Chief is the
 most comprehensive of these terms being applicable as
 a general term to anyone from an absolute monarch to
 one's immediate superior (as the chief of a court of in
 quision was called the grand inquisitor the chargé
 d'affaires reports daily to his chief) (Usually however
 the term is applied specifically to one who is supreme in
 power or authority over a tribe or clan (as an Indian

Chieftain has never obtained the generality of **chief** and
 still usually carries implications derived from its early
 and still leading application to the chief of a tribe or clan.

hensive as chief is applied most frequently to the person
 of a group who serves as its chief executive or on whose
 shoulders the responsibility finally rests as the head of

in current use for the assumption of full control and of

technical

Ana Governor ruler (see corresponding verbs at GOVERN)

Con *Follower disciple henchman adherent satellite
 vassal thrall *serf slave

chief, adj. Chief principal, main, leading foremost

gate to the grounds of an institution the principal

beauty and excellence in things and in words and thoughts in nature and in human nature (C W Eliot)
Foremost differs from leading which it otherwise closely resembles, in its stronger implication of being first in an advance or progressive movement it is preferable for that

offense was that he had omitted to mention her at all thus the seven capital sins (more often called deadly sins) are the most important sins theologically not because they are the worst sins but because they lead to other sins and are fatal to spiritual progress With a little managing she would have gained every point as easily as she had gained the capital one of taking the foundling baby under her wing (E Wharton)

Ans *Dominant, paramount sovereign predominant preponderant preponderating *primary prime *supreme pre-eminent.

Ant Subordinate — **Con** Secondary dependent subject (see SUBORDINATE) subservient ancillary subsidiary *auxiliary

chieftain *Chief head leader commander captain master

childbirth Childbirth, parturition delivery, travail accouchement are often used interchangeably denote the act of giving birth to young Childb used in both technical and nontechnical language and refers to human beings only Parturition a scientific term for the act of giving birth to young often specific

afterbirth **Lober** suggests both the pangs and the muscular efforts involved in the process **Labor** and **travail** are

the queen.

childish *Childlike.

Ans Puercile, boyish, *youthful *simple, foolish, naive, asinine.

Ant Mature grows up. — **Con** Adult in

Ans analogous words. **Ant** antonyms.

00000 /

Naive unsophisticated ingenuous artless (see

AL) docile *obedient tractable biddable

Cool *cold frosty frigid freezing gelid icy
arctic.

Ant Balm

chimerical Fantastical fanciful visionary *imaginary quixotic.

Ans Utopian *ambitious pretentious illusory *apparent delusive delusory *misleading deceptive fabulous mythical (see *erraticus) preposterous absurd (see FOOLISH)

Ant Feasible — **Con** *Possible practicable reasonable *rational sensible sane *wise, prudent

chine Backbone *spine vertebrae

chipper Perky jaunty *debonair cocky

Ans Sprightly *lively animated vivacious gay

— **Con**
torpid

*civil
high

Ant Churlish — **Con** *Rude, ungracious discourteous boorish loutish clownish (see corresponding nouns at 2002)

mination of his profession everyone admires his choice for she is a very attractive young woman Option stresses power to choose especially as granted by a person (group or the like) in whom that power is normally vested to another person (or the like) who is usually the one immediately affected by the choice as, the state

tract of land, buying and selling *options* on the Stock Exchange *Alternative*, in precise usage stresses restriction of choice between two mutually exclusive things usually two propositions theories courses policies or the like Commonly it implies that all other propositions courses etc. are ruled out by force of circumstances (as the *alternatives* before the country were peace with dishonor or war with honor) or by unconquerable personal aversion (as the only *alternative* to liberty, in Patrick Henry's estimation was death) or by logical necessity If the States had any power it was assumed that they had all power and that the necessary *alternative* was to deny it altogether (*Justice Holmes*) *Alternative* however is often loosely used of more than two possible choices Preference emphasizes the guidance of one's choice by one's bias or predilections or by one's judgment of values or of desirability, as, he was promised his *preference* he said he had no *preference* and would wait until others had declared their *preferences* Selection implies a wide range of choice and the need of discrimination or taste in choosing as he was commended for his *selection* of books she did not have time for a careful *selection* Election adds to *selection* the implication of an end or purpose which necessitates the exercise of judgment as the students will make their *election* of courses (or *elections*) before returning to college the doctrine of predestination holds that men are destined to heaven or hell by divine *election*

choice, adj Choice, exquisite, elegant *recherché*, rare,

as the choice, hence it often carries a connotation of artificiality or of straining for effect The word devastating was [at first] thought to be *recherché* the discerning reader is likely to call it affected (*J W Beach*) Rare as here considered derives from its ordinary senses (see INFREQUENT THIN) connotations of uncommonness and of a fineness associated with the

worthy) Dainty (see also NICE 1) once meant much the same as choice but was somewhat more restricted in its application being used chiefly to describe things which give delight to the fastidious taste especially to the eye and often also the palate as As at English feasts The daintiest last to make the end most sweet (*Shak*) Her house is elegant and her table dainty (*Johnson*)

fastidious taste however it ascribes fineness, subtlety and often fragility to the thing rather than smallness, and is implied as an opposite to the coarse and white

use to paint commoner coarser things and no means to represent all the exquisite details all the delicate lights and shades (*Hudson*) An irony so quiet so delicate that many readers never notice it is there or mistake it for naïveté (*J B Priestley*)

Ana Pre-eminent surpassing peerless incomparable *supreme superlative picked handpicked selected culled chosen (see CHOOSE)

Ant Indifferent (see MEDIUM) — Con Med ocre ate middling fair average *medium *commonary

Splenetic, testy techy *irascible touchy

Ana *Irritable fractious huffy querulous petulant peevish *angry acrimonious wrathful indignant mad irate fiery peppery *punk (see SPIRITED) capricious, carping faultfinding (see CRITICAL)

laid imperturbable — Con *Calm tranquil *cool composed nonchalant

Choose select elect, opt pick, cull hand pick, choose

but not ostentatious must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison (*Johnson*) To live content with small means to seek elegance rather than luxury and refinement rather than fashion (*B E Chambrs*) Don Manuel Chavez the handsomest man of the company very elegant in velvet and brocade (*Cather*) *Recherché* a French word now naturalized in English like the preceding terms implies care in selection It often suggests a studied exquisiteness or elegance as might put the *recherché* taste of a finished Parisian milliner to

adoption of that which is fixed upon as, that he may know to refuse the evil and choose the good (*Isaiah*)

making one's choice of choices as one particular man to select from all the rest (*Hilton*) Pythagoras

mind selecting the words to employ (*F M Ford*) Elect
often implies a deliberate choice especially between

the doctrine of predestination God elects those who are
to be saved Will it not look a little odd when you

implies careful selection for a definite end or purpose
as a hand picked staff of assistants it sometimes im-
plies improper motives or corrupt ends as to hand pick
a jury Prefer implies choice that indicates what one
favors or desires it does not however always carry an
implication of taking or adopting what one chooses or of
getting one's choice as to prefer the blue dress to the
brown one certain colours were preferred for reasons

Ana *Adopt espouse embrace *desire wish crave
Ana Reject eschew — Con *Forgo forbear abne-
gate refuse *decline spurn repudiate.

chop v Hew *cut slit slash carve
Ana Split cleave rive (see TEAR v)

chroma *Color hue, large shade tint

chronic *Inveterate confirmed deep-seated deep-
rooted

Ana Established fixed settled (see SET) *hardened
indurated callous

Ant Acute (of illness)

chronicle 1 *History annals

2 *Account story report version.

Ana Narration recital recounted (see corresponding
verbs at RELATE)

chthonian *Infernal Hadesian, Stygian, hellish
Tartarean.

chubby Rotund plump fat, *fleshy stout, portly
corpulent obese

Ana Chunky stubby dumpy squat (see THICK)

Ant Slim.

chum, n Comrade pal buddy, crony, companion,
*associate

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contras-

Ana Intimate confidant *friend

chummy Intimate close thick confidential *familiar
Thicket squat dumpy stubby stocky

stund chubby (see FLESHY)

*Religion denomination sect communion
lth cult persuas on.

churl, n *Boor lout clown clodhopper bumpkin

Ana Villain vassal (see SERV)

gentleman, aristocrat.

Boorish loutish clownish See under NOOK.

gracious ill-mannered discourteous *rude
ipolite curt blunt brusque gruff crusty (see

surly door (see SULLEN)

polite — Con *Civil polite courteous gal-
ant *suave diplomatic bland polite, smooth

*Ashes cinders embers ash

Cipher, zero naught nought, ought, eight

are the common designations of the character 0 in Arabic
notation. Cipher more often refers to the symbol than to
the quantity or magnitude (or absence of such) which it
represents zero, in the United States is probably the
commoner designation of the symbol than cipher but it
is the preferred term in general use for the absence of

printing or writing thus a naught became an ought and
the use of the decapitated forms became common. Such
use however is now regarded as erroneous. It was said

that all Cambridge scholars call the cipher ought and
all Oxford scholars call it nought. (Edgeworth)

circle, n *Set, cotene clique.

Ana Friends acquaintances intimates (see singular
nouns at FRIEND) associates, companions comrades,
pals (see singular nouns at ASSOCIATE)

circle, v Revolve rotate *turn gyrate wheel spin
whirl twirl eddy swirl pirouette

circuit Compass, ambit, *circumference perimeter
periphery

Ana, Route course *way tour *journey

circuitous Roundabout *indirect

Ana *Winding serpentine sinuous tortuous, flexuous,
anfractuous *crooked devious

Ant Straight.

circular, adj *Round annular discoid orbicular
spherical globular

Ant Linear

circumference Circumference, perimeter, periphery,

periphery

thought of as spherical *Nature set from centre to circumference (Milton) And guard the wide circumference around (Pope) Perimeter is more comprehensive than circumference for it includes not only the line that

in this group is referred to the actual edge or border or boundaries of something concrete as the sections of an orange extend from the center to the periphery (that is the rind) we had just time enough to explore the periphery (the encircling shore) of the island the periphery (the wall) of a blood vessel Occasionally it suggests limits which cannot be exceeded as stimuli beyond the periphery of consciousness Circuit is no v rarely used in its literal sense but has become so tied up with the idea of a journey round the periphery of something that the two ideas are fused as the hour hand of a clock covers its circuit every twelve hours He [Augustus] also completed the great circuit of coast highways in Gaul the roads radiated outward from a centre while in Spain the importance lay in the periphery (Buchan) On the other hand compass and its near

Ana *Item detail particular factor constituent component *element

circumstantial Circumstantial, minute, particular particularized detailed, itemized come into comparison when they mean dealing with a matter point by point Circumstantial applies especially to accounts of events or to narratives but it is applicable also to the persons who recount or narrate to the memories and the like The term implies full and precise reference to the incidents or circumstances attending an event as a circumstantial account of the battle has not yet been written Audubon's story of the rattlesnake chasing the squirrel is too circumstantial to have been invented My memory is exact and circumstantial (Dickens) Minute in addition applies to investigations researches, inspections descriptions and the like It stresses interest in every detail no matter how trivial or insignificant outwardly It therefore usually connotes exhaustiveness or meticulous exactness as a division in the tapestry so artfully constructed as to defy the minutest inspection (Austen) a reporter as faithful as he was minute (H Martineau) he prolonged the flower picking process by minute and critical choice (DeLand) Plato in the Laws provides for the state a perfect jungle of

every feature or item rather than to every incident or

relation lest my veracity should be suspected (Sw /t) Particularized now usually replaces particular as applied to narratives descriptions lists and the like It is however not used of those who so narrate describe or list but it may be applied to the circumstances features and items that they present as Scott's particularized de-

the ancient kingdom of Burgundy (F Palgrave)

Homer who comes neither within my map nor within the ambit of the Tropics (Quiller Couch)

Ana *Outline contour *boundary border

circumlocution Periphrasis, pleonasm *verbiage redundancy tautology

Ana Prolixity diffuseness wordiness verbosity (see corresponding adjectives at WORDY)

Con Compactness (see corresponding adjective at CLOSE) conciseness or concision terseness succinctness pithiness (see corresponding adjectives at CONCISE)

circumscribe Confine *limit restrict

Ana *Restrain inhibit curb check *hamper trammel fetter

Ant Expand dilate — **Con** — stend amplify inflate swell (see EXPAND) enlarge (see INCREASE)

circumspect, adj *Cautious wary calculating chary

Ana *Careful punctilious punctual meticulous scrupulous vigilant *watchful alert

Ant Audacious — **Con** Venturous venturesome rash reckless daring daredevil foolhardy *adventurous bold (see BRAVE) heedless *careless

circumspection Caution wariness calculation chariness See under CAUTION.

Ana Carefulness or care punctiliousness punctuality meticulousity scrupulousness (see corresponding adjectives at CAREFUL) discretion forethought foresight providence *prudence

Ant Audacity — **Con** Venturousness venturesomeness rashness recklessness daring daredevilry foolhardiness (see corresponding adjectives at ADVENTUROUS) boldness (see corresponding adjective at BRAVE) heedlessness carelessness (see corresponding adjectives at CARELESS)

circumstance *Occurrence event incident episode

exhaustiveness in detail as Perera in the sixteenth century presents a detailed picture of Chinese life (H Ellis) the detailed study of a story should be supplemented by brilliant outlines (B Russell) Itemized implies complete enumeration of details, especially of those that indicate the separate purchases separate credits and the like in a merchant's account or of those that indicate the articles or groups of articles in the possession of a person or business as in an inventory as, an itemized bill an itemized list of his expenditures The term is also applicable to descriptions narratives and the like which in addition to being particularized have something of the formality of an inventory as an itemized description of a room

Ana Precise concise exact accurate (see CORRECT) *full complete replete

Ant Abridged summary — **Con** Succinct terse laconic *concise pithy compendious shortened abbreviated curtailed (see SHORTEN)

circumvent Outwit baffle balk *frustrate thwart foil

Ana Foretell anticipate *prevent evade *escape elude avoid trick defeat hoodwink *dupe

Ant Conform to (laws orders etc) co-operate with (persons etc) — **Con** Promote further *advance forward abet (see CO-OPERATE)

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

circus. *Arena, ring, lists, cockpit, court, field, gridiron, diamond, rink.
citadel. Stronghold, fortress *fort, acropolis, fastness.

Ana. Bid. *invite *arrest, detain, apprehend *praise,

Con. *Stranger, outsider

2 Citizen, subject, national are compared here only as denoting a person who is regarded as a member of a sovereign state, entitled to its protection and subject to

in designating those persons in a republic whose status is

sovereign, and in spite of the representative form of

the one in which they have or sometimes have had the status of citizen or subject. In diplomatic use, the term is often applied to one's fellow-countrymen as, the consul in each of the large cities is responsible for protecting the rights of his own nationals. Still other

denot
Chief
anyon
gover
count
at rei
gover
North
prefe
when
mona
Ana.

racism prevail In some use, especially in international law, *national* is applied to anyone entitled to the protection of a government, regardless of whether his status is that of citizen or not, in this sense, the Filipinos are

Anf. Alien. — Con. Foreigner (see STRANGER).

party and addressed = silly remark to Spencer. Spencer's answer was *civil*, but brief and not inviting" (J. Fiske) *Polite*, while sometimes suggesting a merely perfunctory attitude, = more positive than *civil*, it commonly implies thoughtfulness for the feelings of others united with polish of manners and address

compared imply courteous attentiveness to women But *gallant* suggests spirited and dashing or ornate and florid expressions of courtesy, *chivalrous*, high minded, dis-

*suave

Anf. Uncivil, rude. — Con. Churlish boorish, loutish (see under BOOR) ill-mannered, impolite, discourteous

and dominating civilization of Europe" (L. P. Smith)
 "This mesa had once been like a bee-hive, it was full of
 little cliff hung villages, it had been the home of a
 powerful tribe [of Indians], a particular civilization"

advanced its peculiar quality or character. *Greece for
 our purposes means not a race but a culture, a language

(III Ellis)

Ana Cultivation, *culture, breeding, refinement

lege *adduce, advance

Ant. Disclaim renounce — **Con** Disavow disown
 disacknowledge (see affirmative verbs at ACKNOWLEDGE)
 reject, repudiate refuse (see DECLINE v) concede
 allow, *grant waive cede *relinquish *forgo abne-
 gate

claim, n Claim, title, pretension, pretense (or pretence)
 come into comparison when they denote an actual or

the right is actually asserted by the person or persons
 involved, as though the house was legally the daughter's,
 the father as the one who had paid for it and had taken
 care of all taxes and insurance had a moral claim to live
 there the rest of his life, intelligent persons cannot
 accept the claims made for many patent medicines, he
 advanced no claim to be counted as a man of science,

should all have an equal pretension to the denomination
 of a gentleman"—*Steele* Very often, however, *preten-*
sion connotes a lack of warrant or a weakness in the
 claim and may or may not attribute to it a measure of
 hypocrisy or deceit, as, 'This court disclaims all *preten-*
sions to such a power (Ch Just Marshall), His
pretension deftly circulated by press agents was that
 he was a man of brilliant and polished mind' (*Mencken*)
Pretense is now rarely employed in the sense of *claim*
 (for more common sense see *PRETENSE*), but it was of
 frequent occurrence in the past Usually the term apply
 to an asserted claim (as, "Marlborough calmly as
 politely showed that the *pretence* was unreasonable"—
Macaulay), but it may apply to a claim that is land
 made because one is assumed by another to be something
 that one is not or to have a right that one does not
 actually possess, as, she knew that she was in the house
 under false *pretenses*, for her host and hostess had
 warmly welcomed her as a daughter of old friends of the
 same name

Ana, Assertion, affirmation, protestation, declaratio
 (see corresponding verbs at ASSERT) *right, prerogative

Ant. Denseness or density (of mind) — **Con** Stupidity
 dullness, crassness (see corresponding adjectives at
 STUPID)

clamorous. *Vociferous, blatant, strident boisterous
 obstreperous

Ana, Importuning or importunate, begging imploring
 adjuring (see corresponding verbs at ADO) *vocal
 articulate voluble, eloquent protesting expostulating
 g (see OBJECT v)

n — **Con.** *Silent reserved uncommunal
 lipped *still noiseless, quiet

aid, horde sept
 *Secret covert, surreptitious pny
 furtive underhand underhanded stealthy backstairs

clash, n Collision *impact, impingement, shock

concussion percussion jar, jolt, brunt
 conflict strife, *discord noise, *sound incon-
 y incongruousness, discordance (see corre-
 g adjectives at INCONSONANT)
 concord, accord consonance *harmony

Alphabetize pigeonhole *assort sort
 *Order arrange systematize, methodize marshal
 *Paragraph, verse, article, plank, count

Clean, cleanly are often confused **Clean** is
 a person or thing that is actually free from
 *filth to a person (or animal) whose habit or
 *cleanly though

y — **Con.** Filthy, foul, nasty, squalid (see

lean, cleanse agree in meaning to remove
 filth from someone or something **Clean** is the
 common and literal use for the removal of soil
 or the like, as by washing sweeping and
 clearing away; as to **clean** a dress or a room

or the yard. Cleanse may be used in place of *clean* when the reference is to garments and the *I* ke that are washed in water or gasoline or from which spots or stains have been removed by gasoline ether or other solvent, as a freshly *cleansed* dress dyeing and *cleansing*. It is used preferably to *clean* when foul matter is removed as by

clearness of or as of pure water as a rill of *limpid*

Ant Soil

cleanly, and *Clean

Ang Spick-and-span *neat tidy trim snug *orderly

dainty fastidious fussy *nice

Ant Uncleanly — **Con** Slovenly unkempt sloppy

*slipshod

cleanse *Clean.

Ang *Sterilize disinfect sanitize

Ant Defile beamurch.

clear, gdi 1 Clear, transparent, translucent, lucid.

(4. 44 0710 4)

Ana *Bright luminous *liquid *pure sheer

Ant Turbid (of air days water etc) confused (of minds thoughts etc) -- **Con** Dim obscure murky dusk, dusky, gloomy (see PARK) muddy roiled roily (see TURBID) muddled bemuddled addled fuddled befuddled (see CONFUSE)

2 Clear, perspicuous, lucid are here compared as used in reference to qualities of thought or style and meaning quickly and easily understood. Clear implies freedom from obscurity, ambiguity or the danger of being misunderstood as. Many are called there a clear truth. Few are chosen there is an obscure truth.

simplicity and elegance of style as. Extreme conciseness of expression yet pure *perspicuous* and musical = one of the grand beauties of lyric poetry (Gray) We may still borrow descriptive power from Tacitus dignified *perspicuity* from Livy (Sydney Smith) Lucret especially implies clearness of order or arrangement as life [Macaulay] thought little of recasting a chapter in order to obtain a more *lucid* arrangement. (G. O. Trevelyan)

His [T. H. Huxley's] descriptions of the most complicated organic structures are astonishingly lucid (A. Huxley).

ing a clear mind a clear style [for this sense see CLEAR 2]
a clear vision of reality — *Conrad clear tones*) That is
transparent which is so very clear that objects (or
figuratively what lies beyond) can be easily seen through

```
e cohere
fix unite *join associate
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ate divorce divide sever
*estrangle alienate

car tip
ver sunder part divorcen

ach *fasten.
-3 charity grace.
consideration sympathy

the cell walls are thin and simple
diphano which is so a
texture that it is almost
translucent as a whole

And analogous words.

2 Mercifulness, leniency, indulgence, forbearance tolerance See under FORBEARING

Ana., Ant., & Con. See CLEMENCY 1

clement Merciful lenient indulgent, *forbearing tolerant.

Anna Compassionate *tender sympathetic benign benignant, kindly, *kind humane benevolent *charitable.

Ant Harsh barbarous (treatment of enemies ofteners etc) — Con *Severe stern austere *rigid rigorous, strict stringent *implacable merciless, relentless, unrelenting *grim

clergyman *Cleric ecclesiastic priest abbé

cleric Cleric, clergyman, priest, ecclesiastic, abbé, all of which designate a churchman in orders, are often used loosely and without an understanding of their distinguishing implications. Cleric is the most comprehensive though not the most common, of these terms. It may be applied to any man who has passed through the rite of tonsure or shaving of the head which symbolizes his acceptance as a candidate for orders in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches. However it is often used

recognizing holy orders, such as the Anglican Roman Catholic, and Orthodox churches. In England clergyman is often restricted in its application to a priest of the Church of England in the United States it is commonly used to designate any ordained minister. Ecclesiastic also equals priest in denotation, but in actual use it so often connotes administrative rather than distinctively priestly functions that it tends to be applied narrowly to those priests in whom governmental powers are vested such as rectors, bishops, and archbishops. Abbé comes closer to cleric than any of the others though it commonly implies ordination to the priesthood (of the Roman Catholic Church) it does not necessarily do so and has often been applied to clerics who never have been admitted to holy orders but who wear the soutane or cassock.

clever 1 *Intelligent quick witted brilliant bright smart, alert knowing

Ana *Quick, apt ready prompt *versatile all round many-sided capable competent *able *sharp, keen acute.

Ant Dull (mentally) — Con *Stupid dense crass *simple foolish fatuous, assine.

2 Clever, adroit cunning ingenious come into comparison when they mean having or showing a high degree of

resourcefulness. "I became so clever with the gloves that Ned matched me against a light weight (Shay) But Jane's mother had been too clever for him she had come to the dinner table primed to do just that thing (Jf Austin) Often, it implies native aptitude or knack "A pond in the middle of the garden into which Tranquillo, clever with water like all Mexicans, had piped a stream" (Cather) Adroit usually suggests greater shrewdness and astuteness than clever and often implies

adroitly that the learner shall never be aware of them" (Hawthorne) (Cather) — Ana —

construct a plot he was cunning in his manipulation of stage effects (T S Eliot) "Every speech in it [an great tragedy] has to be cunningly calculated" (C E Montague) Ingenious retains only a trace of its earlier implication a high degree of intellectuality. In current use it stresses inventive power or skill in discovery sometimes it implies brilliancy of mind sometimes little more than cleverness. *Powerful and ingenious minds may by a course of refined and metaphysical reasoning explain away the constitution of our country" (Ch. Just Marshall) A gigantic tent ingeniously constructed without poles or ropes (Hardy) Ana *Dexterous, deft feat, handy nimble *agile *proficient skillful skilled adept expert

Con Inept, maladroit *awkward clumsy gauche *slow inept d d story

ism *commonplace bromide
*Following public and anecdotal
me are no longer synonyms in the
best current usage Climate applies to the normal or

a region, especially for one having a definitely marked climate or for one characterized by a markedly prevalent type of weather, as, "cold northern climes (Pope) "In climes beyond the solar road (Gray)
climax, * Culmination peak, apex, acme zenith
apogee *summit pinnacle meridian
climb * Ascend mount scale.

Ant Descend

clime *Climate.

Ana Region zone (see AREA)

cling Cleave *stick, adhere cohere

Ana Depend *rely trust count bank reckon attach.

affix, *fasten *hang dangle suspend

Con Desert forsake *abandon *relinquish leave

reaga yield

clinkers Cinders, *ashes ash embers

clique *Set circle coterie

*irreconcilable faction bloc, ring junto combine *combine

*Mask *d gauge d semblé

Ana Conceal *hide screen

Ant Uncloak — Con *Reveal d close d covert betray

clodhopper Bumpkin *boor lout clown, churl

clog, * Fetter hog tie shackle manacle, *hamper

trammel.

Ana Impede obstruct *hinder block balk balk

*frustrate check, curb snaffle (see RESTRAIN)

Ant Expedite to facilitate — Con *Free Liberate

release force d foster d advance promote

correct

al times

for mem-

apply to

steals

h group

of an abbey

2 Arcade, *passage, passageway, ambulatory, gallery, corridor aisle hall, hallway.

close, *adj* 1 Also *adv* Close, near, nigh, near by (or near-by) come into comparison both as adjectives and as adverbs when they mean not far, as in place time or relationship from the point, relation etc. that is indicated or understood Close (as here compared see also close, *adv*, 2) commonly implies so slight a difference that the two things (sometimes persons) under consideration may be said literally or figuratively to be almost in contact if the difference is in distance, or almost coinci-

Near may be used in place of close (as near houses events that come near to each other, near relatives) but

the immediate family, or the like, as come near where I can see you, a near concern of all of us the nearer the church, the farther from God (Old Proverb) Near also is often applied to things copied imitated translated or the like, that bear some resemblances to the original the term may or may not be used in depreciation, as near beer, a near translation, near silk, near leather upholstery Right is now dialectal or archaic or poetic in

Ant. Remote or remotely — Con. *Distant removed far, faraway, far-off

2 Close, dense, compact, thick come into comparison

term applies to something that is made up of a number

Dense applies to an aggregate, or to a mass in which the arrangement of parts or particles is exceedingly close, or to matter of any kind in which the constituent particles are very closely set together, as dense clouds, a dense forest, a densely populated district, a dense star, a dense flower spike, dense air. In its figurative use, the term

neat or effective arrangement, as, 'With much less compass of muscle than his foe that which he had was more seasoned, firm and compact' (Lytton). 'Small compact homogeneous communities such as the Greek city state or Elizabethan England' (Day Lewis) Thick (as here compared see THICK) usually applies to that which is

TRACT 9) concentrated compacted (see COMPACT, 9)

Ant. Open — Con. Scattered dispersed (see SCATTER) expanded (see EXPAND)

3 Close lipped close-mouthed tight lipped secretive,

lished usage shows a preference for one rather than the other Close is the more general of these two terms usually implying both the act of stopping an opening and the result produced by such an act but stressing exclusion of those who would enter or pass through Shut

securely, hence, in very precise use, to close a door or gate is merely to draw it into a position which bars

words except near by imply a degree of parsimony Close

now rarely used in this sense except in dialectal language
Ans. Adjoining *adjacent contiguous abutting *related kindred

Ans. analogous words Ant. antonyms. Con. contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

entrance or egress until it is again opened to *shut* a door or gate is to push or pull it into the position where it is closed. But one *closes* (not *shuts*) an opening or a gap or one *closes* (not *shuts*) a park or a church to the public because in neither case is the use of a door gate or other means of exclusion clearly or definitely implied. On the other hand in idiomatic use *shut* especially when followed by *up* or *out* against the like carries a stronger and often a more direct and emphatic suggestion than *close* of the interposition of a barrier or obstacle (often an immaterial one) that effectually prevents ingress or

Ant & Con See those at *CLOSE* *adj* 3

close mouthed Close close lipped tight lipped reticent reserved uncommunicative *silent taciturn secretive

Ant & Con See those at *CLOSE* *adj* 3

clothe *Clothe*, attire tire dress, apparel array robe vest, invest *Clothe* the least specific of these terms means to cover or sometimes to provide that which will cover (one's body or that which is bare) with or as with garments as to *clothe* oneself to *clothe* the child warm to *clothe* one's thoughts in words. The other words convey the same meaning but each one adds to it distinctive implications and connotations. *Attire* and its archaic form *tire* suggest more careful process than *clothe* with the result that the words savor of formality and therefore are avoided except when the context requires that note.

He said it was for the honour of the Service that he *attired* himself so elaborately but those who knew him best said that it was just personal vanity (*Asplene*). *Tire* is found chiefly in historical novels and in reference to ladies of high degree. *Dress* is far less formal than *attire* and much clearer in its connotations than *clothe*. It often suggests care in the choice and arrangement of clothes and sometimes especially in dress up preening and prinking as to *dress* the children for school or for party every afternoon she *dresses up* and goes out *dressed up* in one's Sunday clothes to *dress up* as Cleopatra. *Dress* especially in its intransitive or reflexive

Ant Open

2 Close end, conclude, finish, complete, terminate come into comparison as transitive verbs meaning to bring

finality it frequently has implicit reference to a progress or development which is thought of as having been carried through as The harvest is past the summer is ended and we are not saved (*Jeremiah vi 20*) All's Well that Ends Well (*Shak*) to end one's life to end one's labors upon a book. *Conclude* is a more formal term and applies particularly to transactions proceedings or writings that have a formal or special close as

suitable clothes for the particular occasion) The idea of decking or adorning is frequently associated with the word especially in its extended senses as to *dress* the hair with flowers to *dress* the table for dinner 'Ye shall thy grave with rising flows be *dressed*' (*Pope*) Apparel and array are now chiefly literary words when there is the intent to connote splendor elegance or gorgeousness in that with which a person or thing is clothed And she had a garment of divers colours upon her for with such robes were the king's daughters *apparelled* (*2 Samuel xii 18*) A time when meadow grove and stream To me did seem *Apparelled* in celestial light (*Wordsworth*) Consider the lilies of the field how they grow they toil not neither do they spin And yet I say unto you That even Solomon in all his glory was not *arrayed* like one of these (*Matthew vi 28 29*) I rode with him to court And there the Dukes *arrayed* me like the sun (*Tennyson*) Robe vest invest imply a formal clothing with the garments belonging to one's office profession rank or the like Robe suggests the enveloping apparel worn by a king queen or noble on state occasions by a judge or a professor when the conventions of his office demand it by a bishop or other high ecclesiastic when formally but not liturgically attired Vest once used in place of robe is now rare except in a specific sense to clothe in liturgical vestments such as the alb chasuble and the like The altar and the vested priest (*Milton*) Invest especially in historical and in liturgical use implies clothing (a king a bishop etc.) with the robes and other insignia of his dignity for the first time as a part of the ceremony of a consecration installation or the like as to invest a king with his robes us rilly connotes envelopment (as Now a n the

He had never seen the instrument that was to terminate his life (*Dickens*) hostilities terminate at sundown *Ana* *Stop cease quit desert

Con *Begin commence start inaugurate initiate closefisted *Silly close tight tightfisted niggardly parsimonious penurious miserly curmudgeonly chattering penny pinching

Ana *Ant & Con* See those at *CLOSE* *adj* 5 close lipped Close close mouthed uncommunicative taciturn reserved reticent secretive *silent tight lipped

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

long night of her deep hair — *Tennyson*) vest suggests the addition of something that enhances (as It was my

heart on proud array (*Shak*) The wasteful moth here spoiled my best array The cause was this I wore it

*other dress attire tire apparel raiment

*strike smite, slug punch box cuff slap

*umel thrash baste belabor

*or clodhopper lout bumpkin churl
in natural (see FOOT)

*antic buffoon zany merry-andrew
lequin comedian comic stooge

clownish loutish boorish churlish See under POOR

Ans *Awkward clumsy gauche *rude rough raw green.

Ant Urbane — Con *Suave bland smooth polite
ate ate surfeit pall glut gorge surcharge
— Con Stimulate provoke excite *provoke
ty *association order

*Awkward gauche maladroit inept

*rude rough green callow loutish clownish
boorish (see under POOR) *stiff wooden tense rigid

Ant Dexterous, adroit facile — Con Dilettante (see
DEXTEROUS) graceful dignified elegant (see corresponding nouns at ELEGANCE) *elastic, resilient

flexible supple springy *easy effortless smooth

clutch *Gasp grab *take seize snatch

Ans. Capture *catch nab cop hold *have possess own.

clutter *Confusion disorder darray jumble
chaos in a d dle p e snarl

*Assistant helper adjutant aide aide

Merge fuse blend mingle commingle *mix

*compact consolidate concentrate unify *condense compress cohere adhere *stick
g ma's (see HEAR)

integrate crumble decompose (see DECAV)

part divide dissolve deliquesce (see
dissipate disperse (see SCATTER))

Fusion confederacy confederate confederate
league.

Ans vulgar gross obscene ribald come into

literary term that is nearly as comprehensive as *clothes*
for it includes everything that is worn for decency

the appropriate word as fine raiment the coarse
raiment of a penitent pilgrim But what went ye out for
to see? A man clothed in soft raiment? behold they that
wear soft clothing are in kings houses (*Matthew xi 8*)

Ans. The appropriate word as fine raiment the coarse
raiment of a penitent pilgrim But what went ye out for
to see? A man clothed in soft raiment? behold they that
wear soft clothing are in kings houses (*Matthew xi 8*)

family were as coarse as the king was delicate in manners (*H Adams*) Vulgar as here compared (see
COMMON 3) is except perhaps with respect to language

a strong

good tax

cat on o

coarse er

means (*L. B. Browning*) Array is rarely found
of poetry or rhetorical prose as a close synonym
To the latter term it adds suggestions of *stiller*
foreconscious in appearance as. Set not i

Ans analogous words. Ant antonyms

quality or a bestiality unworthy of man, as the *grasser* | *Con* *Scatter disperse
 for arena circus lists court field induce

ir
 itive certain *sure
 nt assured sanguine pompous preten
 ity *decided decisive

at his gross earthly egoism and vanity (JERUSALEM)
 Ant Dubious doubtful — *Con* Modest diffident (see
 shy)

Obscene stresses more strongly the idea of loathsome
 indecency or nastiness as an *obscene* allusion The jest
 unclean of link boys vile and watermen *obscene* (Pope)

The rabble of Comus reeling in *obscene* dances
 nouns at *CONCERT* arrogant overbearing supercilious
 dashing dapper spruce

COBITE

Variants of CENOBITE.

(M Austin)
 Ana Rough crude *rude raw green callow *rank
 rampant boorish loutish clownish (see under *BOOR*)
 Ant Fine refined — *Con* Delicate dainty exquisite
 *choice cultivated cultured (see corresponding nouns
 at *CULTURE*) *gentle genteel

coast, n *Shore ripa strand beach bank foreshore
 littoral

coast, v Toboggan *slide glide slip sh d glide
 slither

c

earlier use it implied coddling fondling caressing
 flattery and the like (as in a *coaxing* voice suited to a
 nurse soothing a baby — *Burns*) but in current English
 it more often suggests artful pleading or teasing in an
 attempt to gain one's ends Little by little he *coaxed*
 some of the men whom the measure concerned most

coerce co v *coerce constrain oblige
 Ana *Intimidate bulldoze bully browbeat cow
 *threaten menace drive impel (see *MOVE*) terron
 (see *FEAR*)

Con *Induce persuade prevail on or upon *coax
 cajole wheedle blandish *lure entice tempt seduce
 inveigle

coercion Compuls on *force violence duress *con*
 straint restraint

Ana *Power might puissance strength intimidation
 bulldozing bullying browbeating (see corresponding
 t *INTIMIDATE*) threatening or threat menacing
 ace (see corresponding verbs at *THREATEN*)

Synchronous concurrent simultaneous coin
 concomitant *contemporary contemporaneous

cogent Convincing telling *valid sound

Ana Forceful forcible potent *powerful puissant
 compelling constraining (see *FORCE* v) inducing *per*
 suading or persuasive (see corresponding verbs at
INDUCE) proving demonstrating (see *PROVE*) *effective
 effectual

deliberate reason speculate
 meditate muse *consider

contemperate study *task
 e envision

kindred affiliated
 t *similar common generic

diverse *different divergent

v *kinship affinity agnation

*Aware conscious sensible

i informed acquainted ap

*Insensible insensitive im

proring overlooking *forgetful
 oblivious unmindful *forget

leave cling
 e blend (see *MIX*) *connect

attach affix *join combine

(Dickens)
 Ana *Induce persuade prevail on or upon tease
 pester (see *WORRY*) inveigle entice tempt *lure

Ant Bully — *Con* Bulldoze browbeat *intimidate
 cow *threaten menace compel coerce oblige *force
 constrain

cock, n Stack shock pile heap mass bank See under
 HEAP v

c

Con *Detach disengage disentangle untangle d
 embarrass (see *EXTRICATE*)

coherence Coherence (or coherency) cohesion agree in
 meaning the quality or character of a whole all of whose
 parts cohere or stick together Coherence (or the less
 frequent coherency) usually implies a unity of immaterial
 or intangible things such as the points of an argument
 the details of a picture the incidents characters, and
 the like

aesthetic relationship as through their clear sequence or their harmony with each other, it therefore commonly connotes an integrity which makes the whole and the relationship of its parts clear and manifest. To treat the subject with the clearness and coherence of which it is susceptible. (Wordsworth) Is there or is there not a

"while sea-born gales their *gelid* wings expand" (Goldsmith) *icy*, when used to indicate a kind of coldness implies frigidity so great as to be painful and cutting, it is applicable chiefly to winds, storms and the like, as, an *icy* rant, an *icy* northeast wind. *Glacial* is now rare in

a physical substance such as cement, mortar, glue or the

tures

When applied to persons their temperaments their acts and words and their responses to stimuli, these words are also marked by differences in implications

work they know not why, which never halt. (Massfield) Cohesion may also be used of either material or immaterial things when the emphasis is on the process by which things cohere rather than on the resulting unity, as a state composed of discordant races incapable of cohesion

Ana *Unity, integrity, solidity, union, clearness, perspicuousness, lucidity (see corresponding adjectives at CLEAR)

Ant Incoherence.

cohesion, *Coherence

Ana Unification, consolidation, concentration, compacting (see corresponding verbs at COMPACT) coalescence

therefore absence of excitement or agitation. It may

corresponding verbs at DECA) dissolution, deliquesce (see corresponding verbs at LIQUEF)

coin, a Coinage, currency, specie, tender, cash, *money, coinage, Coin, currency, cash, specie, legal tender, *money

coincide, Concur, *agree

Ana Accord, correspond, jibe, harmonize, tally (see AGREE) *match, equal

icy, glacial, Arctic agree in meaning having a temperature (stresses the power to benumb (as a *gelid* fear) icy, the

pure contrast

*Subordinate, secondary, dependent.

collect *Gather assemble congregate

Ana Mass *heap pile *accumulate amass hoard consolidate concentrate *compact

Ant Disperse distribute — **Con** *Scatter dissipate dispel dispend divide deal dole (see **DISTRIBUTE**) *separate part sever sunder *assort sort

collected, **Composed** *cool unruffled imperturbable nonchalant

Ana *Calm placid tranquil serene quiet *still assured *confident sure sanguine *complacent amug self-satisfied

Ant Distracted distraught — **Con** Agitated perturbed upset disturbed flustered flurried (see **DISCOMFORT**)

collection Assemblage assembly gathering congregation See under **GATHER** v

Ana Heap pile mass stack (see under **HEAP** v) accumulation hoarding or hoard (see corresponding verbs at **ACCUMULATE**)

collectivist Collectivist, socialist, communist, Bolshevik, nihilist, anarchist come into comparison as names applied to persons who oppose the system of capitalist control of industry. The collectivist advocates common ownership of the means of production distribution and exchange. The term socialist has been variously used. As often used it is indistinguishable from *collectivist*. Broadly the socialist advocates a less unequal distribution of income to be attained through governmental ownership or some measure of governmental control of the means of production. The *state socialist*, for instance would utilize existing forms of government to equalize income and opportunity.

insurance and public utilities socialist believes abolished and that this can be accomplished only through the attainment of political power by the proletarian Communist in the usual sense of the word denotes an extreme Marxian socialist who would abolish by force private property as well as profit. Bolshevik,

for its own sake independent of any constructive program or possibility. It is because nothing as it exists

anarchism stands for a society made orderly by good manners rather than by law in which each person produces according to his powers and receives according to his needs. At worst it stands for a terrorist resistance to all present government and social order.

college Institute lyceum gymnasium *academy seminary

collision *Impact impingement clash shock concussion percussion jar jolt brunt.

Ana Striking hitting (see **STRIKE** v) wrecking or wreck, ruining or ruin, dilapidation (see corresponding verbs at **WRECK**) demolition destruction (see corresponding verbs at **DESTROY**)

collocation *Phrase locution, expression, idiom.

collude Conspire *connive

Ana Plot scheme (see under **FLAY** v) concur coincide *agree co-operate concur *unite combine.

collusion Conspiracy connivance See under **CONVICT**

Ana *Agreement accord understanding intrigue, conspiracy *plot machination

colonnade Colonnade, arcade, arcature, portico

opening between each pair of columns is square-topped. *Colonnade* is usually applied not only to the columns but

supporting columns and piers together with the other members that complete the structure as an architectural feature. An arcade may be either inside or outside of a building; it may be a purely decorative feature or a

arcade may take the place of an outer wall as of a gallery or cloister. Strictly *arcade* is used of types of architecture in which the arch is an essential feature such as the late Romanesque and the Gothic. *Portico* and *peristyle* are used in reference to architectural features employing the colonnade. When the colonnade extends across (or

*Possession dependency dominion protect mandate territory

greenness of snow as whiteness or of ebony as blackness or to the optical sensation which one experiences when

with white black or gray as. Walden is blue at one time and green at another. Lying between the earth and the heavens it partakes of the color of both. (*Thoreau*) Color is also specifically applicable to the attribute of things seen as red yellow blue orange green purple or the like (sometimes called *chromatic colors*) as distinct from the attribute of things seen as black white or gray (sometimes called *achromatic colors*) as to give a white house touches of color by painting the window shades and shutters green. In the sense of color especially when there is no reference to concrete things the scientist often prefers *chroma*. Hue

correspondence to the grays as they move from one that is from black which has zero brilliance to high that is

to white which has the greatest brilliancy (2) *hue* or its susceptibility of being classed as red yellow blue or the

of gray The dark ultramarine of the west turns a *shade* paler (J C Van Dyke) Tint (etymologically a dyeing or dipping in color) is also used as meaning a gradation of color in respect to brilliancy but it always suggests hue, and is commonly used in reference to light colors

contrast to *shade* especially when the latter word connotes comparative darkness or dullness (or low brilliancy) as the flags by the shore were turning brown a *tint* of yellow was creeping up the rushes (Jeffers) colors as pure and delicate as the *tints* of early morning (Calkins) The sprays of bloom which adorn it [a tree] are merely another *shade* of the red earth walls and its fibrous trunk is full of gold and lavender *tints* (Callier) Tinge implies more of interfusion or stain than *tint* as Autumn bold With universal tinge of sober gold (Keats) The water imparts to the body of one bathing in it a yellowish *tinge* (Thoreau)

Nearly all of these terms carry extended meanings derived from or related to the senses previously consid-

to be worn threadbare by use and yet communicate a rich *colour* to them —A C Benson) Hue is less often used figuratively than *color* it usually suggests a char-

(H Smith) Tint applies to a character that is not dominant but imparted as if by contact or influence as Our labors and joys have a *tint* all their (Byron) Shade and tinge are used figuratively in the sense of trace touch tinge (for this sense see TOUCH) as, a *shade* less cordial than usual a *tinge* of sadness, or of regret.

2 Usually in plural colors *flag ensign, standard, banner, streamer, pennant, pennon, jack.

colorable or colourable. *Plausible, credible, believable, specious.

Ana Convincing telling cogent sound *val d colorless Colorless uncolored, achromatic without color in exact use however they are changeable. Colorless is applied to that transparent (as water in a colorless liquid) which is bleached, blanched or pallid (as, color)

Ana analogous words Ant antonyms

colorless cheeks and lips) Uncolored is applied to that which is left in its natural state or is not dyed or stained (as uncolored pongee) or to objects which have not been touched or touched up with color (as an uncolored photograph uncolored cheeks and lips) Achromatic is applied to that which is free from any of the hues in the spectrum or from any hues formed by combinations of these or which gives images which are free from extraneous colors produced by refraction as an achromatic color an achromatic telescope Thus, a color (in its inclusive sense) may be chromatic or achromatic if the former it has a hue if the latter it has not and is therefore white black or a pure gray

Ana *Pale pallid ashen wan whitened blanched bleached decolorized (see WHITEN)

Ant Colorful

colossal Gigantic giant, gigantic mammoth elephantine titanic immense huge *enormous vast herculean Cyclopean Antean Gargantuan Brobdignagian

Ana Monumental stupendous tremendous prodigious

*Pillar plaster

Torpid stuporous sluggish *lethargic.

Ana languid languorous listless languishing phlegmatic *impassive *insensible anesthetic impassible inert passive supine (see INACTIVE)

Ant Awake

combat, v *Oppose resist withstand antagonize

Ana Cope fight *contend battle war *attack assault assault bombard storm.

Ant Champ on defend — Con Protect shield guard (see DEFEND) *support uphold advocate *maintain justify vindicate

combat, n Conflict fight *contest affray fray

Ana *Battle engagement action push *encounter skirmish brush controversy dispute *argument contention strife conflict *d scord

Ana roller beachcomber roller billow undulate

Combination combine party, bloc,

cabal junta agree in denoting a union

either of individuals or of organized interests for mutual support in obtaining common political or private ends Combination is the most comprehensive of these terms being applicable to any such union whether a trust an alliance or simply an association for the purpose of

urging demands or resisting claims as, a combination of coal consumers against an increase in prices a combination of railroads maintain existing rates Combine is a colloquialism especially in the United States, for combination as the coal combine A party is a number of persons united in support of some opinion, cause or principle it usually implies a majority body in opposition especially when used in reference to a political organization built up to continue the action and policies of government through election of its candidates to office as in the United States there are usually only two strong parties the Labor party in England He who draws his

a combination of persons or groups who otherwise differ

who have a common end as the agricultural farm bloc formed in the Congress of the United States in 1921 by members from the agricultural states wishing to secure legislation helpful to their constituents Faction (cf *factious* at INSUBORDINATE) frequently suggests a smaller body than *party* and commonly implies selfish ends and the use of unscrupulous or turbulent means

So several factions from the first ferment Work up to foam and threaten the government (Dryden) The Whigs and Tories in Rome Athens and Jerusalem never forgot national points with more zeal to attend to private faction than we have lately (Walpole) Ring is applicable to an exclusve (often more or less secret) combination for a selfish and often corrupt purpose such as the control of the market of political patronage and the

a goal or a climax to a progress or development, as the family comes from peasant stock the family arrived socially when the grandfather of the present baron was elevated to the peerage In such cases *come* and *arrive* are not interchangeable for the former is loosely synonymous with *issue emanate originate arise* and the like and the latter with *succeed triumph* or when followed by *at* with *acquire* and the like

Arise *Approach near *rise arise* *spring proceed emanate issue stem

Ant Go — *Con* Leave depart quit withdraw retire (see *GO*)

comedian (fem comedienne) Comic *fool jester clown stodge buffoon zany merry andrew pantaloon harlequin antic

Federalism the Cuban *junto* of 1898

Ana *Monopoly corner pool cartel syndicate trust combine, v 1 Unite associate link *join connect relate

Ana *Mix mingle commingle blend fuse amalgamate consolidate unify (see *COMPACT* v)

Ant Separate — *Con* Part divide sever sunder divorce (see *SEPARATE*) *detach disengage

2 *Unite co-operate concur conjoin

Ana Concoct merge (see *MIX*) conspire collude *connive coincide *agree concur

combine, n *Combination party bloc, faction sing cabal *junto*

Ana See those at *CONVINATION*

COME Come, arrive are comparable because both basically mean to get to one point from another more or less distant in space time relation development or the like *Come to* and *arrive at* are synonyms of *reach* and with exceptions of its synonyms (see *REACH*) as to *come to* (or *arrive at*) the end of a journey to *come to* (or *arrive at*) a decision what are we coming to (or arriving at)? *Come* is Anglo-Saxon in its origin is one of the elementary intransitive verbs of motion always implying movement toward and may be used wherever such movement whether actual or apparent whether physical or spiritual is implied *Arrive* on the other hand is derived from Old French and in modern use is very much affected by its earliest sense to come to shore that is to land or disembark *Come* therefore may be

comforts her sobbing child 'But there was about him a certain reserve and she dared not comfort him not even speak softly to him (D H Lawrence) Console the more formal term emphasizes rather the alleviation of grief or the mitigation of the sense of loss than the communication of pleasure it frequently implies some definite source of relief as the presence of a friend *consolated him to console oneself* by philosophy reflect on

If you really want to console me teach me rather to

assuage mitigate alleviate relieve

RENEW

Ant Afflict bother — *Con* *Distress trouble torment torture try (see *AFFLICT*) vex *annoy irritate

Comfort, n Ease *rest repose relaxation leisure

Ana Contentedness or content satisfaction (see corresponding adjectives under *SATISFY* v) enjoyment joy fruition *pleasure relief assuagement alleviation (see

*corresponding verbs at *RELIEVE*)

Ant Discomfort — *Con* *Distress suffering misery

uncomfortable Comfortable cozy (or cosy) snug easy

restful, reposeful come into comparison when they mean enjoying or providing conditions or circumstances at which

to things that move or progress without an agent or agency as because of some law of nature or in obedience

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ing adjectives at CIVIL) graciousness cordiality
geniality sociableness affability (see corresponding
adjectives at GRACIOUS) suavity urbanity (see corre-
sponding adjectives at SLAVE) *intercourse commerce,
dealings.

Ant Dissension antagonism. — Con Rancor ani-
mosity animus antipathy *enmity hostility conflict

considered see also HEAT suggests the state of the

are spacious or with a quiet restricted but pleasant
way of life as distinguished from one where there is little
time for one's own interests or where one is driven by
ambitions or restlessness often specifically the term
suggests protection from the elements and warmth and
dryness as contributions to one's comfort as. There is

Command order, bid, enjoin direct,
*, as here compared mean to issue orders
give get or do something Command and

one is apt to resent being ordered except by those who
have a right to command But order is used of a physician
with no such connotation as the doctor ordered outdoor
exercise Did in this sense is somewhat archaic or literary

but they all connote expectation of obedience Enjoin
adds to the idea of authority the implication of pressing

reposeful usually suggest a state of mind of one who is
comfortable cozy or easy as well as relaxed or a char-

admit no callers during a conference to instruct an as-
sistant to gather certain information St Peter
enjoins us to be ready always to give an answer to every
man that asks us a reason for the faith that is in us
(Lewes) Why otherwise does the Constitution of the
United States direct the judges to take an oath to
support it? (Ch Just Marshall) Marvin [the archi-
tect] was instructed to secure a Saint Joseph for the
garden (M Austria) Charge, a more or less bookish

grateful welcome agreeable gratifying (see PLEASANT)

Ant Uncomfortable miserable — Con Wretched

Ana Diverting amusing entertaining (see AMUSE)
*witty humorous facetious grotesque antic *fan-
tastic.

Ant Tragic. — Con *Serious solemn grave sober
pathetic touching poignant *moving affecting
comic, a Comedian *fool jester clown buffoon

mands of a general) or complete control of a situation
(as at the command of the intruder he held up his
hands) The term usually connotes either peremptoriness
or imperativeness as at the command of his father
he returned to the house every request of hers he inter-
preted as a command. Order is not always clearly distin-
guishable from command is, however, the preferred
word for directions to subordinates that are instructions
as well as commands in such use it commonly implies ex-
plcitness in detail as, the troops were awaiting orders
from headquarters in response to the principal's order
the pup is maintained hence while passing through the

corresponding verbs at BECKON

Ant Pathetic — Con *Melancholy doleful lugubri-
ous dolorous *moving poignant touching affecting
comity, a *Courtesy amicus attention gallantry
Ana Civility politeness courteousness (see correspond

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

corridors Injunction carries a weaker implication of imperativeness than the preceding words except in legal use where it is applied to a court order commanding a person to do or more often to refrain from doing something on the penalty of being adjudged guilty of contempt of court

with injunctions from Mrs Hawthorne not to be late for dinner (*Arch Marshall*) Bidding usually implies the status of master or parent in the person who issues the

implications as to do his master's high behest (*Scott*) not to disobey her lord's behest (*Tennyson*) **Mandate** (see also MANDATE 2) carries the strongest implication

inferior one or from a Roman emperor to the commander of his military forces In current use it is often applied

military command and no mandate from Senate or people (*Buchan*) Poe's doctrine of brevity as a mandate laid upon poetry by the inflexible nature of things (*Lowes*) **Mandate** also specifically applies to any order or commission granted by the League of Nations to one of its member nations to establish a responsible government over a colony or territory that belonged to Germany before the Treaty of Versailles **Dictate** etymologically denotes a command given orally but it is now rarely used literally He received his suggestions and bowed to his dictates (*Meredith*) In commonest use it denotes a command or authoritative judgment figuratively uttered by an inner voice such as that of the conscience or formulated in a principle or law The government which has a right to do an act and has imposed on it the duty of performing that act must according to the dictates of reason be allowed to select the means (*Ch Just Marshall*) A suspicion that the Moral Law speaks in equivocal tones to those who listen most scrupulously for its dictates (*L P Smith*) **Ans** Direction instruction charging or charge (see corresponding verbs at COMMAND) precept ordinance *law statute canon rule

2 Control authority *power jurisdiction sway dominion

Ans Ascendancy *supremacy sovereignty (see FREE adj)

commander Captain master *chief of ch estain head leader

comme il faut Proper seemly *decorous decent nice demure

Ans Conventional formal ceremonious *ceremonial fitting appropriate meet *fit

Con Unseemly improper *indecorous indecent unbecoming indelicate

1 Trade *business industry traffic

Con Finish complete conclude terminate end *close commend Commend, recommend, applaud, compliment come into comparison when they mean to voice or otherwise be manifest to others one's warm approval **Commend** usually implies judicious or restrained praise but it suggests as its motive a desire to call attention to the merits of a person or a thing as the police commissioners publicly commended the officers who made the arrest

His wife seriously commended Mr Collins for having spoken so sensibly (*Austen*) *It is always dangerous and impertinent to commend a poem for anything but its poetry (*Day Lewis*) **Recommend** adds to commend the implication of offering that which is praised for acceptance use or employment by another, as the physician recommended the treatment of bruises with alternating cold and hot applications his present employers highly recommended him to his prospective employers **Applaud** implies an enthusiastic expression of approval It commonly but not necessarily suggests approval by a large number of persons or by the public as the president was applauded for his closing of all banks in the crisis of March 1933 Everybody applauded the mayor's proposed entertainment especially when it became known that he meant to pay for it all himself (*Hardy*) **Compliment** stresses either courtesy in the commendation or sometimes flattery in the manner or words of praise as the visitors to the convention complimented the town people on the arrangements made for their comfort

Marvellous cognac this madame! It was the first time it had ever been so complimented and Madame Defarge knew enough of its antecedents to know better" (*Dickens*)

Ans *Praise laud extol eulogize acclaim **Ans** Censure admonish — **Con** *Criticize reprehend reprobate blame *reprove reproach rebuke reprimand chide

commensurable Commensurate proportionable proportionate *proportional

Ans Equivalent equal identical tantamount (see SAME) *reciprocal correspondent

Ans Incommensurable

commensurate Commensurable proportionate *proportional proportionable

Ans Adequate *sufficient enough corresponding or correspondent according or accordant squaring conforming (see corresponding verbs at AGREE) balancing counterbalancing compensating offsetting (see COMPENSATE)

Ans Incommensurate

comment, v Commentary *remark observation note obiter dictum descant

Ans Interpreting or interpretation elucidation explication expounding or exposition explaining or explanation (see corresponding verbs at EXPLAIN) annotation gloss (see under ANNOTATE)

comment, v Commentate *remark animadvert

Ans Interpret elucidate expound *explain construe explicate *annotate gloss *criticize illustrate

*exemplify

commentary Comment *remark observation note obiter dictum descant

Ans See those at COMMENT

commentate, v Comment *remark animadvert

Ans See those at COMMENT

commentator See under commentate at REMARK

commerce 1 Trade *business industry traffic

2 Traffic *business industry industry communication, correspond-

commercial, *adj* Commercial, mercantile come into

sometimes even, with their production or with business

attaché is in the United States an officer of the Department of Commerce attached by the Department of State to an embassy or legation in a country where trade is important, a *commercial* traveler (the regular British term, and the once-common American term, now often replaced by 'traveling salesman') is a person employed

law The term, however, often suggests actual buying and selling (the occupation of a merchant) rather than commerce in general and is therefore thus a *commercial* engaged in foreign

used in an extended sense, it commonly implies an opposition

owned or the navy
commingle. Mingle blend *mix merge coalesce fuse amalgamate

Ans Combine unite associate (see join) *integrate
commiseration Compassion *pity condolence sympathy, ruth, empathy bowels

Ans Commiseration

*next term, it may express merely the delivering into another's charge (as, to the agent of an estate to an agent) or it

Ans analogous words. *Ant* antonym

re Bishop and that he was being *relegated* of moderately satisfactory young par-

*shift remove *move assign *allot

Capacious *spacious ample

*large, big great *broad, wide

deep

joined or joint united connected associated (see corresponding verbs at join) merged blended, amalgamated (see mix)

Ant Individual

2 Mutual, *reciprocal

Ans & *Ant*. See those at common, 1

3 Common, ordinary, familiar, popular, vulgar come into comparison when they mean being ill kind or having the character of that which is generally or usually seen known used, thought or the like Common, as here compared implies the lack of distinguishing conspicuous or exceptional qualities positively, it suggests usualness everyday character or quality or frequency

family and home of school and church of mountain and sea (C. F. Eliot) Often the term also connotes inferiority coarseness Lack of breeding or low station, as the common herd of common clay he is hopelessly common Ordinary expresses more definitely accordance with the regular order or run of things, as "the ordinary intercourse of man with man" (J. H. Newman); "It's not like ordinary photographs There's something special about it" (Russett)

(cf *common* looking) person, his ability is no more than ordinary. Familiar stresses the fact of being generally known and easily recognized because of its frequency of occurrence or one's constant association with it rather than because of its lack of distinguishing qualities as 'the tyranny of familiar surroundings over the imagination' (B. Russell). To remind you of what is so familiar as to be frequently forgotten (Frankfurter). The doctrine of Einstein which sweeps away axioms = familiar

corresponding adjectives at *TRISTITUD* triteness threadbareness (see corresponding adjectives at *TRITE*)

common sense See *SENSE* 2

commune, v *Confer consult advise parley treat negotiate

Ana Converse talk *speak *discuss debate argue
commune, n Communion *intercourse commerce
traffic converse dealings communication conversation
correspondence

it COMMUNION 1

*Infectious contagious catching

(H. Ellis) this mode of interpreting Scripture is fatal to the vulgar notion of its verbal inspiration (Arnold)

a popular instead of an accurate and legal conception of what the word monopolize in the statute means (Justice Holmes) We were reluctant to expose those silent and beautiful places to vulgar curiosity (Cather)

Ana Prevalent *prevailing file current *usual customary *plentiful abundant ample

Ant Uncommon exceptional — *Con* Rare *infrequent occasional singular unique peculiar odd *strange

commonplace, n Commonplace, platitude, truism, bromide, cliché agree in meaning an idea or expression lacking in originality or freshness. A commonplace is a stock idea or expression which is frequently little more

communicate stressing the result: *impart* rather the process of the transfer. To communicate (the more general term) is to make common to both parties or objects involved the knowledge or quality conveyed to impart is to share with another what is regarded as primarily one's own as the sky communicated its color to the sea his courage communicated itself to his men the smile

capable of imparting (J. G. Holland)

Ana Acquaint apprise *inform advise notify tell disclose *reveal divulge discover convey *transfer
Con Conceal *hide *suppress repress withhold hold back reserve (see *KEEP*)

communication *Intercourse commerce traffic dealings conversation converse correspondence communion commune

Ana Exchanging or exchange interchanging or interchange (see corresponding verbs at *EXCHANGE*) conversing talking (see *SPEAK*) *news tidings advice intelligence

communion 1 Commune *intercourse commerce traffic converse dealings communication conversation correspondence

Ana Empathy sympathy (see *FEEL* n) mysticism (see under *ASCETIC*) contemplation (see corresponding verb at *CONSIDER*) *ecstasy rapture transport

2 *Religion denomination faith church creed sect cult persuasion

Bolshevist socialist *collectivist nihilist

Dense *close thick

essed condensed contracted (see *CON*)
incorporated consolidated compacted (see
solid *firm hard *tight
slack diffuse prolix verbose *wordy
*thin.

Compact, consolidate unity, concentrate
ing to bring or gather together the parts

particles elements or units of a thing so as to form a close mass or an integral whole. Compact stresses the process more than the effect. It usually suggests a packing or pressing together of many things so as to form a closely arranged mass or a dense substance and may be used in reference both to material and immaterial things. Sometimes it carries so strong an implication of solid

Cliché applies to any expression which when new was fresh and full of meaning but which by constant iteration

exceedingly close union of previously distinct but usually homogeneous or complementary things. The term may take as its object a whole such as a nation, a people, or an empire, or such as a substance or material, and may imply a process which promotes the binding together of the parts, elements, individuals, and the like, so that solidarity or solidity is achieved, as, war tends to consolidate a people. They believed that the Church was the only force which could consolidate the nation and check fissiparous tendencies. (*Inge*) rolling and cooling consolidated the newly laid asphalt into a firm smooth pavement. But consolidate can also take as its objects

the term does not, however, carry as strong an implication of solidarity as does consolidate, but, on the other hand, it places stress on the integration of parts so that each does its appointed work or serves its own purpose to the benefit not only of itself but of the whole, thus, a

is expected to concentrate one's efforts on a single piece of work. The science of that age was all divination clairvoyance, seeking in an instant of vision to concentrate a thousand experiences. (*Pater*) In a figurative extension of this sense, concentrate often implies the fixing of the mind or attention on one thing so that all distracting objects or thoughts are eliminated, as, her excitement made her unable to concentrate on the task. A similar

base from the precious metals) by a machine or by washing.

Ana Compress condense *contract bind *tie unite combine (see JOIN) knit *weave
Con Dissipate disperse *scatter *separate, part divide.

compact, n. Pact, entente, convention, covenant, concordat, treaty, cartel, *contract, bargain, indenture.

companion, n. Comrade, *associate, chum, pal, buddy, crony.

Ana *Friend, confidant, partner, colleague, corresponding verbs at companionable.

gregarious, hospitable. Ana Friendly, neighborly, complimentary, gracious, cordial.

Con Uncongenial, unreserved, taciturn, unreserved.

Ana analogous words.

company, n. Company, party, band, troop. Troupes come into comparison when they denote a group of persons who are associated in a joint endeavor or who are assembled for a common end. Company is the general term for either a temporary assemblage or a permanent association of individuals who join forces. The glorious company of the apostles (*Bk of Com Prayer*). The right to enter every other State whenever they pleased singly or in companies (*Ch Just Taney*). A party is a company assembled temporarily for a common purpose, as, a search party, a dinner party, a party of visitors from the country' (*Shaw*). A band is a company united by a common tie or purpose, the term implies closer organization and a less casual coming together than does company, as the robbers worked in bands, a band of musicians. That small transfigured band, whose one bond is that all have been unspotted by the world. (*Arnold*). A troop is a company or band that works or

company of performers (especially on the stage) troupe.

showing of relative values or excellences, or a bringing

arrive at their distinctive qualities, one may thereupon contrast the buoyancy and rapidity of the one with the stateliness and dignity of the other. One object is compared with another as above. It is compared to another

banks with a gentle and constant stream. Collate suggests a minute or critical comparison in order to note points of agreement and divergence. It applies especially to the minute comparison of books and manuscripts containing different versions of the same work for the sake of ascertaining or establishing the correct text. He has visited all Europe, not to collect medals, or collate manuscripts, but to compare and collate the distresses

fact that Bolshevism and Fascism are antagonistic ideologies there is ground for a **comparison** between them students who make a **comparison** of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* and the play which was its source acquire intimate knowledge of the great dramatist & indebtedness to others Because measuring one thing in terms of another is usually implied by **comparison** the word often imputes an offensive character either to the association (as in the **comparison** of the colonel & Lady and Judy O'Grady) or to the judgment **comparisons** are odious a tactful person never makes **comparisons** he will lose nothing by the **comparison** Contrast is the preferable

icism and success on [of Il'marck and Richeieu] are apparent But the **contrast** also must be noted the **contrast** in character and the **contrast** in the respective

antithesis [is] not that between fascism and communism which have much in common [but between] Democracy and fascism opposed ways of life with contradictory standards of value (*N Y Herald Tribune*) Collation and parallel denote a kind of comparison for the purpose of revealing both likenesses and differences Both imply a close study and usually a specific aim Collation denotes a comparison of different versions accounts editions texts manuscripts etc of the same thing for the purpose of verification co-ordination correction, selection of the original or the like as to make a **collation** of the Scriptural accounts of the Resurrection Of these [corrupt passages in Shakespeare] the restoration is only to be attempted by **collation** of copies or arguency of conjecture (*Johnson*) Parallel usually denotes a minute comparison of passages articles works etc. which are believed to have a different origin in order to detect

ground for a charge of plagiarism or a comparison of testimony given by the same witness on two occasions may reveal discrepancies that make him liable to arrest for perjury

Ana *Likeness similarity resemblance analogy *multitude affinity *parallel counterpart analogue correlate **compass**, *n* 1 *Circumference perimeter periphery circuit ambit

Ana Area extent magnitude *size *field sphere domain

2 Sweep scope *range reach, radius gamut ken purview horizon, orb t.

Ana Circumscription limitation, restriction (see corre-

sponding verbs at LIMIT) limits, bounds confines (see angular nouns at LIMIT)

compass, *v* Gain attain achieve *reach **Ana** Effect fulfill accomplish *perform complete, finish (see CLOSE *v*)

compassion *Pity commiseration ruth sympathy empathy bowels condolence

Ana Tenderness compassionateness - response, warmheartedness (see corresponding adjectives at TENDER) *mercy charity grace lenity clemency

Con Indifference aloofness unconcern (see corresponding adjectives at INDIFFERENT) mercilessness reluctance (see corresponding adjectives at

*Tender sympathetic warmhearted

warm response *ve* **Ana** *Pitiful piteous merciful *forbearing clement, lenient humane benevolent *charitable

Con Merciless unrelenting relentless implacable rate inexorable *inflexible adamant.

Congruous *consonant consistent consonthetic.

stent uncongenial discordant, discrepant agonistic counter

compel *force coerce constrain oblige **Ana** Impel drive *move *command order enjoin

Con Prevail on or upon *induce persuade *coax cajole wheedle blandish

compendious. Summary pithy succinct *concise terse laconic.

Ana *Compact close condensed contracted (see CONTRACT *v*) abridged abbreviated shortened (see SHORTEN)

Con Amplified expanded inflated (see EXPAND) *full complete diffuse prolix (see WORDY)

compendium Compendium, syllabus digest, pandect survey sketch précis aperçu come into compass when they mean a treatment of a subject or of a topic in brief compass Unlike the terms discriminated at ABRIDGMENT these words do not stress condensation of a previous work though that implication is at times found in some of them Compendium applies to a work which gathers together and presents in brief form (either in outline form or in descriptive writing) all the facts, principles or other data essential to a general or comprehensive knowledge of the subject the term is used chiefly as reference to a work in which its author or authors compile in orderly and intelligible form information gathered from others and not obtained by independent investigation or research as, a **compendium** of economics for the use of the business man Mr Lengyel's Turkey is in the nature of a **compendium** of Turkish history (*N Y Herald Tribune*) Syllabus applies mainly to a series of headings points propositions concise statements of the substance of courses to be given or of lectures to be delivered or the like which give the material necessary for a view of the whole and an understanding of its drift or pattern as a syllabus of college courses a syllabus of forum lectures the Syllabus of [Pope] Pius X is a table of 63 propositions advanced by Modernists and condemned by him as erroneous Digest applies to a body of information gathered from many sources and arranged and classified so that it may be made accessible The term applies chiefly

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

stened. In current use, the term is often employed in

Emperor Justinian in the sixth century A.D. Survey applies to any brief but comprehensive presentation of a subject or topic, especially one that is to be treated later in detail, so that those who hear it or read it will have a view of the whole of its leading features, and of their

suggest reduction to an extremely brief compass. Sketch (as here considered) see also under SKETCH *) suggests slighter and often, more tentative treatment than survey, as to submit a sketch of the proposed book. Précis (etymologically, a French adjective meaning concise) applies to any brief clear-cut statement of essential facts, points, details, or the like. In school use it applies to a

usually the order, emphasis, and tone of the original. In general use the term may apply to an abstract (see this term in ABSTRACT) but as it does not necessarily imply condensation of a book or treatment, it is preferred in abstract when the matter presented constitutes a report, such as a report of events sent by a diplomatic agent to his department of state during a crisis in the affairs of the government to which he is accredited, or a very short description of an important occurrence, or the

into U.S. Staff

Ana. Conspicuous, epitome, brief abstract (see ABSTRACT)

Compensate, v. 1. Compensate, counterbalance, balance, offset, counterbalance, counterpoise agree in meaning to

counterweights another, or against another, when the former is sufficiently strong, powerful, efficient, or the

as in numbers, quantity, size, importance, or effectiveness, and the combination is harmonious because no one outweighs the other or others or can exert a harmful influence on the whole, as, in sentencing prisoners the judge balanced justice and mercy, in the healthy human body the salt intake and the salt loss through excretion balance. The general tendency to the degradation or dissipation of energy is balanced by a building up

and the following terms have no intransitive use) when the former, as the exact opposite of the latter and its equal in importance, in effectiveness in power, in numbers or the like, neutralizes the latter's good or evil

load when the elevator carries passengers or freight, mine hoists are often operated by the counterbalancing of an ascending and a descending car. One thing counterpoises another when the former provides the equivalent of the

(U. Adams)

Ana. Counteract *neutralize negative *nullify negate, annul, abrogate, invalidate. *complement, supplement correspond square, tally, be *agree

Ant. Incompetent — Con. *incapable, unqualified, inefficient, ineffective.

things would more than compensate for the drawbacks of the marriage (E. Wharton) One thing

Ana. analogous words. Ant. antonyms. Con. contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

2 Adequate *sufficient enough

Ana *Needful necessary requisite *fit suitable meet

Con *Meager scanty scant irigulous *excessive inordinate immoderate exorbitant

compete with Vie with *rival emulate

Ana Cope *contend fight *match rival approach equal touch

complacent. Complacent, self-complacent, self-

satisfied, smug, priggish come into comparison as meaning feeling or showing satisfaction especially in one's own possessions attainments accomplishments or the like Complacent implies that a feeling of pleasure

Con *Humble modest diffident, *shy

33 Do not confuse complacent with complaisant.

complaint. Ailment *disease affection, malady distemper

complaisant Obliging good natured *amiable

Ana Affable genial cordial *gracious courteous

courtly gallant polite *civil *suave urbane politic

diplomatic smooth bland agreeable *pleasant pleasing

Ant. Contrary perverse — Con Disagreeable unpleasant (see affirmative adjectives at PLEASANT)

uncongenial unsympathetic (see INCONSONANT) *cold

ve complaisant with complacent

Complement supplement come into as nouns meaning one thing that makes deficiency in another thing and as verbs

cation so clearly that there is left no room for doubt For this reason self complacent or self satisfied is often preferred when an unequivocal or an unambiguous word is desired self satisfied always and self complacent usually carries a strong implication either of a comparison made between oneself and others to the great disadvantage of the others or of a feeling that one can rise no higher All nature may be represented as groaning and travelling to produce at last her consummate masterpiece our noble selves There is a certain pro-

satisfaction that arouses in some degree dislike or

connotes either narrowness or provinciality or a degree of Pharisaism as his worldwide sympathy with everything but the smug commonplace (Lillard) a smug quality had crept into that stern pety (K. L. Bates) Those late Georgian days which were the smuggest known to fame (A. Reppner) Priggish, like smug is difficult to confine to any one sense or to any

ty necessary for a given purpose that complement is a word or phrase which a predicate if the latter is to make a definite assertion as for example well in he feels well free in to set him free of no use in it proved of no use you need two more chairs to complement those you already have in the room However the term even more often suggests such disparity in two things that what is supplied by either one is lacking in the other with the result that their actual or theoretical combination gives a

human passion Dante the greatest altitude and greatest depth They complement each other (T. S. Eliot) Supplement implies an addition to something relative complete but capable of improvement enrichment

means exactly this as a year of foreign travel is an excellent supplement to a college education to supplement a work with an index the detailed study of history should be supplemented by brilliant outlines (B. Russell) Sometimes however the term carries the implication of needless addition (as [of the Orpheus and

Eliot) Ana Self-assured self-confident self-possessed assured confident (see corresponding nouns at CONFIDENCE) conceited egotistic egoistic (see corresponding nouns at CONCEIT) *proud vain vainglorious (see under PRIDE)

philosophy would find room for all [physics, metaphysics, religion with different valuations of experience] and would show how they supplement each other (Lard)

Ana Counterpart correlate *parallel

complement, a Supplement (see under COMPLEMENT)

Ana Complete finish *close

complementary, complementary *Reciprocal correlative correspond *convertible*

Ana Complementing supplementing (see correspond *ng* verbs under **COMPLEMENT** *) completing finishing (see **CLOSE** *) related associated (see **JOIN**)

Con *Divergent diverse divergent disparate *inconsonant incompatible incongruous inconsistent

complete *adj* *Full plenary replete.

Ana Entire *whole total all *perfect intact whole entire

Ant Incomplete

complete *v* Finish conclude *close end terminate.

Ana Effect fulfill achieve execute accomplish *perform discharge

Con Inaugurate inaugurate start *begin commence.

Ant Inaugurate

Interact *ng* parts or elements that it requires deep study or expert knowledge to deal with it as the *complex* mechanism of a watch Our general failure to grasp the need of knowledge and thought in mastering the *complex* modern world. (B Russell) That a *complicated* which is so complex that it is exceedingly difficult to understand solve explain or the like as a *complicated* problem in mathematics. It is (T H Huxley's) description

of an arabesque Nature utilizes the sunbeams the air and the earth as raw materials for creating myriad perflumes but so *intricate* are her processes that man cannot follow precisely in her footsteps (A C Morrison) That is *involved* in which the parts are or are thought of as intertwined or that return in some fashion upon themselves the term therefore in reference especially to financial affairs implies extreme complication or disorder as the *involved* patterns of sailors or heraldic knots an *involved* sentence or argument At his death [her husband] had left his affairs dreadfully *involved* (Twain) Public issues are so large and so *involved* that it is only a few who can hope to have any adequate

brings up at last the *knotty* question what is enough? (Shaw) The same object may often be regarded from more than one of the above points of view as a sailor's

ing nouns at **MIXTURE**)

Ant Simple (see **PURE**)

complex *n* *System scheme network organism economy

Ant Component — *Con* Member *part *member *piece constituent integral *element *factor

Particular detail

complexion Temperament temper *disposition

acter personality individuality

Ana Humor (see **WIT**) *mood humor

nature kind *type sort

compliance Acquiescence resignation. See under **COMPLIANT**

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms. *Con* contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ant Taunt — *Con* *Affront insult indignity depreciation disparagement (see correspond *ng* verbs at **PERCY**) criticism censure reprehension reprobatation, denunciation (see correspond *ng* verbs at **CRITICIZE**)

Ant See also at **CONSPIRACY** 2

component Constituent ingredient *element integral factor

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Ana Obedience docility amenableness tractableness (see correspond *ng* adjectives at **OBEDIENT**) submitting or submit on yielding deferring or deference (see correspond *ng* verbs at **YIELD**)

Ant Frowardness — *Con* Obstinacy stubbornness

as educational methods that make children *compliant* a

of the *acquiescent* rather than the militant type

resigned to her perpetual lamentation (Verduth)

Resignation to inevitable evils is the duty of us all (Austen)

Ana *Obedient amenable tractable docile submissive *tame subdued accommodat *ng* conform *ng* adapting or adaptable (see correspond *ng* verbs at **ADAPT**)

Ant Froward — *Con* *Contrary perverse balky restive wayward refractory recalcitrant *unruly ungovernable, intractable wilful headstrong

Complicated Intricate involved *complex knotty

Ana *Difficult arduous *hard abstruse *recondite

compliment is a courteous expression of commendation and may be either sincere or merely formal In the

it is better to leave genuine praise unspoken than to expose yourself to the suspicion of flattery (Shaw)

Adulter on adds to flattery the implications of servility or fulsome He fascinated others into believing him a

respond *ng* verbs at **PRAISE**)

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component Constituent ingredient *element integral factor

Ant See also at **CONSPIRACY** 2

Ans. Member. *part. detail. portion. piece. *item, particular

Ant. Composite. complex — **Con.** *Mixture compound, blend, admixture amalgam

comport. 1 Acquit, quit, demean, *behave, conduct, deport

2 Accord conform, *agree, square, harmonize, correspond, tally, jibe

compose. Compose, consist of, consist in, comprise, constitute are confused rather than synonymous terms.

All of these words are used in the same sense.

that is expressed in the term *comport*.

and gravel mixed with water) the emphasis is now on intellectual labor and the term often connotes exercise of imagination and taste (as to *compose* a novel or a sonata he is at work *composing* his sermon) In its second

of the first sense except that it more often suggests analysis than construction, as, 'the elements of which human nature is *composed*' (G. L. Dickinson) **Consist**

formation and sometimes only existence and capacity for analysis, and not a bringing into being, as, concrete *consists* of cement sand and gravel mixed with water "your army, which doth most *consist* Of war mark'd footmen" (Shak.), coke *consists* mainly of carbon, his estate *consists* of several pieces of real property and of a very large amount of personal property, 'Newton imagined light to *consist* of particles darted out from

forbidding men to do some things they want to do

of Whether the subject is a plural noun naming the

tion, makeup nature, or character of a thing as its (or one of its) components or constituents, as 'the greater number of the couples *constituting* New York society' (T. T. Benton)

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Ana Comprise constitute (see **compose**) *contain
hold classify || geonhole (see **ASSORT**)

regarding oneself with favor Conceit implies a conviction of one's superiority in one or more lines of achievement

compress v Constrict deflate *contract, condense shrink.

Ana *Compact concentrate consolidate bind *t.e.
Ant Stretch spread. — **Con** *Expand dilate, distend swell inflate disperse *scatter dissipate.

comprise *Compose consist of constitute consist in.

Ana Comprehend embrace *include *contain hold
compulsion Coercion, constraint duress *force violence, restraint.

Ana Impelling or impulsion driving or drive (see corresponding verbs at **MOVE**) pressure *stress necessity exigency *need

Con Persuasion inducement (see corresponding verbs at **INDUCE**) *choice option elect on preference

compunction 1 Remorse *penitence repentance contrition attrition.

Ana Regret *sorrow conscientiousness scrupulousness or scrupulosity (see corresponding adjectives at **URGENT**)

inclination

al figure

comrade *Associate, companion crony chum pal buddy

Ana *Friend intimate confidant colleague *partner confederate ally

con *Against versus.

Ant Pro

conation *Will volition.

Ana *Effort exert on *action, act *choice selection option.

concatenate v Articulate *integrate.

Ana Link connect relate unite combine *join, associate fuse blend merge coalesce (see **MIX**) organize systematize (see **ORDER** v)

Con Break down resolve *analyze, dissect.

concatenated Articulated integrated See under **INTEGRATE** v

Ana *Cumulative accumulative additive linked connected united related (see **JOIN**) organized systematized (see **ORDER** v)

concatenation Articulation, integration. See under **INTEGRATE** v

Ana Sequence *succession chain train.

conceal *Hide screen secrete bury cache ensconce

Ana Cloak mask *disguise, dissemble.

Ant Reveal. — **Con** Disclose discover divulge

betray (see **REVEAL**) expose exhibit display *show parade flaunt manifest evidence *show evince.

concedes 1 *Grant allow

Ana Admit, *acknowledge waive concede (see **SELF** (URSH))

Ant Dispute — **Con** Argue debate *discuss agitate.

2 *Grant vouchsafe accord award.

Ana *Sicld submit surrender resign, cede *relinquish.

Ant Deny (something to somebody) — **Con** Refuse (see **DECLINE**)

conceit Conceit, egotism egoism self-esteem, self love amour propre agree in meaning an attitude of

Ana analogous words **Ant** antonyms, **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

do what we will and not to have acquired a homely zest for doing what we can shows a mind that for

[Samuel Butler] was an *egotist* bitten with self distrust, concealing his wounds in self assertion and his hesitations in an external aggressiveness (S P Sherman) The word may or may not imply contempt for others' interests or opinions. A man and a boy of ten are perhaps better company than a man and a boy of fifteen. There is so much less *egotism* between them (H G Wells) Egoism (hence also *egoism*) emphasizes

(Meredith) Mrs. Fyne brushed them [appeals to her compassion] as de with the semi-conscious *egoism* of all safe established existences (Conrad) Self esteem implies a proper and balanced pride in oneself. Oft times nothing profits more. Then *self esteem* grounded on just and right (Milton) Love Hope and Self

complement of one's love for others. But it is not easy

flattered in a *smoother* propriety by asking that from his generousity which she could have taken as a right (C Reade)

adjectives at **SIN**)
conceive *Think, imagine, fancy realize envisage envision

Ana *Consider revolve excogitate speculate cogitate

*think *ponder ruminate meditate

concentrate v *Compact consolidate, unify

Ana *Gather collect assemble mass, *heap pile

fix *fasten attach engross *monopolize absorb
 Ant Dissipate — Con Disperse dispel *scatter
 dilute *thin attenuate extenuate rarely *distribute
 divide dispend deal

concentration. Application *attention study

Ana Intensity raptness engrossment absorption (see corresponding adjectives at INTENT)

Ant Distraction

concept *idea conception notion thought impression.

Con Percept image *sensation.

conception Concept *idea thought notion impression

Ana *Opinion view belief conviction persuasion
 sentiment theory *hypothesis

concern, v Concern affect are sometimes confused
 Concern implies the bearing or influence affect, the
 direct operation or action of one thing on another as a
 piece of legislation may *concern* (that is have to do with
 have reference or relation to) certain vested interests

concern, n 1 *Affair business matter thing

2 Solitude *care anxiety worry

Ana Thoughtfulness consideration or consideration
 attentiveness or attention (see corresponding adjectives
 at THOUGHTFUL)

Ant Unconcern — Con Indifference aloofness in
 curiousness disinterestedness (see corresponding adjectives
 at INDIFFERENT)

concerned Solicitous careful anxious worried See
 under CARE

Ana Engrossed absorbed *intent impressed affected
 influenced touched (see AFFECT v) troubled distressed
 (see TROUBLE v)

Ant Unconcerned — Con *Indifferent incurious
 aloof detached uninterested *disinterested *negligent
 neglectful remiss.

concerning Regarding respecting *about about.

concert, v *Negotiate arrange

Ana *Discuss debate argue concur co-operate
 unite conjoin combine conspire collude *connive

concession *Allowance

Ana Favor boon *gift indulgence leniency tolerance
 forbearance (see under FORBEARING)

conciliate *Pacify appease placate propitiate
 mollify

Ana Arbitrate adjudicate (see JUDGE v) mediate
 intervene (see INTERPOSE) persuade prevail on or upon
 (see INDUCE) calm tranquilize (see corresponding
 adjectives at CALM) adjust accommodate reconcile
 adapt

Ant Antagonize — Con *Estrange alienate disaffect
 *provoke excite stimulate pique *incite foment

concise Concise, terse, succinct, laconic, summary
 pithy, compendious agree in meaning briefly stated or
 presented or given to or manifesting brevity in statement
 or expression A person is *concise* who speaks or writes
 briefly a thing is *concise* that is brief because all super-
 fluties have been removed and all elaboration avoided
 as, a *concise* report I hadn't known Jane spoke so well
 She has a clever coherent way of making her points and
 is *concise* in reply if questioned (R Macaulay) A thing
 (now rarely finished the

than in the poetry of Pope] in fine in all our English
 verse A style more trenchant and a sense more *laconic*
 (Dobson), it is a relief to come to a diction that is fre-
 quently crisp and incisive and *terse* (Lowes) A person
 or thing is *succinct* that compresses or is marked by
 compression into the smallest possible space the term
 suggests great compactness and the use of no more words
 than are necessary as a *succinct* writer A strict and
succinct style is that where you can take away nothing
 without loss and that loss to be manifest (B Jonson)

Dryden imported a trimmer and *succincter* dress
 (Lander) A book must have a title and to-day it may
 have a *succinct* title, therefore this book appears as
Richelieu (Belloc) A person or thing is *laconic* that is
 characterized by such succinctness as to seem curt,
 brusque unperturbed mystifying or the like as The
laconic fool makes brevity ridiculous (Durand) I
 cannot exactly say with Caesar Veni vid vici but
 ever the most important part of his *laconic* account
 success applies to my present situation (Byron
 [Diary entries] Bare and *laconic* yet those first di-
 had been crammed with feelings ideas and emo-
 tions (Jan Struther) A thing (rarely) if ever a person
 in this sense is *summary* that presents only the ba-
 outlines or the main points without details as a

fore especially forcible or telling as *pithy* epigrams
 all these particulars [he] was very short but *pithy*

treatment that distinguishes the typical compendious
 as a *compendious* account of the Reformation a *com-
 pendious* style The *compendious* scholarly words which
 gave so much trouble (T F Brown)

Ana Condensed compressed (see CONTRACT v)
 compacted concentrated (see COMPACT v) abridged
 abbreviated shortened (see SHORTEN) brief short.

Ant Redundant — Con Prolux diffuse verbose
 wordy

conclude 1 *Close finish terminate end complete

Ant Open. — Con Commence *begin start, initiate

inaugurate

2 Judge gather *infer deduce

Ana Reason speculate (see THINK) *conjecture
 surmise guess

concluding adj *Last final terminal latest ultimate
 extreme

Ana Closing terminating ending finishing completing
 (see CLOSE v)

Ant Opening — Con Beginning commencing start-
 ing in stating or initial inaugurating or inaugural (see
 corresponding verbs at BEGIN)

conclusion Judgment deduction inference See under
 INFER

convincing that it compels certainty or certitude and puts an end to all question or debate

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arguments and the like that

put an end to fighting to a controversy or competition

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influences, and the like which put an end to uncertainty

wavering fluctuation etc and serve to give a fixed

direction goal or character to a life a course

ment etc as incidents determining o

course (T Taylor) the determinative cause of th

try a decision to take part in the war the determ

influence in shaping his career

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ascendent from *abstract) intangible impalpable
sensible general generic *universal
*Desire appetite appetence lust

aching pining hungering or hunger
(see corresponding verbs at LONG)

coveting craving (see DESIRE v)

Con. *Will volition.

concur 2 Conjoin *unite combine co-operate

Ans Accord harmonize *agree jibe *conduce

contribute redound

2 *Agree coincide

Ans Consent *assent accede acquiesce agree collude

conspire *connive

Ans Contend altercation — Con Fight battle war

(see CONTRA) quarrel wrangle (see under QUARREL n)

d dispute debate argue (see DISCUSS)

concurrent Coincident simultaneous synchronous

concomitant contemporaneous = vol

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conduce. *Conduce, contribute, redound, accrue* are not close synonyms but they bear in common the meaning to serve as an effective aid or impetus. Only that which in itself tends toward a certain result or has a capacity for furthering some aim can *conduce* or lead to an end usually an inevitable or desired end. The people have an original right to establish such principles as shall most *conduce* to their own happiness (*Ch. Just Marshall*). To divert interest from the poet to the poetry would *conduce* to a juster estimation of actual poetry good and bad (*T. S. Eliot*). Only that which with other agencies effects a result can *contribute*, or share in leading to an end or consequence as low wages and high prices *contributed* to popular discontent. Only that which has consequences which in turn affect the agent or those with whom he is associated can *redound*, or flow back to his or their advantage or disadvantage or credit or discredit. Seekers often make mistakes and I wish mine to *redound* to my own discredit only and not to touch Oxford (*Arnold*). Only that which in itself represents or effects a gain can *accrue*, or come by way of increase to one for one's profit or advantage as advantages *accruing* to society from the freedom of the press. A trifling percentage of this value *accruing* to the inventor may make him a millionaire (*J. A. Hobson*).

Ana Further promote forward *advance *help aid assist lead *guide effect accomplish achieve fulfill (see **PERFORM**)

Ant Ward (off) -- *Con* *Prevent preclude obviate avert *hinder impede obstruct block *arrest interrupt check interfere (see **INTERPOSE**)

conduct, n *Behavior deportment

Ana Act deed *action demeanor mien deportment manner *bearing

conduct, v 1 Escort, convoy *accompany attend chaperon

Ana *Guide lead convey transmit *carry

conduct and order the industry of the country —(*Shaw*)

Manage, which literally means to train a horse so that it can be ridden or driven with ease or grace in its now ordinary sense usually implies the handling, manipulating or maneuvering of a person or persons or a thing or things so as to bring about a response or submission to one who wishes or attempts to use guide lead or command (as he *manages* the sailboat admirably he cannot *manage* himself so how can he be expected to *manage* others to *manage* a refractory child the boy could not yet *manage* his pen and this night —(*Kepler*) the first condition for an artist in glass is to know how to *manage* blue —(*Violet le Duc* transl. by H. Adams [the prince's] choice of [dancing] partners which seemed so spontaneous was often *managed* —(*V. Heiser*) But *manage* is also often used to imply the action of one who is in authority and charged with the handling of groups of employees, or of all the details of a business or industry or of one of its departments or of any complex or

intricate system or organization as he *manages*

now comparatively rare except in science (thus,

apparently regarded as impossible to root out b
sires all we could do was to *control* them (*B. R.*
Sometimes however *control* implies little more

the usual motive of the French drama in the nine
century (*H. Adams*) Direct (as here considered
also **COMMAND** DIRECT 1, DIRECT 2) implies regu
of the activities, as of a group of persons or of the
or courses which they follow it carries no suggest
a desire or aim to dominate but of an intent or pu
to keep the persons or things involved straight
organized or properly administered as the pre

2 Confederate, conspirator, accessory (or access
abettor (or abettor), accomplice As used in law
words all convey the idea of complicity or common
in a wrongful act Confederate is the general term
plied to any person who in conjunction with o

(principal) in an offense nor a person present at the
formance but one who accedes to or becomes invol
in its guilt by some act either previous or subsequent

physical force An accomplice is one who with a
intent participates in the commission of an offense
whether as principal abettor or accessory Legal
does not recognize the distinction made by laymen
between principal and accomplice

confer 1 Bestow present *give donate afford.
Ana Accord award vouchsafe *grant.

2 Confer, commune consult, advise, parley, &

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

Commune, once a close synonym of *confer* now is rare in this sense. We were *communing* on important matters (*Walpole*). In current use it implies spiritual intercourse.

consultation tomorrow. Advise often is not clearly distinguishable from *consult* except that it is more suitable for use regarding personal matters on which one seeks advice as before he makes his decision he will *advise*.

or of the need of diplomacy as the warring nations were ready to *treat* for peace. *Negotiate* implies compromise or bargaining as, after the preliminaries were over they proceeded to *negotiate* a treaty is usually an agreement reached by *negotiation*.

Converse talk. **talk*. **discuss*. *debate*. *argue*. **conference**. Convocation. council. synod. **convention*. congress.

confess 1. Avow. **acknowledge*. admit. own.

Con Grant. concede. allow. disclose. divulge. **reveal*. discover. **declare*. proclaim. publish.

shrives, when he listens to a penitent's avowal (or *confession*) of sins and when if assured of the latter's contrition and desire for amendment he pronounces the forgiveness of these sins. *Shrive* is now found only in literary use *confess* because of its more common application to the act of the penitent is often used except in its derivative form *confessor* which is always used of the priest. A priest absolves when as the final act in confessing or shriving he pronounces *absolution* or the words imparting forgiveness of sins. *Remit* (see also *excuse*) takes only *sins* or *injury* for its object. *Remit* *in* (s) is an elliptical expression meaning to remit the eternal punishment.

confession **Creed*. symbol. catechism.

confidant intimate. **friend*. acquaintance.

Con Comrade. crony. chum. pal. companion (see *ASSOCIATE*, n).

confide Entrust. **commit*. consign. relegate.

Con analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contra

Con present, **give*. **grant*. vouchsafe. accord.

**Trust*. reliance. dependence. faith.

**assurance*. conviction. **certainty*. **belief*. faith.

pprehension. — **Con** **Distrust*. misapprehension (see under *DESPOUND*).

**self-confidence*, *assurance*, *self-assurance*, *aplomb* come into comparison as

a state of mind free from diffidence, misgivings, or embarrassment, or the easy cool or collected bearing or behavior resulting from this attitude. *Confidence* stresses faith in oneself and in one's powers; it does not as a rule imply conceit nor preclude the

implication of certainty and its frequent suggestion of arrogance, thus one meets a situation with *confidence* when one's belief in one's powers is strong but with *assurance* when one never questions the outcome or the rightness of what one is saying or doing. There was indeed in the personality of that little old lady the tremendous force of accumulated deus on—the inherited *assurance* of one whose prestige had never been questioned (*Galsworthy*). No experience so far served to reveal the whole offensiveness of the man's *assurance* (*M. Austin*). Self *assurance* is often preferred to *assurance* when the attitude bearing or behavior are obtruded on one's attention as his *self-assurance* has been a bar to

appropriate to the situation. She was rather afraid of the *self-possession* of the Morels' father and all. It was a cool clear atmosphere where everyone was him self and in harmony' (*D. H. Lawrence*). *Aplomb* describes the behavior or less often the bearing of one whose *assurance* (real or assumed) or *self-assurance* is

RELIANT

Ant Diffidence. — **Con** Modesty. bashfulness. shyness (see corresponding adjectives at *SHY*). misgiving. **apprehension*.

inferiority. *Confident* may or may not imply a strong belief in oneself or one's powers, but it nearly always implies freedom from fear of failure, frustration or

manly and confident the happy and joyous temper which characterizes a fresh and confident faith (Inge)

Do you grapple the task that comes your way With a confident easy mind? (E Guest) Assured suggests the absence of any question in one's mind as to whether one is right or wrong secure or insecure in one's position likely to fail or to succeed and the like it may also imply certitude of one's rightness security success but this is not one of its consistent or emphatic implications as talking with assured authority about places we have not visited plays we have not seen (Lucas) the assured gaze of one who is accustomed to homage (Bennett) she had the casual assured way of speaking (T Wolfe) Sanguine implies a greater measure of optimism than confident sometimes suggesting this as a weakness rather than as a virtue it often also connotes other qualities suggestive of vigorous health such as cheerfulness ardor or the like Mr Britling's thoughts were quick and sanguine and his actions even more eager than his thoughts (H G Wells) If the Liberals expect quick

statement or by indisputable facts as the president confirmed the rumor of Bryan's appointment as secretary of state his failure to pay his debts confirmed their suspicion that he was not to be trusted It was expectation exquisitely gratified superabundantly confirmed (H James) Corroborate suggests particularly the strengthening of one statement or piece of evidence by another as the bystanders corroborated his story having considered the evidence given by the plays themselves

let us now inquire what corroboration can be gained from other testimony (Johnson) Substantiate presupposes something to be demonstrated or proved and implies the offering of evidence sufficient to sustain the contention or to create a strong presumption in its favor as they were able to substantiate their claim to the prop-

actual facts or details to those that are given in an account a statement or the like When that which is in

talenty or of complete confidence in one's skill rather than of temperament or health The word also often connotes a steady and disciplined mind mental or emotional stability or unflinching accuracy as a sure scholar a sure craftsman a sure thinker As he is slow he is sure (Steele) Sure is applicable also to any part of the body equipped to do a certain kind of work under the control of the brain, or to the work itself thus a sure hand works with unflinching skill and accuracy sure feet pick their way fearlessly over slippery rocks a sure eye is necessary for a sure aim hence a surer aim surer touch the sure rhythm of their tiny moccasined feet (Cather)

Ans Courageous intrepid *brave bold dauntless undaunted valiant positive certain *sure self reliant *relant

Ans Apprehensive diffident — Con *Fearful afraid nervous uneasy jittery (see IMPATIENT) *shy bashful modest dubious *doubtful

confidential Close intimate *familiar chummy thick

Ans Privy *secret trusty tried trustworthy (see RELIABLE)

configuration Conformation figure shape *form Gestalt

Ans *Outline contour silhouette profile skyline

confine n Bound bound *limit end term

Ans *Boundary border frontier march verge edge *border *circumference periphery compass

confine, v Circumscribe *limit restrict

Ans Bind *tie *restrain curb inhibit check *hamper *trammel fetter shackle hogtie manacle *imprison incarcerate immure intern jail

confirm 1 *Ratify

Ans *Assent (to) consent (to) acquiesce (in) accede (to) subscribe (to) validate (see CONFIRM 2) sanction *approve endorse

Con Reject refuse *decline

2 Confirm corroborate substantiate verify authenticate validate agree in meaning to attest to the truth

nal or a series of control experiments as to the citations in a book statements of accounts due are sent out until they are verified the careful scientist verifies every step in an experiment I do not think that they [my opinions] are such as can either be verified or refuted by scholars (T S Eliot) Authenticate presupposes question of a thing's genuineness or validity and therefore implies a demonstration of either of these by one in a position to know or to determine such as an expert or the proper authority as the collector refused to purchase the manuscript until it had been authenticated

passport or a contract It is however also used as

confirmed *Inveterate chronic deep-seated rooted

Ans Established fixed set settled firmed (see SET 1) *hardened indurated callous

confiscate Appropriate *arrogate usurp preempt

Ans Seize *take grab condemn attain, properly (see SENTENCE 2)

every day counter each word each group

CONSONANT).

conform. 1 *Adapt, adjust, accommodate reconcile.
 Ana *Harmonize tune, attune : *assent, accede,
 acquiesce accept *receive

2 *Agree, accord, comport, harmonize, correspond,
 square, tally, jibe.

Ant. Diverge — Con *Differ

information. Configuration *form, shape, figure,
 Gestalt

Ana. *Structure anatomy, framework, skeleton

confound. 1 Dumbfound nonplus bewilder, mystify,
 *puzzle, perplex, distract

Ana Flabbergast amaze, astound, astonish, *surprise
 discomfit, faze, rattle, abash, *embarrass, disconcert

2 Confuse, *mistake.

Ana Muddle, addle *confuse : *mix, mingle

Ant. Distinguish, discriminate

confuse. 1 Confuse, muddle, bemuddle, addle, fuddle,
 befuddle agree in meaning to throw one out mentally so
 that one cannot think clearly or act intelligently
 Confuse usually implies intense embarrassment or be-
 wilderment : Come down, Lily You've got to go

tasks beyond one's powers of analysis or one's capacity,
 as, subjects so abstruse as to muddle (or bemuddle) the
 brains of all but exceptional students. We have muddled
 through so often that we have come half to believe in a
 providence which watches over unintelligent virtue

huster flurry (see DISCOMPOSE).

Ant. Enlighten

2 *Mistake confound

Ant. Differentiate

confusion. Confusion, disorder, chaos, disarray,
 fumble, clutter, pie, snarl, muddle come into comparison
 when they mean the state or a condition in which things
 are not in their right places or arranged in their right

due order or arrangement as his desk was in confusion

disorder (derangement of functions) "Mid the misery
 and confusion Of an unjust war" (Shelley) "Cowardice
 has succeeded to courage, disorder to discipline" (G. L.
 Dickinson) Chaos suggests the absolute, or sometimes
 hopeless, confusion associated with the ancient Greek
 conception of Chaos the unorganized state of primordial
 matter before the creation of distinct and orderly forms
 the term therefore usually implies lack of organization
 rather than derangement. "A work where nothing is just
 or fit, One glaring chaos and wild heap of wit" (Pope)

disorder education for people" (H. G. Wells)

*derangement disarrangement disorganization
 see (see corresponding verbs at DISORDER)
 ibel pandemonium, hullabaloo *anarchy,

as
 dering or order, systematization organization
 esponding verbs at ORDER) system *method

Controvert, refute *disprove rebut

il. *Consonant, consistent, compatible con-
 sym pathetic

Ana. Companionable, co-operative *social sociable,
 genial cordial *gracious affable pleasing, *pleasant,
 agreeable

Ant. Uncongenial antipathetic (of persons) abhorrent
 (of tasks duties, etc.).

congenital. Inborn, *innate, hereditary, inherited,
 inbred

Ana. *Inherent, constitutional ingrained *native.

adventitious.

Agglomerate, ag-

under HEAP, *)
 accumulation, amassment, boarding or board (see
 verbs at ACCUMULATE)

*Felicitate.

solace *comfort commiserate, condole
 e corresponding nouns at PITY).

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

congregate *Gather assemble collect

Ana Convoke convene *summon muster swarm
*team

Ant Disperse.

congregation Assembly assemblage gathering collection. See under GATHER *

Ana Audience *following public *crowd throng
press crush

congress Council, convocation *convention synod
conference

Ana Assembly assemblage gathering congregation
(see under GATHER) *association order society

congruous Compatible congenial *consonant sym-
pathetic consistent

Ana Harmoniz ng or harmonious, according or accord

Ant Incongruous — Con Incompatible uncongenial
*inconsistent discordant discrepant

conjectural Hypothetical suppositious *supposed
suppositious reputed putative

Ana Presumed assumed postulated (see PRESUPPOSE)
*theoretical speculative alleged (see ADDUCE)

Con Proved demonstrated (see PROVE)

conjecture = Conjecture surmise guess come into
comparison both as verbs meaning to draw an inference
from slight evidence and as nouns denoting an inference
based upon such evidence Conjecture implies formation
of an opinion or judgment upon what is recognized as
insufficient evidence as We saw below us a hut

exercise of the imagination or indulgence in suspicion
as What thoughts he had beseeems not me to say
Though some surmise he went to fast and pray (Dry-
den) Just how long the small multiplied impressions
will take to break into surmise nobody can tell
(Quiller Couch) Guess in current best usage implies a

cauldy) My daughter Lucie is such a mystery to
me I can make no guess at the state of her heart

United States) with reference to a fact or purpose about
which there is no uncertainty it is a vulgarism as I
guess I'll go to bed

Ana *Infer gather conclude judge deduce speculate
reason *think imagine fancy conceive (see THINK)

Con Ascertain determine learn, *discover *prove
demonstrate test, try

conjecture, = Surmise, guess. See under CONJECTURE *

Ana Theory *hypothesis *opinion, view belief
sentiment inference deduction, conclusion, judgment
(see under INFER)

Ant Fact

conjoin Combine *unite concur co-operate

conjugal *Matrimonial marital connubial, nuptial,
hymeneal.

Ant Single.

conjure Adjure implore supplicate beseech *leg-
entreat importune

Ana Plead appeal pray sue See under PRAYER

connect *Join, link associate relate unite combine
Ana Attach *fasten affix articulate concatenate

*integrate *cement glue agglutinate

Ant Disconnect — Con Sever sunder divorce
*separate part divide *detach disengage

connivance Collusion conspiracy See under CONVEY

Ana Intrigue machination, conspiracy *plot frame-up
cabal.

connive Connive collude, conspire are not in-
changeable synonyms but they come into comparison
because they mean to take part by a secret understand-
ing or agreement in furthering something typically
something that is evil or injurious The same distinction
in implications and connotations are evident in their
corresponding nouns connivance collusion conspiracy
Connive (etymologically to wink) and connivance imply
a shutting of one's eyes or a feigned ignorance of what is
being or is about to be perpetrated thereby giving tacit

certainly with her connivance he was unmercifully
thrashed (Stevenson) All the traditions of honour are

or to frustrate his (or its) plans or ends = cross-
examination of witnesses tended to prove that the

together hence to agree) and conspiracy differ from the
preceding terms in usually (though not invariably) sug-
gesting the action not of one person or party but of two
or more also conspire and conspiracy may be used
figuratively of impersonal agencies as Brutus and they

(A Huxley)

Ana Abet instigate *incite foment *ink blisk

connolaseur Virtuoso dilettante *aesthete

Ana *Epure gourmet bon vivant *expert adeit

Con *amateur tyro dabbler

connotation Denotation (see under DENOTE)

Ana Suggestion implication intimation (see corre-
sponding verbs at SUGGEST) evoking or evocation (see
corresponding verb at EVOKE) import *guileful.

*meaning significance sense

connote *Denote

Ana *Suggest imply intimate hint *express, voice,
utter import signify *mean denote.

connubial Conjugal *matrimonial marital no-
hymeneal

conquer Conquer vanquish defeat beat lick subdue
subjugate reduce overcome surmount overthrow rout

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

agree in meaning to get the better of or to bring under one's power by the exertion of force or strategy. Conquer usually implies the gaining possession or mastery of something (less frequently of someone) vanquish, the complete overpowering or discomfiture of someone (less frequently of something), as to conquer a difficulty, to

Ana Righteous virtuous ethical *moral strict *rigid particular fastidious finical *nice meticulous punctilious *careful

Ant Unconscientious unscrupulous — *Con* Slack, lax remiss *negligent, neglectful *careless, heedless thoughtless.

conscious, *Sensible* *aware cognizant alive awake.

Ana Attending or attentive, minding or mindful watching (see corresponding verbs at *TEND*) *watchful alert vigilant perceiving noticing noting remarking observing (see *SEE*)

Ant Unconscious — *Con* Ignoring overlooking disregarding (see *NEGLECT* *) *forgetful unmindful oblivious.

Defeat does not imply the finality of vanquish it may even imply no more than a temporary checking or frus

what more emphatic stressing the immediacy of the succession the regularity or fixedness of the order and the close connection as in time space logic etc. of the units *successive* is applicable to things that follow regardless of differences in duration extent or the like or the length of the interval between the units as it rained four *consecutive* days a group of ten *consecutive* numbers three *successive* (not *consecutive*) leap years the *successive* strokes of a piston has last five *successive*

CRASS) often implies a bringing to capitulation or surrender it applies especially to a beleaguered town or fortress as, *reduced* a province under Roman yoke (*Wilton*) The term however often implies subjugation especially a gradual one The difficulty of their country made it necessary to *reduce* them step by step (*Buchan*) Overcome and surmount suggest a conquering of some one or something that confronts one and must be (in the case of *overcome*) overpowered or (in the case of *surmount*) exceeded or surpassed as in power force skill or the like as Where there is an enemy to be *overcome* [by school children] let it be matter rather than other human beings (*B Russell*) to *overcome* one's fears to *surmount* an obstacle This crisis will be *surmounted* if the Church has the faith and courage to face it candidly (*Ingie*) Both *overthrow* and *ruin* imply disaster

Sequent and *sequential* apply to an arrangement or to things (sometimes a thing) following a sequence such as a causal logical or chronological sequence or some settled order as the events of the narrative do not follow in *sequent* order The galley's Have sent a dozen *sequent* messengers This very night at one another's heels (*Shak*) changes which proceed with *sequential*

ished serially (that is, in successive installments in a periodical) from the publisher's point of view mystery stories make good *serial* narratives. *Discrete* (as here considered see also *DISTINCT*) comes into comparison with the other terms only when it applies to a number of things that follow each other in time or space or are

talk.

Con Surrender submit capitulate (see corresponding nouns at *SURRENDER*) *yield succumb bow cave in. conqueror vanquisher *victor, winner champion.

conquest *victory triumph. *Ana* Subjugation, subduel defeating or defeat overthrowing or overthrow routing or rout (see corresponding verbs at *CONQUER*)

consanguinity *kinship affinity cognation, agnation, emanation.

conscientious Scrupulous, honorable, honest, *upright, just.

there is no connection between the details or units] I have read volumes of recent verse in which little fragment after little fragment is dropped into the receptive mind (*Lowry*)

Ana Following succeeding ensuing (see *FOLLOW*) continuous, *continual incessant coherent (see corresponding noun *COHERENCE*) *logical.

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms. *Con* contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ant Inconsecutive unconsecutive — **Con** Alternate
 *intermittent recurrent period c desultory *random
 haphazard hit-or-miss

consent, n *Assent accede acquiesce agree subscribe
Ans *Yield submit defer relent permit, allow *let
 *approve sanction concur (see **AGREE**)

Ant Dissent — **Con** Refuse *decline *disapprove
 deprecate *demur balk stick stickle strain

consequence 1 Result *effect aftereffect aftermath
 issue outcome event upshot sequel

Ant Antecedent — **Con** *Cause determinant reason
 occasion: *origin source root

2 *Importance moment weight significance import
Ans Necessity *need urgency *worth value re-
 nown honor reputation repute *fame eminence
 illustriousness distinction (see corresponding adjectives
 at **FAMOUS**)

consequently *Therefore hence then accordingly so

conserve, v Preserve *save
Ans Protect shield safeguard guard *defend

Ant Waste squander

conserves See under **SAVE** v

consider 1 Consider, study, contemplate weigh
 revolve, ex cogitate come into comparison chiefly as

transitive verbs meaning to fix the mind for a time on
 something in order to increase one's knowledge or under-

standing of it or to solve a problem involved in it.

Consider often suggests little more than an applying of
 one's mind (as a proposal so unreasonable that one does

not need to consider it) but sometimes it also carries a
 restricting implication such as that of a definite point of

view (as In the last paragraphs we have considered
 science as a steadily advancing army of ascertained

facts — *Inge*) or as that of thinking over (as the pub-
 lishers told him they would consider his book marriage

is an action too freely practised and too seldom ade-
 quately considered — *R Macaulay*) or as that of casting

about in order to reach a suitable conclusion opinion
 decision or the like (as Her father considered a little

before he answered — *Dickens*) Study implies greater
 mental concentration than consider usually it also

suggests more care for the details or minutiae and more
 of an effort to comprehend fully or to learn all the possi-

bilities applications variations or the like as the
 president said that the bill must be studied before he

reached a decision regarding the signing or vetoing of it
 a work of architecture that deserves to be studied closely

to study a patient's reactions to the new treatment for
 pneumonia I like very naturally to think that I am

being read but the idea that I am being studied fills me
 after the first outburst of laughter with a deepening

gloom (*A Huxley*) Bryce who had studied the matter
 thoroughly was wont to insist [that] the smallest

democracies stand highest in the scale (*H Ellis*)

Contemplate (as here compared see also **SEE**) implies
 like meditate (see under **POWDER**) the focusing of one's

attention upon a thing and a close dwelling upon it
 the term however does not always carry a clear impli-

cation of the purpose or result When the object on
 which the mind rests is a plan, a project an imaginative

conception or the like the word usually suggests its
 formulation in detail or its enjoyment as envisioned as

Henrichard bent and kissed her cheek The moment and

the term suggests an attempt to increase one's knowledge

tion contemplates a world of facts without values
 religion contemplates values apart from facts (*Inge*)

Weigh (cf **POWDER**) in the extended sense here consid-
 ered implies a valuation of something usually of one

thing in respect to another and relevant thing or things

much earlier it is not enough to count we must evaluate

taken into account as he knew that he must resolve the
 matter before he could decide how to deal with it

Should he write to his son? For a time he revolved a long
 tactful letter in his mind (*H G Wells*) Ex cogitate a

now rare word usually replaced by think or it implies the
 application of the mind to something so that one may

find the solution of the problems involved as in style

Ans *Ponder meditate ruminate muse reflect
 cogitate *think reason speculate inspect examine

*scrutinize scan

monly used interchangeably without attention to their
 fine shadings of meaning Consider in discriminating

use suggests a conclusion reached through reflection as
 he considers exercise a waste of energy some persons

purchaser (*J P Smith*) Often it implies a personal
 view sometimes merely personal sometimes partial

The regulations of the state were not regarded by the
 Greeks—as they are apt to be by modern men—as an

counting or calculating they are most precisely
 played when they imply evaluation differentiation or

the like as these trees were not accounted (or re-
 counted) of much value I account the justice which is grounded

on utility to be the most sacred and binding part of
 all morality (*J S Mill*) Deem is now chiefly literary

It is often used as the equivalent of consider but it
 distinctively stresses judgment rather than reflection

Behind the economic problem lies a psychological or
 ethical problem that of getting persons to recognize

truths which they deem it to their interest to avoid
 (*J A Hobson*) The first time he (*Don Quixote*) made a

mind and has either material or immaterial existence

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

helmet he tested its capacity for resisting blows and battered it out of shape next time he did not test it but deemed it to be a very good helmet (B Russell)
 Ana *Think conceive imagine fancy judge gather
 *infer conclude.

oblivious *careless heedless, thoughtless
 considered *Deliberate premeditated advised
 signed studied

Ana Intentional *voluntary willful planned projected schemed (see corresponding verbs under PLAN)
 Ant Unconsidered — Con *Precipitate impetuous headlong impulsive *spontaneous instinctive
 consign *Commit entrust confide relegate
 Ana Transfer *move remove shift assign allocate
 *alot resign surrender yield (see RELINQUISH)

consist 1 In form consist of Consist in comprise
 *compose constitute.

Ana *Include comprehend embrace involve *contain hold

2 In form consist in. Consist of, comprise *compose constitute

consistent. Congruous *consonant, compatible congenial sympathetic.

Ana Conforming or conformable tallying jbing squaring (see corresponding verbs at AGREE) matching equalling (see MATCH v) identical alike *similar like
 Ant Inconsistent — Con Discrepant discordant incongruous *inconsonant incompatible contradictory contrary, *opposite antithetical.

console, v *Comfort solace

Ana Assuage alleviate mitigate *relieve allay calm tranquilize (see corresponding adjectives at CALM)
 *satisfy content

Con *Trouble distress *dismcompose disturb perturb

CONTRACT v) *neave knit

Con Dissolve melt *liquefy *separate sever sunder part
 *distribute dispense divide dispart *scatter disperse

consolidation Consolidation merger, amalgamation are here compared as terms denoting a union of two or more corporations. Consolidation is often used loosely as a general term strictly however it implies the fusion of the companies or corporations with dissolution of their separate corporate identities and transference of their combined assets franchises good will etc to a single corporate unit often under an entirely new name.

Merger in its technical sense is a form of consolidation in which the assets franchises good will etc of one or more companies or corporations are transferred to or merged into one of the units without change in the name of the unit.

used of any form of consolidation or merger. It may be applied narrowly to a consolidation in which a new corporation with an entirely new name and corporate

Ant Dissolution

consonance *Harmony concord accord

Ana Agreement conformity correspondence (see corresponding verbs at AGREE) concurrence coincidence (see corresponding verbs at AGREE) compatibility

rent circumstance or situation or conformity to an

Punctate temper to abolish a practice than to elevate it and clear away abuses (Quiller Couch) to pursue callings more consonant with Buddha's teaching (Binyon). Nature has no ends consonant with the desires of man which would make it possible for him to accord himself to her (J B Arutch) Consistent (often followed by with but sometimes used attributively) suggests such agreement or harmony between things or between the details of the same thing as implies the negation of contradiction as That their letters should

Holmes) No one has yet imagined a consistent picture of what the electron and proton really are (Jeans) Compatible (often followed by with) implies a capacity for existing or coming together without disagreement discord disharmony or the like the term does not necessarily suggest positive agreement or harmony but it does imply the absence of such conflict between two

tably—for example those of a healthy tiger And many of the best qualities are compatible with its absence (B Russell) Congruous (sometimes followed by to or with) implies more positive agreement or harmony than compatible does ordinarily it implies the fitness, suitability or appropriateness of one thing to another so that their association or combination no matter how much they are in contrast, produces a pleasing or at least a not disagreeable impression as the congruous furnishings of a room Not congruous to the nature of epic poetry (H Blair) Thoughts congruous to the nature of their subject (Cowper) The negative form incongruous is currently far more common than congruous Congenial (sometimes followed by to) is most often used of persons or things that are in such harmony with the

the subject (*S Alexander*) statement, overstatement and understatement in letters. Given a congenial context every one of them is right. (*C E Montague*) Sympa-

Ant Variable — **Con** *Changeable changeful mutable protean fluctuating wavering (see *SWING*)
3 *Continual incessant continuous perpetual perennial
Ana Persisting or persistent persevering (see corresponding verbs at *PERSEVERE*) pertinacious dogged *obstinate stubborn chronic, confirmed *invertebrate
Ant Fitful — **Con** *Intermittent alternate spor-

Arnold] was a more sympathetic prose writer than Carlyle or Ruskin (*T S Eliot*) an air of rather self-conscious bravado [in myself] which was a little

verbs at *DISCOMPOSE*)
Con Sang from composure *equanimity plenary aplomb self-possession (see *CONFIDENCE*)
 Component *element Ingreed ent

rtion piece detail member *item

*regate — **Con** *System complex
 my composite compound blend
 XTURE)

verbs at *AGREE*)

Ant Inconsonant dissonant (in music) — **Con** Discordant discrepant inconsistent incompatible incongruous (see *INCONSONANT*)

conspectus. Synopsis epitome *abridgment abstract brief

Ana *Compendium syllabus digest survey sketch précis aperçu

conspicuous. Prominent salient signal *noticeable remarkable striking arresting outstanding
Ana Patent manifest *evident distinct obvious eminent distinguished celebrated illustrious notorious (see *FAIRIOUS*)

Ant Inconspicuous — **Con** *Common ordinary *obscure vague lowly *humble modest hidden concealed (see *HIDE*) *secret covert privy

conspiracy. 1 Collusion connivance See under *CONVIVE*

Ana *Combination combine ring cabal junto faction
 2 Complot, cabal intrigue machination *plot frame-up

Ana *Sedition treason treacherousness or treachery perfidiousness or perfidy disloyalty faithlessness falseness or falsity (see corresponding adjectives at *FAITHLESS*)

conspirator. *Confederate accessory accomplice abettor

conspire *Connive collude

Ana *Unite combine conjoin concur co-operate plot scheme (see under *PLAN*) *conduce contribute constatable Officer *policeman catchpole bobby peeler copper cop bull bailliff

constant, *adj* 1 *Faithful true loyal leal staunch steadfast resolute

Ana Abiding enduring persisting or persistent lasting (see corresponding verbs at *CONTINUE*) dependable

constitute *Compose comprise consist in consist of
Ana Form *make fashion shape fabricate forge constitutional, *adj* *Inherent intrinsic essential ingrained

Ana Congenital *innate inborn *native natural normal (see *REGULAR*) *characteristic individual peculiar

Ant Adventitious — **Con** *Accidental adventitious fortuitous unnatural *irregular anomalous foreign alien extraneous *extrinsic

constrain Oblige coerce compel *force

Ana Impel drive *move actuate require exact *demand

constraint Compulsion coercion duress restraint *force violence

Ana Suppression repression (see corresponding verbs at *SUPPRESS*) impelling or impulsion driving or drive (see corresponding verbs at *MOVE*) goad spur *motivate spring *obligation duty

constrict Compress *contract shrink condense deflate

Ana *Tie bind restrict confine circumscribe *limit *restrain curb enaffle

Con *Expand dilate distend swell inflate enlarge *increase

constringent, *adj* *Astringent styptic

constructive *Implicit virtual

Ana Inferential dilative ratiocinative (see under *INFERENCE*) implied involved (see *INCLUDE*)

Ant Manifest — **Con** Express *explicit definite *evident patent obvious

construe, *v* Explicate elucidate interpret expound *explain

Ana *Analyze resolve break down anatomize dissect *understand comprehend appreciate

construe *n* *Translation version paraphrase inter-

nt. practice *hab

commune treat

ogitate (see *THINK*)

natural

consult, advise (see under *ADVICE*)

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consume Engross absorb *monopolize

consummate, adj Consummate, finished, accomplished agree in meaning brought to completion or perfection Their distinctions lie chiefly in the degree of perfection in the means by which this perfection is attained and at times in their application for *consummate* and *finished* apply to persons or to things *accomplished* as a rule, to persons only That is consummate which attains the highest possible point or degree of perfection or which possesses the highest possible qualities whether natural or acquired as *consummate* wisdom or skill *consummate* happiness, a *consummate* hypocrite The little band held the post with consummate tenacity (*Molloy*) A man of perfect and consummate virtue (*Addison*) Pope is one of the most consummate craftsmen who ever dealt in words (*Lowes*) That which is finished manifests such care and equibleness in performance or workmanship that nothing additional is required to perfect it or to increase its technical excellence as a *finished* gentleman is always courteous *finished* actors usually give *finished* performances The most finished bat [i.e., batsman] of his day (*A. J. Balgair*) One is accomplished who is distinguished for his skill his versatility and his finesse the word often suggests mastery in whatever is attempted as an *accomplished* musician an *accomplished* villa n. They are more accomplished and ingenious in this sort of rationalizing than Arnold was (*T. S. Eliot*) *Accomplished* sometimes implies merely the acquirement of special arts and graces or accomplishments as *accomplished* young ladies (cf. **ACQUIREMENT**)

Ann *Perfect whole, entire intact complete *full flawless *unpeccable faultless *supreme superlative transcendent peerless surpassing
Ann Crude — **Ann Rough** *rude callow green raw primitive primeval (see **PRIMARY**) defective *deficient
contagion *infection

contagious *infectious communicable catching
 Ann. Toxic pestilential pestilent virulent mercurial miasmatic (see **POISONOUS**)

contagium See under **INFECTION**

contain Contain, hold, accommodate denote in common to have or be capable of having within To contain is to have within, or as an element, fraction, or part to hold is to have the capacity to contain or to retain as the bookcase contains (that is, actually has in it) fifty volumes but holds (that is, is capable of containing) a hundred a bushel contains (not holds) four pecks a bushel basket holds (not contains) a bushel these boxes contain apples the compound contains iron which is held in solution his philosophy contains some elements of truth Of Plato himself we know nothing that could not be held in a single sentence (*H. Ellis*) But the distinction between hold and contain is often inconsiderable or disregarded To accommodate is to hold about crowd and inconvenience as thirty passengers were crowded into a bus built to accommodate twenty the parking lot accommodates fifty cars The earth can accommodate its present population more comfortably than it does or ever did (*Shaw*) This is sometimes an attendant implication of *accommodate* (see **ADUCE** 2) as used of the provision of lodgings as, the hotel was unable to accommodate all who applied for rooms

Ann *Receive admit take *harbor shelter lodge house

contaminate Contaminate, taint, taint, pollute, defile agree in meaning to defile by rendering impure or unclean Contaminate implies the presence or the influence of something external which by entering into or by

coming in contact with a thing destroys or may destroy the latter's purity, as the city's water supply was in danger of being contaminated by surface drainage, Mrs Brown refused to allow her children to play with other children for fear their manners and morals might be contaminated the contamination of air is a mine by gases Taint differs from contaminate in stressing the effect rather than the cause that which is contaminated has been touched by or mixed with that which will defile or corrupt that which is tainted is no longer pure clean unspiced or the like but is in some measure or degree sullied or stained or is in process of corruption or decay, as, tainted meat His unkindness may defile my life But never stain my love (*Shak*) Woman! above all women glorified Our tainted nature's solitary boast (*Wordsworth*) The Claudii brilliant unaccountable tainted with some deep congenital madness (*Buckan*) By an etymological confusion with taint the now rare *affluent* acquired many of the implications of the former term and became its close synonym in some uses however it has retained from its primary sense of to sentence to outlawry or death (see **SENTENCE**) a hint of sulling the purity of one's name or the honor of one's family or line by actual or imputed nefarious crimes Wherein a good name hath been wrongfully attained (*Milton*) 'No breath of calumny ever assailed the personal purity of Savonarola (*Milman*) Pollute implies that the process which begins with contamination is complete and manifest and that what was literally or figuratively pure and clean has lost its cleanness or fairness and has become sordid or filthy or poisoned The nuisance set forth in the bill was one which would be of international importance—a visible change of a great river from a pure stream into a polluted and poisoned ditch (*Justus Holmes*) Pollute in discriminating use is the preferred term when the reference is to something that ideally is clean clear or bright as to pollute the minds of children by obscenities to keep one's honor unpolluted Defile strongly implies defouling of that which ought to be clean pure or held sacred it therefore usually suggests violation profanation, or desecration and is highly opprobrious in its connotations An evil bird that defiles his own nest (*Latimer*) For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies These are the things which defile a man (*Matthew xv 19-20*) Scenes such as these tis his [the hunter's] supreme delight To fill with riot and defile with blood (*Corset*)

Ann *Debase vitiate corrupt deprave impair spoil *injure harm

contemn *Despise disdain scorn scout
 Ann Repudiate reject (see **DECLINE**) slight, *neglect disregard flout *scold, jeer
 Ann Venerate *revere reverence respect esteem admire regard (see under **REGARD** n)
contemplate, 1 Study *consider weigh revolve cogitate

Ann *Ponder meditate muse ruminate reflect, cogitate speculate *think.
 2 Observe survey, notice, remark note, perceive discern *see view behold descry espy
 Ann *Scrutinize inspect examine scan

contemplative Meditative reflective *thoughtful speculative passive

Ann *Intent rapt engrossed absorbed musing ruminating, pondering (see **PONDER**) reflecting cogitating, reasoning thinking (see **THINK**)
contemporaneous *Contemporary coeval synchronous simultaneous coincident concomitant concurrent

Ann analogous words. Ann antonyms. Ann contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Con *Preceding, antecedent, previous, prior, foregoing following, ensuing, succeeding (see FOLLOW)

contemporary, adj Contemporary, contemporaneous, coeval, synchronous, simultaneous, coincident, concomitant, concurrent come into companionship when they mean existing living or occurring at the same time In contemporary and contemporaneous (of which contempo-

with Matthew Arnold a first, the reign of Louis XIV was contemporaneous with the Commonwealth in England, as also with the Restoration and the revolution of 1688, a recent history of the 15th century based on contemporary accounts Contemporary, but not contemporaneous, may imply reference to the present, it then means of the same time as that of the speaker or writer, as, 'we are not without contemporary talent' (E Wharton); 'most contemporary novels Jane found very bad' (R Macaulay) Coeval usually implies contemporaneousness for a long or at a remote, period or time, as "Every one knows

Synchronous implies an exact correspondence between the (usually brief) periods of time involved, simultaneous more frequently denotes agreement in the same point or instant of time, as two pendulums so adjusted that their movements are synchronous the two shots were simultaneous "French speech has run a similar and almost synchronous course with English" (H Ellis) "It was

at the same time as the discovery of America was almost coincident with the capture of Granada, his sudden departure was suspiciously coincident with the stranger's arrival Concomitant carries so strong an implication of attendance or association that it often imputes a subordinate character, however only when it implies coincidence or synchronousness is it truly a synonym of the other words as the concomitant circumstances of this event cannot be ignored As the beauty of the body always accompanies the health of it so certainly is decency concomitant to virtue (Spectator) Concurrent adds to synchronous the implication of parallelism or agreement in length of existence in quality or character or the like as, concurrent terms in prison, the concurrent operation of many machines

Con Living existing subsisting (see BE)

Con See those at CONTEMPORANEOUS

contempt. Despite, disdain, scorn See under DE SPISE

Con Abhorrence, detestation loathing hatred hate (see under HATE) aversion antipathy repugnance distaste (see corresponding adjectives at REPUGNANT)

Ant Respect — **Con** Esteem, admiration regard reverence awe, fear

contemptible, adj Contemptible, despicable, pitiable, sorry, scurvy, cheap, beggarly come into comparison when they mean arousing or deserving scorn or disdain

nant, disapprobation "I know none so despicable as those who despise others" (Fielding) 'The immorality of James's Court was hardly more despicable than the imbecility of his government' (J R Green) Pitiable, as here compared (see also PITEOUS), implies the inspiring of pity mixed with contempt, as, a pitiable show of weakness, a pitiable attempt at reform Sorry is often used interchangeably with pitiable without marked loss however, the word often distinctively implies contemptible or ridiculous inadequacy, wretchedness, or

covered with scurf or scabs) implies extreme despicable and meanness and the arousing of disgust as well as scornful contempt, as, a scurvy trick, a scurvy import 'What difference betwixt This Rome and ours between That scurvy dumb show and this peasant sheep? (Browning) Cheap often implies contemptibility that results from undue familiarity or accessibility

Had I so lavish of my presence been, So stale and cheap to vulgar company" (Shak) More often, however cheap and beggarly imply contemptible pettiness cheap by falling far below the standard of what is worthy beggarly by its remoteness from that which is adequate as cheap politics, a cheap and nasty life (Shak)

contend Contend, cope, fight, battle, war come into comparison when they mean to strive in opposition to someone or something Contend, the most general of

more of — — — — — rather than a human and and the

lowed by with) implies contending (often struggling with a problem) successfully or on equal terms because of

with matters about which the world is excited (B. Rar)

of a bill to fight for breath to fight against a growing evil
Battle and war are more picturesque or more poetic
terms than fight they are used chiefly in a figurative
sense the first to suggest a continuous assailing or at-
tacking of the enemy or other method characteristic of
open battle and the second to suggest the noise fury

compete with vie with rival

content, contented Satisfied (see under SATISFY)
Ana. Graufied pleased (see PLEASE) sated satiated
cloyed surfeited (see SATIATE) replete (see FULL)
content, v. *Satisfy
Ana. Gratify *please sate *satiate surfeit cloy
Con. Tantalize tease (see WORRY) pique stimulate
*provoke excite

contention Dissension variance strife *discord
conflict

Ana. Quarrel wrangle altercation squabble contro-
versy dispute *argument contending fighting warring
(see CONTRADICT)

Con. Agreement concurrence coincidence (see corre-
sponding verbs at AGREE) *harmony accord concord
consonance

Contentious Quarrelsome bell case litigious *belliger-
ent pugnacious

Ana. *Contrary perverse froward captious faultfind-
ing caviling carping (see CRITICAL) *aggressive
militant

Ant. Peaceable — Con. *Pacific peaceful irenic
serene tranquil *calm *amiable good natured
complaisant obliging

conflict always implies discord and warfare (literal or
figurative) it also suggests a closer engagement than
contest Army on armor clashing brayed dire was the
noise of conflict (Milton) Figuratively con-
flict denotes a struggle (often spiritual or
between opposing principles or forces. There
*Shakespearean tragedy) an outward conflict of
and groups, there is also a conflict of forces in the
soul (Bradley) Combat is less commonly used

Ana. analogous words Ant. antonyms C

figurative sense (as a combat against despair) it implies
an encounter especially an armed encounter between

tions, that inspires terror Legally an affray is a fight
that disturbs the public peace in literary use the word is

than affray of which it is otherwise a very close synonym

engagement action push

contiguous Adjoining abutting conterminous *ad-
jacent tangent juxtaposed

Ana. *Nearest next *close near nigh near by
continnence *Temperance abstemiousness sobriety
abstinence

Ana. Chasteness or chastity purity (see corresponding
adjectives at CHASTE) moderateness or moderation
temperateness (see corresponding adjectives at MODER-
ATE)

Ant. Incontinence — Con. Lecherousness lustfulness
lewdness lasciviousness licentiousness wantonness (see
corresponding adjectives at LICENTIOUS) excessiveness
inordinateness (see corresponding adjectives at EXCES-
SIVE)

contingent 1. *Accidental fortuitous, casual inci-
dental adventitious.
Ana. Possible. *probable, likely unforeseen or unfore-
seeable unanticipated or unanticipable (see affirmative
verbs at FORESEE)

Ant. Incontinent
contingency Emergency exigency pinch *juncture
pass strait crisis

Ana. Chance break. *opportunity occasion time tide
contingent. 1. *Accidental fortuitous, casual inci-
dental adventitious.

Ana. Possible. *probable, likely unforeseen or unfore-
seeable unanticipated or unanticipable (see affirmative
verbs at FORESEE)

continual Continual, continuous constant incessant
perpetual, perennial are here compared as meaning
characterized by continued occurrence or recurrence over
a relatively long period of time Continual implies a close
or unceasing succession or recurrence continuous, an

time, rather than (like *continuous*) that of unbroken connection or substance, thus, "*continual* industry"

connotes lack of change or variation in character degree,

are often confused especially when meaning the quality the act or the state of continuing or of being continued or an instance revealing such a quality, action or state

boy's health the juveniles did not in many years "continuance" (Austen) Continuity stresses uninterrupted or unbroken connection sequence, or extent, as, the continuity of a series a surface, a discourse, continuity of

hang together" (IV James) In the technical language of those engaged in making motion pictures or in radio

tion, protracting or protraction (see corresponding verbs)

ation.
Continue, last, endure, abide, persist agree in meaning to remain indefinitely in existence or in a given condition or course Continue distinctively refer

years the tire lasted only three months Endure adds to

an attitude towards life, which . . . persists with many changes but no breaks, till the closing of the Athenian lecture rooms by Justinian (Inge)
Ana. Remain, *stay survive, *outlive, outlast
Con. *Arrest, interrupt check *stop cease desist quit, discontinue suspend, stay, intermit *defer postpone

*consecutive sequent serial *steady, constant
Ant. Interrupted — Con. *Intermittent recurrent, periodic, alternate

contract *stort, gnarl warp *deform
bend turn *curve
*Outline silhouette sky line, profile
*uration shape *form, conformation figure
Contract, bargain, compact, pact, treaty
*vention, cartel, covenant, concordat, la-
** designate an agreement reached of or
and ending in an exchange of promises be-

effect was drawn up by a lawyer and signed and sealed in the presence of witnesses (N Hawthorne) Bargain specially to an agreement regarding purchase as, this bargain provides for an exchange of goods
*) indicates place of treatment of each group

much American wheat and cotton for so much British rubber and tin. A compact is an earnest or solemn exchange of promises, sometimes between state or political groups and often between persons. A compact may be unwritten or undocumented, the only assurance of its

marry and promise loyalty to some one person. They can keep that compact and yet not shut themselves away

interchangeable with *compact* but, except in certain stereotyped expressions (as suicide pact, an agreement between two persons to commit suicide), *pact* is much

them. Cartels provide for the treatment and exchange of prisoners, for postal and telegraphic communication for the mode of reception of bearers of flags of truce, for the treatment of the wounded, etc. Covenant has special reference to a sworn or solemn engagement to uphold or defend a faith, a principle, or the like, as, the Scottish National Covenant of 1638 (a covenant to support Presbyterianism), the Covenant of the League of Nations "I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth" (*Genesis ix. 13*). Concordat usually applies to an agreement between the pope and a secular government for regulating the rela-

by cutting them apart along a notched line two papers or parchments corresponded to. Specifically, the word is used (especially in for a contract by which an apprentice is

ons

1 Pledge, covenant, engage, *promise

2 Catch *incur

Corr. *Escape avoid, evade, elude, shun, eschew avert, ward off, *prevent

3 Contract, shrink, condense, compress, constrict, deflate agree in denoting to decrease in bulk, volume, or content, but they vary widely in their suggestion as to how this decrease is effected and what consequences it has. Contract means to draw together the sides or the particles of especially by a force from within, with a

Russia) An *entente* may or may not be set forth in a published document. In fact, it may not be in writing at all. It may be based simply on an exchange of promises

Add [Mass.] Union) The word is also used of an understanding between groups, as between economic competitors. The signing of the steel *entente* by the producers of Germany, France, Belgium, Luxemburg and the Saar marked another step in the effort of these continental countries to coordinate their production and

(literally or figuratively) so as to fall short of its original length, bulk, or volume, as, to shrink cloth, his assets have shrunk, apples often shrink before rotting. Condense denotes reduction, usually of something more or less homogeneous, to greater compactness without material loss of content, as, to condense a gas to a liquid, to condense a speech into a few paragraphs. Compress, which also means to reduce to a compact state, differs

Ana Dwindle diminish *decrease reduce
Ant Expand — *Con* Dilate swell distend inflate
 (see EXPAND)

contradict *Deny gainsay negative contravene
 traverse impugn

Ana *Dispute (see DISCUSS) controvert *disprove
 refute confute belie (see MISREPRESENT)

Ant Corroborate — *Con* *Confirm, verify, authenticate substantiate

contradictory, adj Contrary, antithetical *opposite
 antonymous antipodal

Ana Negating nullifying (see NULLIFY) counter
 counteractive antagonistic *adverse

Con Agreeing squaring tallying jibing (see AGREE)

contradictory, n Contrary antithesis opposite
 antonym antipodes See under OPPOSITE *adj*

Ana *Converse reverse

contraption Gadget *device contrivance

Ana Appliance tool instrument *implement utensil
 *machine engine apparatus expedient makeshift (see
 RESOURCE)

contrary, adj 1 Antithetical *opposite contradictory
 antonymous antipodal

Ana Divergent disparate *different counter antago-
 nistic *adverse negating nullifying (see NULLIFY)

2 Contrary, perverse, restive, balky, froward wayward
 come into comparison when they mean given to opposing
 wishes commands conditions circumstances and the
 like A person is contrary who by nature or disposition is
 so self willed that he cannot or will not accept dictation
 or advice (as she is the most *contrary* child I have ever

sion one of his acts utterances or desires) is perverse
 who by temperament or disposition or sometimes by
 physical constitution or moral character runs counter to
 what is right true correct in keeping with human na-
 ture or the like especially as determined by the moral
 law by custom or by the law of nature or the state

perverse and obstinate (antip) More often however
 the term is
 especially
 she
 (H Adam
 nothing but

or *perverse* persons affords no excuse for restricting the
 liberty of the many to the standard of the few (H Ellis)

The last *perverse* whom which has taken possession of
 the debauchee (J H Knicker) A person is restive (in
 the strict sense in which it is here considered see also
 RESTLESS) who obstinately refuses to obey the commands

as a horse is balky when he or it stops short and refuses

is froward who is so contrary or so prone to disobey
 that he will not comply with the most reasonable of
 requests or suggestions the term usually suggests a
 characteristic rather than an occasional or a justifiable
 reaction All the words of my mouth are in righteousness
 there is nothing froward or perverse in them
 (Proverbs vi 8) I never entered on a disobedient
 out having settled with myself that the fun of it would
 be worth the pains scorned repentance and endured

as wayward fancies wayward opinions

(see OBEDIENT)

contrary, n Antithesis opposite contradictory
 antonym antipodes See under OPPOSITE *adj*

verse reverse

*Compare collate

*Comparison collation parallel antithesis
 dissimilarity difference divergence *dissimilarity
 unlikeness conflict *discord

contravene *Deny contradict traverse impugn
 negative

Ana *Oppose combat resist controvert *disprove
 transgress violate (see corresponding nouns at BREACH)
 *trespass encroach infringe

) allege (right claim

ingression violation

IMPLIANT)

*help and

Ana *subvention subsidy *appropriation *gift

*boon

*auxiliary ancillary adjunct sub-

sory

ing co-operating (see UNITE) helping or

helpful aiding assisting or assistant (see corresponding

verbs at HELP)

contrition Attrition repentance *penitence con-
 punction remorse

Ana *Sorrow grief regret confessing or confession
 shriving or shrift atoning or absolution remitting or

remission (see corresponding verbs at CONFESS)

*Device gadget contraption

on creation discovery (see corresponding

verbs) *implement tool instrument

nal *machine engine apparatus

contrive *Manage afford

Ana Plan plot scheme design (see under PLAN n)

Your colonies become suspicious restive and untract-
 able — (Burke) A person or more often an animal such

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

control, v. Direct, manage, *conduct.

Ans. *Govern, rule regulate, *adjust: *guide, lead, pilot engineer, steer. *restrain, curb, check.

control, n. 1 Command, dominion, authority, *power, jurisdiction, sway.

Ans. Ascendancy, *supremacy* might, pulsance, *power, force management, direction (see corresponding verbs at CONDUCT)

Con- - - - -

controversial. **Controversial**, **eristic**, **polemic**, **polemical**, **apologetic** (or **apologetical**) come into comparison when they mean disputatious in character or intent. **Controversial**, like all the other words in this group, is applicable to writings and speeches involving disputation, and to the tone or temper of the disputants but it

provocativeness, violent difference of opinion, and sometimes the activities of propagandists, as, *controversial* subjects should be avoided in drawing room conversation, to exclude *controversial* matter from the radio

quent of these words) stresses the method of disputation more than its purpose or subject matter, it often specifically implies sophistry, quibbling captiousness, or attention to details rather than to the larger issues involved. 'He fought the combat syllogistic With... skill and art *eristic*' (*T. Moore*). **Polemic** and **polemical** both emphasize the spirit and the methods of combat, or of ardent defense of one's beliefs or views, or especially of the doctrines of one's religious faith. Usually the words imply the intent to refute errors or to make converts but because of their association with violent religious controversies they have acquired unpleasant connotations of contentiousness, rancor in argument, and intemperance in attack, as, the discussion took on a *polemic* tone the *polemical* style of Milton's treatises on divorce. 'After the fiery stimulants compounded of brimstone and bigotry, offered by the *polemic* theologians the gentle sedative of Montaigne's conversation comes like a draft of nepenthe' (*Preserved Smith*). **Apologetic**, also

Ans. Disputed or disputable debated or debatable argued (see corresponding verbs at DISCUSS) argumentative disputations (see corresponding nouns at ARGUMENTATION)

controversy Dispute *as

Ans. Contention dissensio

*argumentation forensic

controvert, v. Rebut refute

Ans. Contravene, traverse

Ans. analogous words.

oppose, combat dispute, debate, agitate, argue, *discuss

Ans. Assert. — **Con.** Defend, justify, *maintain, vindicate

contumacious. Rebellious, *insubordinate, mutinous, seditious factious

Ans. *Contrary, perverse, froward refractory, recalcitrant, intractable, ungovernable, *unruly, headstrong

Ans. Obedient — **Con.** *Compliant, acquiescent, recalcitrant, docile (see OBEY)

e, opprobrious, vituperative,

Ans. Insolent, overbearing, arrogant, disdainful (see PROUD) humbating, demeaning, debasing abasing (see ABASE) flouting scoffing, jeering sneering (see SCOFF) **Ans.** Obsequious — **Con.** Complimenting or complimentary, commending or commendatory, applauding (see corresponding verbs at COMEND)

convent. *Cloister, nunnery, monastery, abbey, priory **convention.** 1 Convention, convocation, conference, congress, council, synod are the most general terms in English use designating a body of representatives executives or the like, called together for deliberation and action on the affairs of a larger body. In American use *convention* is the most general of these terms usually implying little more than a meeting of representatives

American Legion, the annual *convention* of the National Education Association. It is also applied to a meeting of elected representatives of a political party in the nation

ative or advisory body composed of all or some of the graduates of one of the universities) and conference for formal and often, periodic meetings of representatives of an organization or association (as the annual *conference* of the National Union of Teachers, an international monetary *conference*). But *conference* is used for an annual assembly of Methodist ministers as of a given district (sometimes also called a *conference*), for the

erate and decide Congress because of its use as a

acter to the representatives who make up that body and therefore is used especially of a conference of princes envoys deputies or the like as a pan American congress an international congress in the interest of peace the Congress of Vienna readjusted territories and governments after the Napoleonic wars The term is also applied to any extremely large assembly or body composed not of appointed or elective representatives but of voluntary attendants from far and near who meet for a common purpose as a Eucharistic congress Council is applicable to a body small or large assembled for consultation deliberation and decision or advice It is the historical term for any of the great bodies of ecclesiastics convened to legislate on matters of doctrine discipline morals or law affecting the Christian church or since the Reformation the Roman Catholic Church thus the great councils such as the Nicene Council convoked

and to a legislative body of a city borough county or the like as a city council (sometimes common council) a county council Synod, which in general denotes an ecclesiastical council is used largely by Protestant and Orthodox denominations with however great variations in application thus the holy synod of an Orthodox

clerical and lay diocesan representatives

Ana Assembly assemblage congregation gathering (see under GATHER)

2 Entente compact pact treaty covenant cartel concordat *contract bargain indenture lease

Ana *Agreement accord understanding

3 *Form convenience usage

Ana Custom practice consuetude (see HABITS) canon precept rule *law etiquette propriety *decorum

conventional Formal ceremonious, *ceremonial solemn

Ana *Decorous, proper comme il faut seemly decent *correct right precise

Ant Unconventional — Con *Negligent slack lax remiss *natural, simple unsophisticated ingenuous naive artless

conversant Conversant versed come into comparison because they agree in meaning being familiar with some-

that subject or in that field or the like that comes from long association long experience frequent intercourse or many dealings with them as Those men who are most conversant with American affairs (J Bright) Like Walpole he was thoroughly conversant with questions of finance (Lecky) The Pilgrim's Progress is known not only to everyone who is conversant with the other writings of the period but to thousands the world around who never heard of [Bacon's] Essays (Lowes) Versed (followed by in) though often used

to be conversant with the laws of all European countries) to be versed in medicine (but to be conversant with all the new methods of treating pneumonia) Because of this added implication versed is often used in combination

expert skillful
Ant Ignorant

Communion commune
re commerce traffic deal

or talk speaking or speech
(SPEAK)

another thing Converse applies chiefly to statements or to propositions because it etymologically connotes a turning about in strict use it implies an interchange of transposition of the important terms as the converse of None but the brave deserves the fair is None but the

less apparent or intentionally conspicuous side or aspect of anything (or in colloquial language obverse to the right reverse to the wrong side or face) as Looking at the fair tapestry of Life with its royal and even sacred figures he dwells not on the obverse alone but here chiefly on the reverse and indeed turns out the rough seams tatters and manifold thrums of that unglorious wrong side (Carlyle)

Ana Opposite contrary antithesis contradictory (see under OPPOSITE adj)

conversion Transformation metamorphosis transmutation transfiguration, transfiguration. See under TRANSFORM

convert, v *Transform metamorphose transmute

transfigure
manufacture fabricate forge *make apply

*employ *use
*) indicates place of treatment of each group

convert, n Convert, proselyte are synonyms only in their applicability to the same person. Both denote a person who has embraced another creed, opinion or doctrine than the one he has previously accepted or

convoy, v Escort conduct *accompany attend chaperon.
***Ans** Protect shield guard safeguard *defend *guide lead pilot

practices. In general use however the term always suggests a being won over usually by an apostle or mis-

son's then business appearance temper = acts, in the sense of showing or seeming to show freedom from agitation or excitement. Cool basically implies such self control that no hint is given of any emotion or motive that might warm, inflame, excite or impress. Specifically, it may further imply detachment or dispassionateness (as Modest youth with cool reflection crowned — Pope). My work I am often told is cool and serene, entirely reasonable and free of passion — H. Ellis) or calm courage in assault or under attack (as soldiers cool under fire) or deliberateness or determination in gaining one's ends (as The coquette [Queen Elizabeth] of the presence chamber became the coolest and hardest of politicians at the council board — J. R. Green) or calm assurance or effrontery (as It is the cool manner in which the whole is done that annoys you — Hazlitt) or actual or seeming indifference (as a cool lover). Composed implies the freedom from signs of

Con Apostate *renegade pervert backslider recreant turncoat

convertible *Reciprocal correspondent correlative complementary

Ans Interchangeable exchangeable (see corresponding verbs at EXCHANGE)

convey 1 Transport *carry transmit bear

Ans *Move remove shift transfer take fetch *bring

2 *Transfer deed alienate alien

Ans Consign *commit relegate *sell vend trade auction barter

convict, n *Prisoner captive

conviction 1 Assurance certitude *certainty

Ans Faith *belief credence credit *wired confession symbol

Con Doubt *uncertainty dubious dupiously skeptically

Ans Disbelieve *unbelief incredulity

2 Belief persuasion *opinion view sentiment

Ans Tenet dogma *doctrine judgment conclusion

*w

ble co-operative

Ans Sociable genial cordial affable *gracious gay

*lively vivacious *merry jocund jolly jovial hilarious, mirthful (see corresponding nouns at MIRTH)

Ans Taciturn staid — **Con** Reserved reticent,

*silent *serious, sober grave sedate solemn asocial

*unsocial

convocation *Convention conference congress

council, synod

Ans Assembly assemblage congregation, gathering (see under GATHER)

convolve Convene muster *summon call cite

Ans Assemble *gather congregate collect *invest

bid

Ans Prorogue dissolve — **Con** *Adjourn disperse

*scatter

Ans analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

c access

nt.

gelid icy

rturbable,

ed to per

Ana *Calm tranquil serene placid detached aloof
 *indifferent *impassive stoic phlegmatic
Ant Ardent agitated — **Con** Fervid fervent
 passionate perfervid *impassioned perturbed discom-
 posed disturbed upset flustered flurried (see DIS-
 COMPOSE)

co operate Conjoin *unite combine

Ana Coincide *agree concur conspire collude
 connive

Ant Counteract — **Con** *Neutralize negative
 nullify negate annul

co operative *Social companionable gregarious
 convivial hospitable

Ana Sociable cordial genial affable *gracious
 helping or helpful aiding assisting (see corresponding
 verbs at HELP)

Ant Un-co-operative — **Con** *Unsocial asocial

cop, v 1 *Catch capture nab trap snare entrap
 ensnare bag

Ana Grab seize *take snatch clutch grasp

2 *Steal flich pinch snatch swipe lift pilfer purloin

cop, n *Policeman officer copper bull bobby peeler
 constable catchpole gendarme

copartner *Partner colleague ally confederate

Ana *Associate companion comrade

cope *Contend fight battle war

Ana Compete with vie with *rival emulate *oppose
 combat resist withstand

copious *Plentiful abundant ample plenteous

Ana *Profuse lavish exuberant prodigal luxuriant
 lush

Ant Meager — **Con** Scanty scant scrimpy sparse
 exiguous, spare (see MEAGER) *thin slight tenuous
 ■ ■ slender

copper *Policeman officer cop bull bobby peeler
 constable catchpole gendarme

copy, n *Reproduction duplicate carbon carbon copy
 transcript facsimile replica

Ana Counterpart *parallel imprint print *impress
 on impress *image simulacrum effigy

Ant Original — **Con** Archetype *prototype

ing sometimes in the spirit of mimicry but often also in
 the spirit of emulating that which one admires "The
 stout tall captain becomes their pattern upon whom
 they fix their whole attention and ape all his tricks"
 (Cowper) Mock commonly adds to mimic the implication
 of a derisive intent It often distinctively suggests im-
 mediate repetition of the words or actions mimicked as
 to mock one's teacher the babbling echo mocks the
 hounds (Shak.) her shadow still glower'd about
 As though to mock behind her back (Aeas)

Ant Originate

coquet, v Flirt *trifle dally toy

cordial Genial affable *gracious sociable

Ana Warm warmhearted responsive sympathetic

heart omphalos

corner 1 Corner, angle denote in common the space
 included between converging surfaces or lines In com-
 mon usage corners apply to the space included or the
 projection formed by the convergence of the actual two
 or three sides or edges of a material structure as the
 corner of a box a table a room a house a street corner
 a chimney corner to drive into a corner Angle has usu-
 ally the more technical sense of the space included
 between or the degree of inclination of two converging
 lines or planes as a right angle the angle of the faces of
 a crystal the walls forming the corner met at an obtuse

corp

Ana Edge verge *border

2 Pool *monopoly syndicate trust cartel

corporeal adj Corporeal *bodily physical somatic

Ana Fleshly *carnal animal sensual

corporeal 1 *Material physical sensible phenomenal
 objective

Ana Actual *real tangible palpable ponderable

*perceptible

*corporeal — **Con** Intangible impalpable *im-

ble insensible imponderable

*fily physical corporal somatic

see those at CORPORAL

*Carcass cadaver *body stiff

remains relics (see REMAINDER)

Ant *Fleshy portly fat stout obese rotund

plump chubby

Ana Burly husky brawny *muscular thickset

clunky stubby dumpy (see THICK)

Ant Spare — **Con** *Lean gaunt rawboned angular

fanky lank skinny scrawny slender slim slight

*thin

corpus Thesaurus treasury *anthology chrestomathy

chapbook garland florilegium

corpuscule *Particle atom molecule

correct 1 Correct rectify emend remedy redress

amend reform revise agree in meaning to set or make

right that which is wrong One corrects that which is

inaccurate untrue or imperfect or that which contains

errors faults or defects when one by substitution

brings it into conformity with a standard or rule of

accuracy truth or perfection as to correct one's mis-

takes in pronunciation to correct printers' proofs

*one

*been

*group

model It does not therefore preclude variations from the
 original thus, a writer who *imitates* Keats may merely
 re-echo enough of that poet's rhythms images or
 sentiments ■ ■ ■ produce poetry reminiscent of Keats
Imitate may imply emulation (as to *imitate* the example
 of one's elders) It may imply representation in another
 medium (as art *imitates* nature the dramatist *imitates*
 life the music *imitates* a storm) It may imply simulation
 (as fabrics that *imitate* leather) Mimic usually implies
 an exact copying especially of a person's movements

(Kipling) I am sure a repetition of words & things can
 not mimic either the voice or air with which they were
 spoken (Fielding) The word sometimes suggests a

with me such a long time She takes liberties I've corrected her once or twice (Bennett) One thing corrects another thing when the former serves to counteract or neutralize the bad effect of the latter as alkaline tablets hat correct stomach acidity his head corrects his heart in the choice of friends One rectifies something which requires straightening out or ordering because it deviates from the rule or standard of what is right just equitable properly controlled or directed or the like as to rectify

one frees it from error or defects specifically one as an editor amends a corrupt text when one replaces doubtful readings with others that are judged to be closer to the original or to the intention of the author as the eighteenth-century editors of Shakespeare freely emended the texts of his plays One remedies that which is a source of evil or harm when one makes such corrections as will either bring about its eradication or restore that which is harmed to a normal sound or prosperous condition as to remedy an abuse of a privilege to remedy the maldistribution of relief to remedy a social evil One redresses something which involves unfairness injustice or lack of proper balance in any way the word usually suggests reparation or compensation There is no calamity which right words will not begin to redress

Darrow) One amends something when one makes such corrections or changes in it that it is bettered or raised to a much higher standard as to amend one's ways to amend one's life Laws that are not repealed are amended and amended (Shaw) One reforms something when one makes drastic changes in it in an attempt to eliminate imperfections the word usually implies a new form or character as to reform the church The fact is that the world does not care to be reformed This makes the way of the improver hard (S M Crothers) One revises something when one looks it over to discover where it requires correction or amendment and makes the necessary changes as to revise a book before its second printing to revise a state constitution There can be no doubt as to the jurisdiction of this court to revise the judgment of a Circuit Court (Ch Just Taney)

Ana *improve better anchorate offset *compensate countervail counterbalance balance *neutralize counteract *adjust regulate fix *reprove reprimand admonish chide

Con Impair spoil mar *injure damage harm hurt aggravate *intensify

2 Discipline *punish chastise chasten castigate Con *Indulge pamper spoil humor baby condone *excuse

correct, adj Correct accurate, exact, precise, nice, right

observer 'A reasonably accurate and refined use of the mother tongue (C W Eliot) Exact emphasizes the strictness or rigor of the agreement which neither ex

sharpness of definition or delimitation, or scrupulous exactness as the precise meaning of a word Precise statements of principles (A C Benson) She did not

cently nice to be of practical value (Preserved Smith) Right (as here compared see also GOOD) stresses an absence of deviation from and therefore a strict accordance with the facts the truth or the standard

each and every a correct (not right) gentleman the right (not correct) people were invited though he gave an assumed name the police know his right (better than correct) name

Ana *Impeccable faultless flawless punctilious punctual scrupulous meticulous *careful Ant Incorrect — Con *False wrong fallacious casuistical (see under FALLACY)

corrective n Corrective, control check, amends are here compared only in their extended senses where they agree in denoting something which serves to keep an other thing in its desired place or condition Corrective is applied to any agency or influence which keeps true a

facile optimism and mass-hypnotized rhetoric of the revolutionary poets (Day Lewis) Control is applied to any predetermined device rule agency or the like

whole truth is the best *antidote* to falsehoods which are dangerous chiefly because they are half truths (Cole ridge)

correlate, n. *Parallel analogue counterpart

correlative, adj. Correspondent complementary *reciprocal convertible

correspond *Agree square, accord tally jibe harmonize conform

Ana Approach touch *match rival equal

correspondence *Intercourse communication conversation converse communion commune commerce traffic, dealings

correspondent, adj. Correlative; complementary, *reciprocal, convertible

Ana. *Similar, analogous like parallel comparable

corridor, Passageway *passage hall hallway gallery arcade cloister aisle ambulatory

corroborate. *Confirm, substantiate, verify, authenticate validate

Ana Attest, vouch for, *certify *support uphold back.

Ant. Contradict — **Con.** Invalidate negate *nullify

corrosion. *Erosion attrition abrasion.

corrupt, adj. 1 Also corrupted Debased vitiated

2 Iniquitous nefarious flagitious infamous *vicious villainous degenerate

Ana *Crooked devious oblique venal *mercenary

*base low vile *pernicious noxious deleterious detrimental baneful degraded abased (see ABASE)

corrupt, v. Deprave debauch pervert *debase.

Ana Degrade debase *abase *ruin wreck pollute defile *contaminate

Con Reform amend *correct

coruscate. *Flash gleam scintillate glance glint sparkle glitter glisten glimmer shimmer twinkle glister spark

cosmic *Universal catholic ecumenical cosmopolitan

Con *Earthly terrestrial terrene mundane worldly cosmopolitan, **adj.** Catholic, *universal ecumenical cosmic

Con *Liberal, progressive all round many sided *versatile

Ant Provincial insular parochial

cosmos. Universe macrocosm *earth world

cost. *Expense *price charge

costly, adj. Costly, expensive, dear, valuable, precious invaluable, priceless agree in meaning having a high

ness rarity fine workmanship or the like as their home is filled with costly furniture I took a costly jewel from my neck A heart it was bound in with diamonds (Shak.) Expensive applies chiefly to that which is high priced especially with the implication of a cost beyond the thing's value or the buyer's means as an expensive suit of clothes The father was unable to give the child as expensive an education as he had desired (Froude) Both costly and expensive may be applied to that which involves great losses or is a drain upon one's resources not only in money but in time effort or the

but even more expensive to maintain (V. Hiss) Dear

an app to to the which have monetary value usually suggests the price they will bring in a sale or exchange as the most valuable dog in the kennel he stores away all his valuable effects when he goes on a tour a valuable piece of property Valuable however often suggests worth that is not measured in material goods.

and most costly of the class that is named as precious stones an alabaster box of very precious ointment (Matthew xxvi 7) but it may mean that the thing is

any terms They are sometimes used when precious is actually meant but would seem not quite in keeping for one reason or another as an invaluable servant is a less jewel Therefore their use tends to be hyperbolic and often especially in the case of priceless loosely in tensive as I've just heard a priceless story isn't that dress priceless?

Ana Exorbitant extravagant *excessive sumptuous *luxurious opulent

Ant Cheap — **Con** Beggarly sorry, scurvy *con poor *bad

cle *act clique

*Lark skulk sneak

conceal screen secrete ensconce

couchant Recumbent reclining dormant supine *prone prostrate

council Conference synod convocation congress *convention

Ana Assembly assemblage gathering congregation (see under GATHER)

Do not confuse council with counsel

counsel *1 *Advice

Ana Admonishing or admonition chiding reproaching or reproach (see corresponding verbs at REPROVE)

see correct

*w) group

2 *Lawyer, counselor barnster advocate, attorney
 solicitor proctor procurator
 counsel, v Advise (see under ADVISE)
 Ana Admonish chide (see REPROVE) *warn forewarn
 caution remonstrate expostulate (see OBJECT v)
 instruct direct (see COMMAND v)
 counselor *Lawyer barnster counsel advocate

Ana *Stabilize steady poise *correct (sense 1)
 Con *Overturn upset capsize overset
 counterfelt, n Fraud sham fake *imposture, cheat
 humbug deceit, deception simulacrum
 Ana *Reproduction copy facsimile
 counterfeit, v Feign, sham simulate pretend *as
 sume affect.

*disguise.

ate copy

See under

erbalance

st trim

e counter

*neutralize

ER) fol

than *counil* but usually it carried the implication of

thwart *frustrate

try *aristocracy gentilefolk elite nobility

Glumpee glance peep peek *look sight

listing or mentioning of each one in a series not only that
 their total may be ascertained but that they may be

couple, n Couple, pair, brace, yoke agree in meaning
 two things of the same kind Couple applies to two
 things of the same sort regarded as in some way asso-
 ciated but not necessarily (except in the case of a
 married or betrothed pair) matched or belonging to-

court to *enumerate* the species of plants found on an
 island to *enumerate* the various dishes served at a dinner
 Number, as here compared is somewhat literary or

shears (*Shak*) a pair of trousers, spectacles compasses
 tonge a matched pair of carriage horses Brace com

Ana *Calculate compute reckon, estimate *add
 sum figure total cast foot
 2 *Rely depend bank, trust reckon
 count, n *Paragraph verse article, clause plank
 countenance, n 1 *Face visage physiognomy mug
 puss.
 2 *Favor good will.

Ana Supporting or support backing upholding (see
 corresponding verbs at SUPPORT) *approbation, ap-
 proval.

Ant Disapproval disapprobation. — Con III will
 malevolence malignity spite *malice.

Counter Antagonistic counterservice *adverse
 Ana Contrary *opposite ant thetical, antipodal
 antonymous, contrid ctory hostile inimical (see neu-
 tralizing nouns at ENMITY)

counteract *neutralize negative.

Ana *Correct rectify offset counterbalance counter-
 vail counterpoise balance *compensate.

Ant Co-operate — Con. Conjoin, concur, *unite
 combine.

counteractive Counter *adverse antagonistic.

Ana. Countervailing counterbalancing counterpoising
 compensating offsetting balancing (see COMPENSATE)
 correcting (see CORRECT v 1) neutralizing (see neu-
 tralizing)

counterbalance, v Offset, *compensate countervail.
 balance counterpoise

courage, n Courege, mettle, spirit, resolution tenacity
 come into comparison when they mean a quality of mind
 or temperament which makes one resist temptation to
 give way in the face of opposition danger or hardship
 Courage (in its earliest English senses either the heart
 regarded as the seat of feeling and thought or what is
 in one's heart) stresses firmness of mind or purpose and
 a casting aside of fear (for *courage* meaning *courageous-
 ness* see *courageous* under BRAVE) It implies a
 summoning of all one's powers in order that one desires
 or ends may be achieved as a reformer must have the
 courage of his convictions But screw your courage to
 the sticking place And well not fail (*Shak*), the
 unconquerable will And courage never to submit or
 yield (*Milton*) Mettle (which seems to have some
 etymological relation to *metal* in the sense of a substance
 capable of being tempered) suggests an ingrained or
 characteristic capacity for meeting strain or stress in a
 manner suggestive of a finely tempered sword blade as.

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

the challenge put him on his *mettle*. It often implies resiliency ardor fearlessness fortitude gallantry or other qualities associated less with physical strength than with mental or spiritual vigor. Now I see there's *mettle* in thee and even from this instant do build on thee a better opinion than ever before. (*Shak*) Do no one's bit putting one's shoulder to the wheel proving the

an ability to hold one's own or to assert oneself or one's principles or to keep up one's morale when opposed interfered with frustrated tempted or the like. I do not think I can forgive you entirely even now—it is too much for a woman of any *spirit* to quite overlook. (*Hardy*) To quit a comrade on the road and return home without him these are tracks which no boy of *spirit* would be guilty of. (*Meredith*) Successive crop failures had broken the *spirit* of the farmers. (*Cather*) Resolution, like *courage* implies firmness of mind and

determined upon a thing the French character tends to exceed in its pursuit and while fighting for it to hold out to the death. (*Belloc*)

Ans Bravery boldness audacity dauntlessness in trepidity doughtiness (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE) valor *heroism gallantry *fortitude grit pluck guts backbone and

Ant Cowardice — *Con* Pusillanimousness or pusillanimity cowardliness poltroonery (see corresponding adjectives at COWARDLY) timorousness timidity (see corresponding adjectives at TIMID)

courageous *Brave bold vallant valorous dauntless undaunted audacious intrepid

Ans Mettle some *spirited high spirited fiery resolute stanch (see FAITHFUL) stout tenacious *strong

Ant Pusillanimous — *Con* *Fearful apprehensive afraid *timid timorous *cowardly craven poltroon recant dastardly

course, n *Way route passage pass artery

Ans Circuit amb. (see CIRCUMFERENCE) orbit scope (see RANGE n) drift trend current *tenacity procedure *process

court, n Field *arena circus lists ring cockpit gridiron, diamond rink.

court, v *Invite woo bid solicit

Ans Allure *attract captivate charm take toady truckle *fawn cringe

courteous Polite *civil courtly gallant chivalrous *Ans* *Gracious affable cordial *suave urbane polite *plomatic considerate *thoughtful attentive obliging complaisant (see AMABLE)

Ant Discourteous — *Con* *Rude impolite uncivil ill mannered ungracious curt brusque gruff blunt (see BLUFF) insolent supercilious overbearing (see PROUD)

courtesy. Courtesy, amenity, attention gallantry comity come into comparison when they denote a manner or an act which promotes agreeable or pleasant

notes innate gentleness or instinctive politeness rather than social training. The beauty of an inherited *courtesy* of a thousand little ceremonies flowering out of the most ordinary relations and observances of life. (*Ben Jonson*) Rising to receive him with all the engaging graces and *courtesies* of life. (*Dickens*) Amenity implies a disposition to make easy and pleasant the approach to or the continuance of delightful social relations when used concretely it may be applied not only to words or acts but to pursuits interests or the like that bring men into rapport. He [Joubert] was a charming letter writer above all an excellent and delightful talker. The gaiety and *amenity* of his natural disposition were inexhaustible. (*Arnold*) Stopping now and then to

did not unduly spoil them or turn their heads with injudicious attentions. (*R. Macaulay*) Gallantry stresses devoted attention sometimes amorous attention to a lady or to ladies it also often connotes ingratiating personal qualities such as ease of address a dashing style or a polished manner. Now deign me if you dare. Indeed I do not dare Elizabeth having rather expected to affront him was amazed at his *gallantry*. (*Austen*) Cashel in a business like manner and without the slightest air of *gallantry* expertly lifted her and placed her on her feet. (*Shaw*) Comity is now increasingly rare in its older sense of courtesy; especially among friends or equals. Comity and Affability are the ornaments of Converse. (*Rules of Civility* 1673) It is the rule of mere comity to agree where you can. (*Emerson*) In modern use it is applied chiefly to the interchange of courtesies between states (as of the United States) or between nations such as the recognition within their own boundaries of the laws and institutions of the others.

Gave him no rights or privileges in other States beyond those secured to him by the laws of nations and the comity of States. (*Ch. Just. Taney*)

Ans Graciousness cordiality affability geniality (see corresponding adjectives at GRACIOUS) politeness

(see primitive nouns under BOOR) rudeness impoliteness ungraciousness incivility (see corresponding adjectives at RUDE)

courtly Courteous gallant chivalrous polite *civil *Ans* Ceremonious, formal conventional *ceremonial elegant dignified graceful (see corresponding nouns at ELEGANCE) finished *consummate

Ant Churlish — *Con* Ungacious discourteous ill mannered impolite *rude uncivil *coarse vulgar gross boorish loutish (see under BOOR)

covenant * Compact pact concordant treaty entente convention cartel *contract bargain indenture mise
Ans *Agreement accord understanding
covenant, v Pledge engage *promise plight contract
Ans *Agree concur concede *unite combine conjoin co-operate
cover, n *Shelter retreat refuge asylum sanctuary ark
Ans Hiding or h d ng place concealment screening or screen (see corresponding verbs at **HIDE**) safety security (see corresponding adjectives at **SAFE**)
Ant Exposure
covert *Secret clandestine surreptitious underground understood privy backstairs stealthy furtive
Ans Hidden concealed screened (see **HIDE**) disguised dissembled masked cloaked (see **HIDE**)
Ant Overt — **Con** Open plain candid *frank plain, clear manifest patent *evident obvious.
cover 1 Covet, envy grudge begrudge are not synonym terms but they are sometimes confused because all carry the implication of a selfish desire to have something for one's own enjoyment or possession. To covet (for fuller treatment see **DESIRE**) is to long inwardly for something which belongs to another, as to *covet* a neighbor's piece of property because of its fine view or to envy to regard another with more or less chagrin repining jealousy or hatred because he possesses something one covets or feels should have come to oneself as to envy a person his good fortune or his promotion. To grudge or begrudge implies reluctance or hesitation (often but not necessarily through selfishness, meanness or stinginess) in giving another that which he (or it) ought to have because it is his (or its) due or need as Surely you wouldn't grudge the poor old man Some humble way to save his self respect. (Frost) to begrudge every penny given to one's child (or to a charity or spent on cabs), to grudge every moment spent on a disagreeable but necessary task.
2 Crave *desire wish want
Ans Yearn (for) *long (for) pine (for) hanker (for) thirst (for) hunger (for) pant (after) aspire (to be to know etc) *aim (at)
Ant Renounce (something desirable) — **Con** Resign, relinquish yield surrender *abjure forswear *decline refuse reject.
COVETOUS Covetous, greedy, acquisitive grasping avaricious agree in meaning having or manifesting a strong desire for possessions especially material possessions. Covetous always implies inwardness of desire very often with allusion to the list (or in Roman Catholic use last two) of the Ten Commandments it implies longing for that which is rightfully another's. Covetous of Shakespeare's beauty (Corydon) It is however used with derogatory intent or effect only when implied or wrongful means of acquiring possessions are suggested. Is not thy kindness subtle covetousness on are suggested. Is not thy kindness subtle covetousness on are suggested.
Expecting in return twenty for one? (Shak) Greedy emphasizes absence of restraint in desire it is a censorious term only when the object of longing is evil in itself or in immoderation or cannot be possessed without harm to oneself or to others as greedy for knowledge, prey for gold Exploitation [of provinces] by greedy procurators (Buckan) The Elizabethans with their artistic greedness for every sort of effect (T S Eliot) Acquisitive implies not only eagerness to possess but the capacity for acquiring and retaining that which is desired. Thus an acquisitive mind is not only greedy for knowledge but is capable of absorbing it in large amounts the acquisitive classes of society not only covet possessions but have the means whereby they can con-

stantly add to their possessions Grasping always implies eagerness and capacity to acquire wealth of any sort and invariably implies selfishness and often suggests use of wrongful or unfair means People who are hard grasping and always ready to take advantage of their neighbors become very rich (Shaw) Avaricious also implies eagerness and capacity to acquire wealth but especially a form of wealth such as money which can be hoarded It more than any of the others, emphasizes extreme stinginess An unremitting avaricious thrift (Hardworth)
Ans *Envious jealous desirous concupiscent lustful (see corresponding nouns at **DESIRE**) avaricious *eager rapacious ravenous gluttonous ravenous *voracious
Con Self denying self abnegating (see corresponding nouns at **RENUNCIATION**) renouncing abjuring forswearing (see **ABJURE**)
COVEY *Flock herd drove pack bevy gaggle flight swarm shoal school
cow 1 *Intimidate browbeat bulldoze bully
Ans *Frighten terrorize terrify daunt *dismay appall abash discomfit rattle face disconcert *embarrass
Con Animate *quicken vivify enliven energe **cow 2** *fawn.
cowardly, adj Cowardly, pusillanimous, poltroon craven, dastardly, reticent agree in meaning excessively timid or timorous Cowardly, the most general term implies a weak or ignoble pusillanimous, a mean spirited and contemptible lack of courage as He plac'd behind With purpose to relieve and follow them Cowardly fled not having struck one stroke (Shak)
Cowardly dogs! ye will not aid me then? (Shelley) "I lived in a continual indefinite pining fear tremulous pusillanimous apprehensive of I knew not what (Carlyle) having no materialized class above it it [American vulgarity] is not obsequious and pusillanimous (Browning) Poltroon craven, and dastardly are terms of extreme opprobrium Poltroon (more frequently a noun) implies blatant cowardice craven abject pusillanimity dastardly especially the cowardly or skulking execution of an outrageous or malicious design as, a poltroon surrender a craven fear of death a dastardly assassin a dastardly stab in the back. Recrystallized implies cowardly submission especially under a threat in current use it often implies apostasy or faithlessness as Thou wear a lion's hide! dost it for shame And hang a calf's skin on those reticent limbs (Shak)
Yield thyself recreant villain or thou diest (T Heywood) It is the breach of this spirit that pours through the Arcopagation through a trumpet sounding the charge against whatever is base and recreant (J R Lowell)
Ans *Timid *morose cowed intimidated browbeaten bullied bulldozed (see **INTIMIDATE**) afraid *fearful apprehensive
Ant Bold — **Con** *Brave courageous valorous valiant audacious intrepid doughty dauntless *adventurous daring venturesome venturesome
cow 3 Cringe cruckle *fawn toady
Ans Shrink quail flinch blinch wince *recoil
Con Cow bully bulldoze browbeat *intimidate *flatter *flatterer
COXCOMB *Fop dandy beau exquisite elegant dude macaroni buck aristocrat swell nabob
COY Bashful *shy *diffident modest
Ans Demure nice proper seemly *decorous decent aloof detached (see **INDIFFERENT**) *cautious wary chary

Ant Pert — **Con** *Saucy arch brazen brash impudent (see SHAMELESS)

cozen *Cheat defraud swindle overreach.

Ana *Dupe bamboozle gull trick hoax hoodwink
befool delude beguile *deceive mislead

cozy or cosy *Comfortable snug easy restful reposeful.

Ana Sheltering harboring housing lodging (see HARBOR v) *safe secure contenting satisfying (see SATISFY)

Con *Miserable wretched

crabbed *Sullen surly glum morose gloomy sulkysaturnine dour

testy
appish

luisant
genial affable *gracious

crack n W crackle witicism *jest joke jape quip gag

craft 1 Skill cunning *art artifice

Ana Adeptness expertness proficiency (see correspond ing adjectives at PROFICIENT) ingeniousness or ingenuity cleverness (see correspond ing adjectives at CLEVER) competence capability (see correspond ing adjectives at ABLE) efficiency (see correspond ing adjectives at EFFECTIVE)

2 *Trade hand craft art profession

Ana Occupation employment pursuit métier *work
3 *Boat ship vessel argosy

craftsmen Hand craftsman mechanic artisan
*worker workman workman laborer navy hand
operator roustabout

crafty Tricky *sly cunning foxy wily artful

Ana Adroit *clever cunning *shrewd astute *sharp
keen acute

Con *Stupid dull dense crass dumb obtuse *dull
cranky Cross choleric splenetic, testy *rascable
techy touchy

Ana *Irritable fractious peevish petulant snappish
*contrary perverse froward *impatient nervous
jittery

Con *Calm tranquil serene placid good natured
*amiable obliging complaisant

crass adj Dense *stupid dull dumb

Ana Obtuse *dull crude raw *rude rough

Ant Brilliant — **Con** *Intelligent clever alert
quickness bright smart

crave Covet *desire wish want

Ana *Long hanker yearn pine hunger thirst

Ant Spurn — **Con** Reject repudiate refuse *de-
cline abhor abominate detest, loathe, *hate *despise
contemn scorn, disdain.

craven *Cowardly pusillanimous poltroon dastardly
recrunt.

Ana Afraid *fearful apprehensive terrified fright-
ened scared (see FRIGHTEN) *timid timorous

Ant Brave — **Con** Courageous bold valorous
valiant intrepid dauntless undaunted audacious (see
BRAVE) *adventurous venturesome daring
mettle some *spurred, high-spirited

crawfish v *Recede retreat retrograde retract back.

crawl v *Creep.

craze Vogue fad rage *fashion, style, mode demer-
cry cry

crazy crazed *Insane, mad demented lunatic,
maniac, deranged wood non composition s

Con *Rational reasonable sane sensible *wise
sapient.

cream s Grease pomade pomatum *oil lub cae
ano nt ununct

create *Invent discover

Ana *Make form fashion shape forge design plan
scheme (see under PLAN n)

creator *Maker author

Ana *Artist architect artisticeer composer *writer
author

credence Cred t *belief faith

Ana Conviction assurance certitude *certainty
accepting or acceptance admitt ing or admission re-
ceiv ing or receipt on (see correspond ing verbs at RECEIVE)
assent ing or assent acquiescing or acquiescence (see
correspond ing verbs at ASSENT) reliance confidence
*trust faith

Con Doubt *uncertainty skepticism misrust
*distrust disbelief *unbelief incredulity

credible Believable *plausible colorable specious
" " " " " "

credit n 1 *Belief faith credence cred t

Ana Reliance *trust confidence faith assurance
certitude conviction *certainty

Con *Unbelief disbelief incredulity *distrust mis-
trust doubt *uncertainty

2 Prestige authority *influence weight

Ana Reputation repute *fame renown author y
*power & ay

Ant Discredit — **Con** Opprobrium obloquy ignom-

When he or she adds to the usefulness the worth in
advantages the attractiveness or the like of another
as the new teacher is an asset to the school his knowl-
edge of how to deal with people made him an asset to his
employer

credit v Accredit *ascribe assign attribute impute
refer charge

creed 1 Creed confession symbol catechism com-
" " " " " "

strictly to one of the authoritative statements
doctrines of one of the churches established after the
Reformation thus the earliest of these the Augsburg
Confession (1530) presented the doctrines taught by
Luther and Melancthon and became the chief creed of
the Lutheran Church the Westminster Confession (1646)
is the authoritative statement of the beliefs of Eng-
lish speaking Presbyterian churches Symbol in the sense of

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creed, was derived from a Latin sense of *symbolum* traceable to the second century after Christ when "The Creed" (the Apostles' Creed) was accepted as the sign or mark of a Christian. This sense now occurs chiefly in theology when the term is applied to a creed or a confession. "The Nicene Creed, the great symbol in which the divinity of Christ is asserted and defined" (C. Hazard) Catechism applies specifically to an authoritative presentation of the doctrines of a church in the form of question and answer, used in the instruction of members or prospective members of that church, thus, the Roman Catechism, a manual intended primarily for parish priests, was published by Pope Pius V in 1566, the General Catechism of 1536 gives the doctrines of Cal-

Con. Absolve, acquit. *exculpate, exonerate, vindicate
cringe. Cower, truckle, *fawn, toady
Ana. *Recoil, quail, flinch, blanch, wince, bow, cave in, yield, submit, defer
cripple, *s. 1* *Maim, mutilate, batter, mangle.
Ana. *Injure, hurt.
2 Disable, *weaken, enfeeble, debilitate, undermine, sap.
Ana. Damage, harm, impair, ruin See INJURE
crisis. Emergency, emergency, pinch, *junction, pass contingency, strait.

especially) by Presbyterian churches.

Ana. Tenet, dogma, *doctrine

2 Faith, persuasion, *religion, denomination, sect, cult, communion, church.

*Standard, touchstone, yardstick, gauge
Ana. *sist*, proof, trial, demonstration (see under PROVE)
*principle, axiom, law, judging or judgment, adjudgment, adjudication (see corresponding verbs at JUDGE)
critic. Variant of critique.

and crawled slowly, or meandering, or slyly (as, a baby usually *creeps* before it walks, "Crouching down in a corner made out the three fishermen *creeping* through some rank grass"—Dickens) and crawl of serpents, snakes, worms, etc., that move by drawing the body along the ground or a surface, or of human beings who imitate such movement (as, when she saw the snake *creeping* along the path, she screamed, slugs *created* along the stems and leaves of the plant he was so badly injured that he could only *crawl* to the open door) Figuratively, both words often imply intolerable slowness; as, "To-morrow and to-morrow, and to-morrow,

use does, imply an effort to see a thing clearly and truly so that not only the good in it may be distinguished from the bad and the perfect from the imperfect, but also that it as a whole may be fairly judged or valued "In the garden he prolonged the flower picking process by minute and *critical* choice" (DeLand) "A tête-à-tête with a man of similar tastes, who is just and yet sympathetic, *critical* yet appreciative is a high intellectual pleasure" (A. C. Benson) In less precise but nevertheless good use *critical* commonly implies a keen awareness of faults or

emerge [barbarian tribes] were steadily *creeping*

king art thou not the veriest slave that e'er *creaked* on the loathing earth?"—Shelley) Both also imply a sensation such as might be produced by lice, fleas, or

writers often prefer *hypercritical* to *critical*, as, the audience that met it was, as the actors soon knew, *hypercritical* "He was, exceedingly difficult to please, not because he was *hypercritical* and exacting, but because he was indifferent" (Bennett) Faultfinding is the direct, somewhat colloquial term, sometimes taking the place of *critical* sometimes of *hypercritical* but usually suggesting less background, less experience or less fastidiousness than either, it is therefore frequently used when an unreasonably exacting or a querulous temperament is also

crime. *Offense, vice, sin, scandal.
Ana. *Fault, failing, frailty, foible, vice.
Con. Virtue, *excellence, merit, perfection
criminate. Inculpate, indict, impeach
charge, arraign.
Ana. *Involve, implicate
Ana. analogous words. Ant. antonyms.

yune or petty objections; as, *caviling* legislators who delay the passage of a bill. "The most *caviling* mind must applaud their devoted sense of duty" (N. P.).

implies a disposition or a tendency to be both severely critical and condemnatory of that which one criticizes.

ciating (see UNDERSTAND)

Ant. Uncritical — **Con.** *Superficial, shallow, cursory.
2 Crucial *acute

Ana. Decisive, determinative, *conclusive, momentous, consequential, weighty, significant, important (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE).

criticism. Criticism, critique (or critic), review, blurb, puff are here compared only as meaning an essay or other discourse written (sometimes, delivered as a lecture) for the purpose of presenting one's conclusions

summary of a book's contents and the impressions it produces on the reviewer; as, the Sunday editions of

first order" (C. E. Montague) Puff, a word common in

Criticize, reprehend, blame, censure, reprimand, denounce come into comparison when in to find fault with someone or something openly, often publicly, and with varying degrees of

subject, scope in ev'ry page; Religion country, genius of his age. Without all these at once before your eyes. Cavil you may, but never criticize' (Pope) In ordinary use, however, the word does commonly imply an unfavorable judgment or a pointing out of faults and is probably the term most frequently used to express this idea, as, to criticize a play severely, averse to being criticized, to avoid criticizing a person's errors in speech

intended, either adverb is incongruous because evaluation, not correction, is implied by the verb. In neither meaning does criticize imply suggestion of remedial. Reprehend, in earlier use, came closer to reprove and its

Archer reprehends in A Woman Killed with Kindness! Because they are not a convention but a subterfuge" (T. S. Eliot) "The thing to be reprehended is the confusing misuse of the word 'verse'" (Grandgent) Blame fundamentally implies speaking in dispraise of a person or thing rather than in his or its favor. In general, it also suggests the mental approach of a critic or detector of faults who assumes that he has the knowledge or the competency to judge. "Some judge of authors names, not works and then Nor praise nor blame the writings, but the men" (Pope) "Heine, cared quite as much as his brethren [brother poets] whether people praised his verses or blamed them" (Arnold) "Aristotle while blaming the man who is unduly passionate blames equally the man who is insensitive" (G. L. Dickinson) In colloquial use and, to an extent, in literary use blame often

century as it was during much of the nineteenth century so that currently it is often avoided as an affectation, as Jeffrey's critiques in the Edinburgh Review Review (often specifically book review) is now the common designation of a more or less informal critical essay dealing particularly with new or recent books. The term is frequently preferred by newspaper and magazine critics as a more modest designation of their articles than criticism or critique and as permitting less profound or

several tropical American alligators differing from typical alligators chiefly in having the ventral armor composed of overlapping scales (scutes).
 crony. Comrade, chum, companion, *associate, pal.

imate *friend, confidant.

Crooked, devious, oblique agree in meaning but straightforward Crooked literally implies a nose of curves turns or bends as a crooked

reverse of commendation, censure is usually preferred to blame as the antonym of praise The word carries a stronger suggestion of authority or competence in the critic or judge than does blame as well as a clearer con-

others A writer should expound other writers or let them alone (F M Ford) Reprobate is often used loosely as though it were a close synonym of reproach or rebuke "I put it to you, miss" she continued, as if mildly reproaching some want of principle on Lydia's part (Shaw) In discriminating use, however, it implies not

connotations than censure, for it implies a final decision or a definitive judgment it commonly also suggests an

Ana Inspect examine. *scrutinize, scan *judge
 adjudge appraise evaluate, assess (see ESTIMATE)
 critique = critic. *Criticism review, blurb, puff
 crochet, a knit *weave plait braid, tat.
 crocodile. Crocodile, alligator, cayman denote large
 lizards in the tropics

sought with rel of the empty roads of the fens and, by

street to another, through what had once been the churchyard of an ancient church (Arch Marshall) The term as applied to persons and their acts or practices usually implies unreliability and often trickiness or

term adequate indication of the nature of the

Ana *Awry askew twisted bended or bent turned (see corresponding verbs at CURVE) distorted contorted deformed warped gnarled (see DEFORM) tortuous, anfractuous *winding corrupt nefarious iniquitous *vicious stealthy furtive underhand (see SECRET)

Ant Straight - Con *Straightforward aboveboard forthright *upright honest scrupulous conscientious honorable, just

cross, n *Trial tribulation affliction visitation

cross, adj Cranky testy touchy choleric

of the individuality of the units into that of the mass, as to study the psychology of *crowds* no one in European art has rivalled Keaton in the mastery of *crowds* of men each individually alive yet swept along by a common animating impulse whether the raging passion of the victors or the panic of the routed (*Binyon*). A number

without loss *Throng* sometimes carries the stronger implication of movement and of pushing and the weaker implication of density, as a *crowd* jammed the hall *throngs* circulating through the streets So they went

or *throng* of compactness of the group of offering difficulty to one who wishes to make his way through it or of causing discomfort to one who is part of it. The

Australia *mob* is employed as an intensive of *crowd* sometimes implying more disorganization (as it is the tendency of a large crowd to become a *mob*) sometimes denoting merely an extremely large crowd (as you could scarcely call it a *crowd* it was a *mob*) In theatrical and cinematic use *mob* applies to any large and manifestly agitated crowd of persons that has to be directed as a unit to achieve the proper or the intended effects *Rout* (originally a great company) applies to an especially disorderly or tumultuous *mob* particularly to one made up of the lowest the most disreputable or the most lawless classes as a hurling *rout* scraped together from the dregs of the people (*Wilton*) The world should soon have clearance from such a *rout* as now so vilely handles you Wait until the *mob* now masters willy nilly are Servants as they should be (*Browning*) *Horde* as here compared (see also *tribe*) usually though not necessarily applies to an assemblage or to a multitude massed together It is sometimes

boys roving through the streets the *horde* of excursionists took possession of the beach

Ana *Multitude army host legion.

crucial *Critical* *acute

Ana Threatening menacing (see *THREATEN*) trying

unmatured unfledged *coarse vulgar gross
Ant Consummate finished — *Con* Cultivated refined cultured (see corresponding nouns at *CULTURE*)

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*mature mellow, adult matured developed ripened (see *MATURE* *)

cruel Inhuman fell *fierce truculent, ferocious, barbarous savage

Ana Atrocious *outrageous monstrous heinous brutal bestial (see corresponding nouns at *ANIMAL*) merciless relentless implacable *grim

Ant Pitiful — *Con* Compassionate *tender sympathetic merciful clement *forbearing lenient humane (see *CHARITABLE*)

cruise, * Voyage tour trip *journey jaunt excursion expedition, pilgrimage

crumble Disintegrate decompose *decay rot putrefy spoil

Press throng *crowd horde mob rout

*multitude army legion host

Brusque gruff blunt curt *bluff

appish waspish huffish *irritable choleric

cranky testy *irascible crabbed surly dour (see *SULKY*)

*weep, wail, keen, whimper, blubber agree to show one's grief pain or distress by tears

anecdotes usually inarticulate utterances Cry and

weep (the first the homelier the second the more formal term) are frequently interchanged Cry is more apt to stress the audible lamentation weep the shedding of tears as If you hear a child cry in the night you may call to the nurse (*Shak*) Weep not sweet queen for trickling tears are vain (*Shak*) Wept unseen no

(*Shelley*) Keen (an Irish term) implies the wailing lamentations or dirges of a professional mourner *Ana* [means] Hideous, dismal wailing or howling practiced in Ireland among the humbler classes in token of grief in funerals and on hearing news of a death or other calamity (*H C W*) Whimper implies low whining broken cries such as those made by a baby or puppy as whimpering in fright Blubber implies scalding distress as those of a baby blubbers

*gh groin

cry, * Vogue rage *fashion style mode fad craze

denier cry

cryptic Enigmatic *obscure dark vague ambiguous each vocal

uzzling perplexing mystifying (see *PUZZLE* *)

*soteric *recondite *mysterious arcane

Carrell carol nook alcove *recess niche

embrace hug

cuddle Fondle dandle pet *caress

cuff, * Slap swat clout *strike hit smite slug punch

box

cull, * Pick, hand pick, single out *choose select elect

ant confer

xx acute *summit

Ana. *Responsible, accountable, answerable, amenable, liable

cult Sect denomination *religion, communion, faith creed persuasion church

cultivate Nurture *nurture foster cherish.

Ana. *Develop mature ripen raise rear (see LEVE) educate train instruct *teach *improve better ameliorate

Con. *Stunt stultify atrophy *neglect, ignore, disregard, slight

cultivation Breed by *culture, refinement.

gracious urbanity of manners as, a man of culture

Culture the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world (Arnold) Cultivation is often preferred to culture by discriminating writers and speakers because it suggests the continuous pursuit of culture and the self-discipline which accompanies such pursuit rather than its achievement and is

additions or which has reached its sum total or magnitude through many such additions. The art of nations is to be *accumulative* the work of living men not superseding but building itself upon the work of the past (Ruskin). Such persons cannot understand the force of *accumulative* proof. (It *hate*!) Cumulative is now used more often than *accumulative* especially where increasing severity enhancement in influence or power and the like are to be suggested. That is additive which is of such a nature that it is capable either of assimilation

in color photography because they blend to form any color. "This new hypothesis assigns to the atom proper ties which are in no way inconsistent with the inverse-square attraction of its electrons and protons rather they are *additive* to it (Jeans) An *additive* whole is not

That is *summative* (a relatively uncommon word) which is capable of association or combination with other things so as to produce a sum total such as an additive whole or a cumulative effect as the summative action of bacteria. If the student could not add up his achievements if there was nothing *summative* in his education. (Educational Review)

Ana. Accumulated amassed (see ACCUMULATE) multiplying increasing augmenting (see INCREASE)

understanding and fastidiousness. That marvellous bold touch of his that had the true refinement and perfect delicacy that in art, at any rate, comes only from strength (Wilde). He had true refinement he couldn't help thinking of others whatever he did (Galsworthy)

*Civilization.

cumbersome, cumbrous Ponderous, *

weighty hefty

Ana. Burdensome *onerous *awkward

*tiresome wearisome tiresome

Con. Compact *close *easy light facile

cumulative Cumulative, accumulative, additive, summative are synonymous only when used in the

*ARTICULATE

I Skill, art craft artifice
rouness or dexterity adroitness, deftness
corresponding adjectives at DEXTEROSITY
adaptness, expertness (see corresponding
adjectives at PROFICIENT) ingeniousness or ingenuity

ling nature of the desire and often suggests covetousness as well as the sight of so much wealth aroused his *cupidity* (Horace) sings the praises of Rome—

suggests extortion, plunder, or oppressive exactions of any kind, as, the rapacity of the conquerors knew no bounds, 'the woman's greed and rapacity' disgusted

and had a sort of scientific interest in life' (D H Lawrence) Inquisitive implies habitual and impertinent curiosity and usually, suggests the asking of many questions regarding something secret or unrevealed as, 'I'll see [Delilah] but incident to all our sex, Curiosity inquisitive, importunate Of secrets' (Milton); 'They grew inquisitive after my name and character' (Spectator) Prying adds to curious and inquisitive the implications of

house And my more-having would be as a sauce To make me hunger more" (Shak)

Ana. Covetousness, avariciousness, greediness acquisitiveness (see corresponding adjectives at COVETOUS) avidity, eagerness (see corresponding adjectives at EAGER) lust concupiscence, *desire

curb, ■ Check bridle snaffle, *restrains inhibit Ana. Repress, *suppress shackle, manacle, fetter, *hamper, hog tie thwart foil, balk *frustrate Ant. Spur — Con. *Indulge, pamper, humor

cure, ■ *Remedy, medicine, medicament, specific physic

cure, ■ Cure, heal, remedy agree in meaning to rectify a morbid or unhealthy condition, especially by or as if by medication or other treatment Cure and heal, in their literal senses apply to both wounds and diseases and are

Parker"

Ana. Meddling intermeddling, interfering tampering (see MEDDLE) scrutinizing, inspecting examining (see SCRUTINIZE) intrusive, meddlesome, *impertinent Ant. Incurious uninterested — Con. *Indifferent aloof, detached, unconcerned apathetic, stolid *im

ange peculiar unique, odd, queer
th, eccentric, erratic
Miserly *stingy, close, closefisted
niggardly, parsimonious penurious
niggardly
toble surly, crabbed (see SULLEN)
*liberal handsome, bountiful
*money, legal tender, specie coin

*prevailing prevalent rife
universal, common popular ordinary

heal) mistrust, to heal (not cure) a breach between

familiar *common *usual customary
*antiquated (of fashions, etc) obsolete
expressions, etc)
1 Stream *flow flood, tide flux
end *tendency tenor
*movement, *motion course, route, *way
*advance (see under ADVANCE) progress

or causes local or occasional discomfort and suggests the

Curse, ■ Curse, imprecation, malediction, malediction, anathema come into comparison when they denote denunciation that conveys a wish or threat of evil. Cur (opposed to blessing) usually implies a call upon God a supernatural power to visit punishment or disaster upon a person, in dignified use it commonly presumes

(Shak)

curious. 1 Curious, inquisitive, prying, snoopy, nosy (or nosy) are here compared as meaning interested in finding out or in a search for facts that are not one's personal concern Curious may or may not imply objectionable qualities such as intrusiveness or impertinence but it always suggests an eager desire to learn especially

Pierce every sense about thee! (Shak) *An unquenchable

chatter re
silenced an-
*jeer
each group

name .. To all posterity may stand defamed, with
malediction mentioned" (*Milton*) "Cleopatra has long
ago passed beyond the libels with which her reputation
was blackened by a terrified Rome—even the *maledic-
tions* of great poets (*Buchan*) "My *maison* light
On them that drink and diana pay (*A Ramsay*)

preceding words has never been in geometrical use it
has always designated concrete things that are curved

so designated, as the *bows* of spectacles, an *ox bow*
bowlegs. "The moon like to a silver *bow* New bent in
heaven (*Shak*) *Arth*, which was originally equivalent
to *arc* in denotation (though not in *etymology*) is now
chiefly applied to a supporting structure built up of
wedge-shaped pieces of stone or other substance in such

with the Church see *ANATHEMATIZATION*, (2) as the designa-
tion of the severest form of excommunication (see
EXCOMMUNICATION)

Ana Execration oburgation (see corresponding verbs
at *EXECRATE*) profanity, *blasphemy swearing
Ant Blessing — *Con* Benediction benison (see
BLESSING)

Curse, *v* Damn, ban anathematize *execrate oburgate
Ana Condemn denounce reprobate (see *CRITICIZE*)
blaspheme swear (see corresponding nouns at *BLAS-
PHEMY*)

Ant Bless

curst Accursed damnable *execrable

Ana, *Ant*, & *Con* See those at *ACCURSED*

cursting Profanity swearing *blasphemy

Ana *Curse imprecation malediction *maison* anath-
ema execration oburgation (see corresponding verbs
at *EXECRATE*)

curstury, *Superficial shallow uncritical

Ana Hasty speedy quick rapid swift *fast *brief
short casual desultory *random haphazard

Ant Pa nstaking — *Con* Meticulous *careful scru-
pulous punctilious.

curt Brusque blunt, crusty gruff *bluff

Ana Laconic terse summary *condise *brief short
waspyish waspish *irritable peremptory imperious
(see *MASTERFUL*)

Ant Voluble

curtall *Shorten abbreviate abridge retrench.

Ana Reduce *decrease lessen *cut slash

Ant Protract prolong — *Con* *Extend lengthen
elongate

Curve, *n*. Curve, arc, bow, arch agree in meaning a line
or something which follows a line that is neither straight
nor angular but rounded Curve is the general term and
the most widely applicable It may be used in reference

any similarly curved structures, as the arch of the eye
brow, the arch of the foot, an arch formed by meeting
tree tops

Ana Circuit compass ambit, *circumference

curve, *v* Curve, bend, turn, twist come into comparison
when they mean to swerve or cause to swerve (sometimes
figuratively) from a straight line or a normal direction
Curve is the word of widest application its single re-
straining implication being that the line followed is, at
least approximately an arc of a circle or an ellipse, as

of wood to form a bow to bend one's knee, to bend one's
back over one's work, to bend one's mind to the accom-
plishment of a task, He bends figures and cycles so
readily to his will that he finds no difficulty in proving
that when there is a marked increase in sunspots there
is a rise in the temperature in Southern France

bend may not in reference to materials that can be
folded together (as to turn the top of a sheet over the
blanket) or to materials that are curved in the process of

twisted her wrist until she could have screamed with
pain hands twisted by hard work and old age

Ana Deflect divert *turn *swerve veer deviate

curvet, *v* *Skip bound hop lope lollipop ricochet

cutting such as separation or isolation (as, to cut off a member of the family, she is cut off from all her friends) or stabbing or hurting (as, the remark cut her to the heart).

(Shak.), rough hewn stones, "And now also the axe is laid unto the root of the trees every tree which

as comprehensive a term as cut now is, but in the course of its development it has come to be restricted to two types of cutting one which requires the use of a sharp knife or chisel and has for its end the artistic shaping

suggests a sweeping, random stroke with a sharp sword knife, tomahawk, or the like, that inflicts a deep and very long cut or wound very frequently it connotes repeated cuts and often furious or rough-and-tumble fighting as

*Assassin gunman, trigger man, finger man

cutting. *Incisive trenchant, clear-cut, biting crisp Ann. *Sharp, keen, acute piercing penetrating probing (see ENTER)

Whirlwind hurricane, typhoon tornado twister, breeze, gust, blast, flaw sephyr

Gigantic, giant, gigantean, colossal enormous immense, huge, vast, mammoth titanic, Antaeon, Gargantuan, Brodding

nagian. cynical. Cynical, misanthropic (or misanthropical), pessimistic, misogynic (or misogynical), misogynous

trust of one's fellow men and aversion to their society; as Swift was a man of an unhappy, misanthropic state of mind, "He view'd them not with misanthropic hate (Byron) Pessimistic suggests a distrustful and gloom view of things in general, as, the pessimistic philosophy of Schopenhauer "Our doctor . . . was of kindly heart, though of violent speech, and of pessimistic temperament" (H. Ellis) Misogynic (or the rare misogynous) implies a deep-seated aversion to and

see SCOTT)
tical ds
nouns v

UNBELIEF)

Con. *Hopeful optimistic, roscote

D

dab, n Dabster adept *expert wizard artist artiste virtuoso

Con Dabbler, tyro, *amateur, dilettante

dabbler, Tyro *amateur, dilettante

Con. Dab, dabster adept, *expert, wizard artist

dabster Dab dabster adept wizard artist

to the ordinary

(Pope) Diurnal commonly either astronomical or heavenly body

adds to daily the implication of recurrence each day (as, a quotidian fever) in current usage, it often also sug-

fections and appetites so complete an escape from the labors and the struggles of the creative spirit" (Van W Brooks)

Con. *Nightly, nocturnal periodic, alternate recurrent, *intermittent, occasional, *infrequent, sporadic.

dainty. 1 Delicate, exquisite. *choice, elegant, recherche, rare

Ana. Petite, diminutive, little, *small pretty, bonny, fair, lovely, *beautiful *delightful, delectable delicious.

Ant. Gross — Con. *Coarse, vulgar *common, ordinary

2 Fastidious fussy, *nice, particular, fussy, squeamish, pernickety.

Ana. *Careful, meticulous punctilious, scrupulous discriminating, discerning (see corresponding nouns at DISCRIMINATION).

daily. 1 Flirt coquet, toy, *trifle.

Ana. *Play sport, frolic, gambol *caress, fondle, pet

2 Dawdle, dillydally, procrastinate, *delay lag loiter

Ana. Linger tarry (see STAY) *hesitate, vacillate, falter, waver

Con. Hurry, hasten, *speed

dam, v Bar block, obstruct *hinder impede

Ana. Clog *hamper, trammel, shackle, fetter, hog tie *suppress repress.

Con. *Advance forward *express, vent, utter, air.

damage, n Harm, *injury, hurt, mischief

Ana. Impairment, marring (see corresponding verbs at MYRAE) ruining dilapidation wrecking (see corresponding verbs at RUM) detrimentality or detriment, deleteriousness (see corresponding adjectives at PER- NICIOUS)

Con. Improvement betterment (see corresponding verbs at IMPROVE) benefiting or benefit profiting or profit (see BENEFIT v) advantage service *use

damage, v Harm, *injure impair, mar hurt, spoil.

Ana. *Run dilapidate wreck *deface disfigure, defeature *abuse, misuse mistreat, ill treat, maltreat outrage

Con. *Improve, better, ameliorate *benefit, profit, avail repair, *mend

damn, v 1 Doom, condemn, *sentence, attain, proscribe

Ana. *Judge adjudge *punish castigate discipline.

Ant. Save (from eternal punishment) — Con. Redeem ransom *rescue deliver

2 Curse *execrate, anathematize ban, objugate.

Ana. Denounce condemn (see CRITICIZE) revile, vituperate (see SCOLD)

damnable Accursed cursed *execrable

Ana. Atrocious *outrageous monstrous, heinous

damp, adj Moist dank, humid *wet.

Con. *Dry arid.

dandle. Cuddle, pet, fondle, *caress

Ana. *Trifle, toy, dally *play sport, d sport *handle twing

dandy, n *Fop, beau coxcomb exquisite, El

macaroni, buck, spark swell, nob toff

Ant. Sloven.

Ana. analogous words Ant. antonyms.

danger, n Danger, peril, jeopardy, hazard, risk agree in meaning either the state or fact of being threatened with loss of life or property or with serious injury to one's

imminence than danger and suggests even greater cause

extreme or dangerous chances, as 'Why stand we in jeopardy every hour?' (I Corinthians xv 30) The term is much used in law in reference to persons accused of serious offenses being tried in court and therefore

same cause however often he may be tried' (Justice Holmes) Hazard implies danger from something fortuitous or beyond one's control, it is not so strong a term as jeopardy as, "The amusements . . . of most of us are full of hazard and precariousness" (Froude); "There would have been no triumph in success had there been no hazard of failure" (J H Newman), "Travel on the

corresponding adjective at DANGEROUS) emergency

agency pass (see JUNCTURE)

Ant. Security — Con. Safety (see corresponding adjective SAFE) immunity *exemption safeguarding or safeguard guarding or guard protection, defending or defense shielding or shield (see corresponding verbs at DEFEND)

dangerous. Dangerous, hazardous, precarious, perilous, jeopardous, risky are here compared more because they are often used interchangeably without warrant than because they are close synonyms. However, some are actually synonyms and all carry the meaning attended

or use of them is unsafe and exposes one at least to danger, as a dangerous weapon, a dangerous occupation a dangerous practice, a dangerous doctrine, conditions dangerous to health, a dangerous person, "The child discovers that grown ups lie to him and that it is dangerous to tell them the truth" (B Russell) Hazardous carries a far stronger implication of dependence on chance than dangerous carries. It is often the preferred

life a *hazardous* enterprise is one which has as many (1 not more) chances of failing as of succeeding. No one should be deluded into believing that we can ever have completely assured lives. Living is a *hazardous* business at the best. (C. C. Furnas) Precarious is often used incorrectly where *dangerous* or even *hazardous* would be the far better word. The basic meaning of this word is *uncertain* or *insecure*; therefore it may be used without any implication of threatened danger or of possible hazards; thus in strict use a *precarious* tenure of office is one that is not fixed but is dependent on the will or pleasure of one's superiors. *precarious* health is uncertain health rather than a physical condition threatening death; a *precarious* occupation is one that may be neither dangerous nor hazardous but that is uncertain as to its tenure or in its remunerativeness. So whoever supposes that Lady Austen's fortune is *precarious* is mistaken. It is perfectly safe. (Cousper) A National Church in the early Carolinian sense depended upon the *precarious* harmony of the King, a strong Archbishop and a strong First Minister. (T. S. Eliot) Nevertheless especially in current use the term often carries also an implication of attendance by danger or hazards; thus use by many regarded as questionable unless the stress is on insecurity or uncertainty; thus a *precarious* hold or

death or the like are about equal to the chances of good such as success, profits, safety or the like; the term therefore usually connotes exposure to the worst as well

undertake a *risky* job to make a *risky* investment that was a *risky* stroke in tennis.

Ans. Unsafe, insecure (see affirmative adjectives at SAFE), chancey, chance, haphazard, *random, hit-or-miss, *Ant.* Safe, secure.

dangle. Suspend, *hang, sling.

Ans. Oscillate, sway, pendulate, fluctuate (see SWING), *swing, wave.

dank. Damp, humid, moist, *wet.

Ans. Soaked, saturated, sogged or soggy, sopped or soppy, drenched (see corresponding verbs at SOAK).

dapper. Spruce, dashing, natty, nifty, nobby, *stylish, fashionable, modish, smart, chic, posh, toffish, brave, brau.

daredevil, adj. Daring, rash, reckless, foolhardy, temerarious, venturesome, ventures, *adventurous.

Ans. & Con. See those at DARING.

daring. Rash, reckless, daredevil, foolhardy, temerarious, venturesome, ventures, *adventurous.

Ans. Bold, intrepid, audacious (see BRAVE).

Con. *Timid, timorous, *cowardly, pusillanimous, craven, *cautious, wary, circumspect, chary, prudent, sensible, sane, *wise, judicious.

dark, adj. 1. **Dark, dim, dusky, dusk, darkling, obscure, murky, opaque, gloomy** come into comparison when they mean partly or wholly destitute of light. **Dark** the ordinary word and the most general of these terms implies a lack of the illumination necessary to enable one to see or to identify what is before him. It may imply lack of natural illumination as by the sun or moon (as a *dark forest* = *dark night*) or of artificial illumination as by gas or electricity (as a *dark room*) or a lack of immaterial light such as cheerfulness (as a *dark mood*, a *dark countenance*), moral or spiritual light (as a *dark deed*) or lack of brilliance—that is, the quality of lightness in

son's a *dim* image of their glorious vitality —J. W.

eyesight. **Dusky** and the now far less common **dusk** suggest the halfway state between light and dark characteristic of twilight like *dim* they imply faintness of light but unlike that word they definitely connote grayness and an approach to darkness as *dusky* winter evenings, the *dusky* windowless loft, *dusky* clouds, rich as moths from *dusk* cocoons. (Tennyson) **Darkling** originally and still often an adverb is a literary term

now more often used in its extended senses (see OBSCURE) than in its literal sense but it is still employed when there is a suggestion of darkening by covering, concealment, overshadowing or the like that deprives something of its lightness, brightness or luster as *Obscure* light involved the sky. (Cousper) *obscure* stars, an *obscure* corner of the attic, *obscure* men and women. **Murky** intense

mist and dust as an atmosphere *murky* with mist (Cather) as if its [London's] low sky were the roof of a cave and its *murky* day a light such as one reads of in countries beneath the earth. (L. P. Smith) In some use *murky* implies an opposition to transparent and translucent but commonly the specific term in this sense is *opaque*, thus an *opaque* liquid is one through which rays of light do not pass; a *murky* liquid is so muddy or turbid that it is *opaque*. **Gloomy** (as here considered, see also SULLEN) implies imperfect illumination owing to causes that interfere seriously with the radiation of light such as dense clouds or the heavy shade of many closely set

trees. In addition, it often connotes pervading cheerless
ness as the day was especially gloomy for June the
gloomiest part of the forest, the room was gloomy and
depressing with only a dim light from a small candle

Ant Light — **Com** *Bright brilliant radiant lustrous
illuminated illuminated enlightened, lighted (see
corresponding verbs at ILLUMINATE)

2 *Obscure vague enigmatic cryptic ambiguous
equivocal

Ana Abstruse occult *recondite esoteric *mystical
mystic, analogical, cabalistic intricate complicated
knotty, *complex

Ant Lucid — **Com** *Clear perspicuous simple
*easy light facile

darkling Dim dusk dusky *dark obscure murky
opaque gloomy

Ana Uncanny *neurotic *mysterious inscrutable
arcane

dart, v *Fly scud skim float shoot sail

Ana *Speed precipitate hasten hurry

dash, n *Touch suggestion suspicion suspicion
tincture tinge shade, smack spice vein strain, streak

dashing Smart *stylish fashionable modish chic
dapper spruce natty nifty nobby posh toffish brave
brav

dastardly Poltroon craven, *cowardly pusillanimous
recrude

Ana Sneaking or sneaky skulking slinking lurking (see
LURK) *sinister malign furtive stealthy underhand
underlaid (see SYCAMOR)

Ant Gallant valiant — **Com** *Brave courageous
bold intrepid doughty dauntless valorous

Date n *Engagement rendezvous tryst appointment
awakening

daunt Appal *dismay horrify

Ana Cow *intimidate broil beat discomfort disconcert
faze (see INTRIGUE) fool thwart baffle (see FALSIFY)

*frighten alarm scare terrify
Com Rally rouse arouse *arise waken awaken impel
drive *move actuate activate *vitalize energize

dauntless Undaunted intrepid valiant valorous
doughty *brave courageous bold audacious

Ana Indomitable unconquerable *invincible heroic
gallant (see corresponding nouns at HEROISM)

Ant Poltroon — **Com** *Cowardly pusillanimous
craven dastardly *fearful afraid apprehensive

dawdle *Delay procrastinate loiter lag daily
dillydally

Ana Linger tarry wait *stay *trifle toy dally
*play sport d sport

Com *Stir rally rouse arouse hurry hasten *speed
daydream, a Dream *fancy fantasy phantasy

Ana Imagining or imagination conceiving or conception
fancying (see corresponding verbs at FANCY)

delusion, *delusion hallucination

deacon, v Doctor *adulterate sophisticate load
weight

Ana Tamper *muddle alter vary modify *change
dead, adj Dead defunct, deceased, departed, late

lifeless, inanimate come into comparison especially in
their literal senses a nec all mean devoid of life Dead

applies strictly to anyone or to anything that has been
deprived of life and has therefore ceased to grow or to

function as, a dead person a dead animal a dead tree
every plant in the garden is dead as a result of the in

tenesely severe winter But dead is also applicable to
things which have not had life in the literal sense of that

word but have existed for a time and have been used or

accepted or have proved effective influential or the like
thus, a dead language is no longer in use by any people,
a dead belief no longer has any acceptance, a dead journal
no longer is printed and circulated a dead issue or ques-
tion no longer arouses interest or debate Figuratively
the term implies lack or loss of sensation, consciousness
feeling activity energy or any of the qualities associ-
ated with life as dead fingers a dead engine a dead
cigar the dead season in a business Breathes there the
man, with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said
This is my own, my native land? (Scott) Defunct suffers
little in its literal sense from dead except in the fact that
it is somewhat bookish and therefore used chiefly in
grandiose or humorous speech or writing Charlotte had
entered society in her mother's turned garments and
shod with satin sandals handed down from a defunct
aunt (C. Harrison) The term is more often applied to a
thing that by failure, dissolution or disuse has ceased
to function or to operate as a defunct newspaper a
defunct corporation Deceased except in rare humorous
use applies only to a person, and especially to one who
has died comparatively recently or who though dead
is at the moment under consideration the use however
is largely legal or euphemistic as laws prohibiting the
marriage of a man with his deceased wife's sister the
legal heirs of the deceased mill owner were never found
Departed is even more euphemistic or formal (especially
in religious use) than deceased as to pray for the souls
of departed relatives and friends Late is often used in
place of deceased or departed when there is a strong impli-
cation of a recent death or of one affecting the relations
or status of a living person a going institution, or the
like Ordinarily it is applied only to a person who was
the one preceding the present in the same relationship or
status as John Harrison son of Mrs J. G. Brown and
the late Mr Harrison the late chairman of the board of
directors the late master of the house Lifeless, unlike
the preceding words does not necessarily imply depriva-
tion of life for it is applicable not only to that which
is literally dead or defunct but also to that which never had
life or is incapable of life In comparison with dead,
however lifeless stresses the absence (sometimes when
loss of consciousness is implied the apparent absence) of
life thus a dead person, a lifeless body when the day
of his expected return came he was dead There in the
twilight cold and grey Lifeless but beautiful, he lay"
(Lonsdale) In its extended use lifeless is especially
applicable to things (far less often to persons) that have
not or never have had vitality power or spirit as a
lifeless color a lifeless poem she has been lifeless since
her recovery from a prolonged illness dull lifeless
mechanical systems that treat people as if they were
things (Wilde) Monochrome is a starved and lifeless
term to express the colorless range and quality of
tones of which the preparation known as Chinese
ink is capable (Binyon) Inanimate is more consistently
used than lifeless in describing that which never had life
it is the preferred term when a contrast between that
which is devoid of life and that which possesses life is
expressed or implied, as objects which consist of
inanimate matter (Jeans) a transition from the
inorganic to the organic from the inanimate to the living
(Lyde) Inanimate was made power to carry us
and our burdens (C. C. Fernald) But inanimate is also
applicable in extended use to that which is spiritless
inactive or not lively and therefore dull as an inani-
mate style or sermon an inanimate stock market

Ant Alive — **Com** *Living quick

deadly, adj 1 Deadly mortal fatal, lethal come into
comparison when they mean causing or causative of

Ana analogous words **Ant** antonyms **Com** contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

death **Deadly** does not in current usage always imply certainty of death but an extremely high degree of probability the term therefore applies to anything that is bound or extremely likely to cause death thus a *deadly* disease is one that usually destroys life (as tuberculosis is no longer a *deadly* disease) a *deadly* weapon is one that is almost certain to inflict death when used with skill or precision the seven *deadly* sins in theology are those sins which must be avoided because when committed they are certain to be the source of other sins and therefore are destructive of spiritual life and progress Two brave vessels matched in *deadly* fight And fighting to the death (*Wordsworth*) Poisons more *deadly* than a mad dog's tooth (*Shak*) **Mortal** as here compared implies that death has occurred the term therefore is applicable only to that which actually and often immediately has caused death thus a *mortal* disease is one that causes a person or many persons to die

wound blow or the like that proves mortal as a *deadly* lance a *mortal* stab **Fatal** stresses inevitability and applies to that which will result in or has actually resulted in death destruction or disaster The term is often used in place of *mortal* as applied to wounds blows illnesses and the like especially when some time has intervened between the wounding or striking and the

the consequences to you would certainly be *fatal* (*Il Adams*) **Lethal** applies only to that which by its very nature is bound to cause death or which exists for the purpose of destroying life as a *lethal* dose of morphine a *lethal* poison (or gas) a *lethal* chamber (that is a room for the execution of those condemned to death) a *lethal* weapon All of these terms except *lethal* may be used in a lighter sense not implying physical or spiritual death but something dreaded or greatly feared thus a *deadly* shaft of irony causes complete discomfiture *mortal* terror always suggests extreme terror but only occasionally the terror of losing one's life a *fatal* error

Con Collect *gather assemble *receive take *keep, retain withhold hold back detain reserve
dealings *intercourse commerce traffic communication communion commune conversation converse correspondence

dear Expensive *costly precious, valuable invaluable priceless
dear Prohibitive *excessive extravagant inordinate
Ant Cheap

death Death, decease, demise, passing agree in denoting the end or the ending of life Death is the general word for the termination of every form of existence of plants and animals as well as of men decease and demise apply only to human beings except in figurative use *Decease* is the legal term or in ordinary use a slightly euphemistic or rhetorical term for death. *Demise* in common usage is a grandiloquent term for death Considered as a *demise* old Featherstone's death is merely legal aspect (*G Eliot*) Passing is a word for the death of a person

*Immortal undying unfading fadeless

eternal
Ant *Everlasting endless never-ending eternal (see *eternity*) enduring abiding persisting (see *continue*)
Con Ephemeral *transient transitory evanescent passing

deathly *Deadly

Ant *Ghastly macabre, gruesome grisly
Ant Life-like

*Exclude blackball disbar suspend shut out
ate rule out

*Preclude obviate *prevent *forbid prohibit ban interdict

Con *Invite court woo solicit bid permit allow *let

debase 1 Debase, vitiate, deprave, corrupt debauch
bervert come into comparison as meaning to cause a person or thing to become impaired and lowered in quality or character especially in moral character or influence The same distinctions in implications and connotations are also evident in the adjectives (usually participial adjectives) corresponding to the verbs, debased vitiated, depraved, corrupted (but more often corrupt), debauched, perverted Debase (as here considered see also *abase*) and debased imply a loss

debased literary taste cannot enjoy that which is really good or beautiful if it lacks external qualities to which he is accustomed: a person with a *depraved* literary taste finds satisfaction only in that which is wholly or partly obscene or prurient. The belief that a witch was a person who leagued herself with the Devil to defy God and deprave man (*The Spectator* 1890) Corrupt (both verb and adjective for the latter see also *vicious*) and corrupted imply a loss of soundness purity integrity or the like through forces or influences that break down pollute or destroy the terms are applicable to things which are subject to decay disintegration or irreparable contamination of any sort, as: Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt (*Matthew* vi 19) we must not so attain our judgement or corrupt our hope (*Shak*) the idea of beauty has been corrupted by those who would make it purely impressionistic or expressive (*Babbitt*) Our schools teach the morality of feudalism corrupted by commercialism (*Show*) Often also the terms imply seduction bribery or the like as leading to a moral breakdown or to an immoral act as men who make a business of corrupting young girls they were not able to corrupt the new legislators corrupted courts Debauch and debauched imply a demoralizing and depraving through corrupting influences such as a life of pleasure ease or sensual indulgence they suggest the weakening more often than the loss of such qualities as loyalty to one's allegiance or duty fitness for responsibility or high endeavor and moral purity or integrity and they often also connote dissoluteness or profligacy as: To betray their master and debauch his army (*James Mili*) To debauch a woman the Duke of Anjou was thrust forward to be the figurehead of [a plot against Richelieu] and the gay debauched, who to consequence had been managed like a puppet (*De la*) Pervert and perverted imply a twisting or distorting of something (sometimes someone) from what it is in fact or in its true nature so as to debase it completely or make it incapable of proper or correct application thus to pervert the meaning of a text is to twist that meaning in interpreting it so that it will serve one's own ends or seem to prove one's thesis to pervert the facts in a case is to give a distorted and usually personally advantageous view of them to pervert the ends of nature is to use one's appetites or natural desires for other ends than those which are normal and in accordance with nature so subjugation of the eternal to the temporal is a perverted set of values (*Times Lit Sup*) these notions which people are so prone to start a row about, and nurse into hatred from an idle sense of wrong from perverted ambition (*Conrad*) The truth to him is not only not to be spoken at all times but it is no more and then to be perverted (*Brownell*) Ana Defile pollute, to nt *contaminate *adulterate sophisticate load weight doctor deacon unpair spoil mar damage harm *injure Ant Elevate (raise character etc.) amend (morals way of life etc.) — Con Enhance heighten (see *enrich*) raise, lift *improve better ameliorate, 2 Degradate demean *abase humble, humiliate Ana *Weaken, undermine sap, enfeeble debilitate cripple disable Con *Vitalize energize activate vivify enliven *quicken *renew restore refresh rejuvenate debased vitiated depraved corrupted debauched perverted See under *debase* Ana Deteriorated degenerated or degenerate, decadent (see corresponding nouns at *DETERIORATION*) Con Improved bettered ameliorated (see *improve*) raised elevated, lifted (see *lift*) Ana Analogous words Ant antonyms Con contrasted words

debate, 2 Dispute argue *discuss agitate Ana, *Contend fight, battle, war wrangle altercation quarrel (see under *quarrel*) 2) controvert refute, confute rebut *disprove *prove demonstrate Con, *Grant allow concede debate, 2 Disputation forensic *argumentation dialectic Ana Controversy *argument, dispute contention dissension (see *discord*) debauch Corrupt, deprave pervert *debase vitiate Ana *Injure harm damage spoil mar seduce inveigle, decoy tempt *taint pollute defile taint (see *contaminate*) debauched Corrupted, depraved perverted debased vitiated See under *debase* Ana Dissolute reprobable *abandoned profligate *licentious, libertine lascivious libidinous lecherous lewd wanton debilitate Enfeeble *weaken, undermine sap cripple disable Ana Impair *injure damage harm hurt mar spoil Ant Invigorate — Con Energize *vitalize *renew restore rejuvenate, refresh debit Indebtedness liability *debt obligation arrear arrearage Ant Credit debonair Debonair (or rarely debonaire) jaunty, perky, cocky, chipper are not close synonyms but they come into comparison in their basic meaning that of distinguished by a gay sprightly manner and a self-up appearance Debonair still carries implications derived from its earliest sense of gentle or gracious of a manner or bearing characteristic of persons of high birth and fine breeding it carries out the slightest suggestion of priggishness affectation or of combray but rather connotes an easy graciousness a lightness of heart a distinguished but not obtrusive grace of bearing, that are inherent rather than acquired as, in spite of his gay and debonair manner he looked old (*Edgeworth*) "a frank debonair manner his charming boyish smile and the infinite grace of that wonderful youth that seemed never to leave him (*Wilde*) Bodies trained and tuned to the perfect pitch Eager blithe debonair from head to heel Aglow and alive in every pulse" (*B. W. Gibson*) Jaunty suggests the manner or bearing of one who has consciously acquired sprightliness ease spruceness dignity of bearing or the like. It may suggest long training and discipline (as: He had the spare alert and jaunty figure that one often finds in army men an almost professional military quality that somehow seemed to set his figure upon a horse as if he had grown there — *T. Wolfe*) or complacent aloofness or affectation (as: "an undesirable air of jaunty impudence — *Dickens*) The ladies have a jaunty walk — *Livingstone*) Perky and cocky suggest a ridiculous jauntiness or a preposterous affectation of debonaireness considering one's stature stat on in life or the like Perky usually stresses self-assertiveness or a bold putting forward of oneself or of one's charms opinions good points or the like so as to attract attention (as: the perky Roman patrician strutting the Forum ere manhood scarce attained spouting the stale wisdom of middle age — *Harper's Mag*) cocky emphasizes an assumed arrogance or dash that attracts unfavorable attention (as: This might have been all very well if the cocky major had had plenty of money — *Sartre*) The little old man was so cocky He went along up the cobblestone street like a bantam rooster — *S. Anderson*) Chipper a colloquialism apparently of British origin, but now chiefly used in the United States

carries implications of jaunty nimbly sprightliness and good health. It often suggests the lightness and ease of movement of a small bird such as the wren or

(Carleton)

Ana *Gentle genteel *gracious affable genial cordial elegant graceful dignified (see corresponding nouns at ELEGANCE) sprightly gay *lively lithe lutesome lissome (see SUPPLE)

Con *Awkward clumsy gauche maladroit inept stolid *impassive phlegmatic

debt Debt indebtedness, obligation liability, debit arrear (or arrears), arrearage come into comparison when they mean something most often a sum of money that is owed another. Debt usually implies that the amount is owed in return for goods property services or the like and can be definitely computed or if something other than money is owed that it equals in value if not in kind the thing sold the service given or the like as to incur a heavy debt for services to pay one's social debts this debt is now due an action (a legal action) in debt the firm has no debts at present Indebtedness is

legal term in this sense implies a formal agreement to pay a certain amount or to do something or an acknowledgment of such a promise such as a contract or a bond thus, a contractor's obligations may be less than his debts liability is an accountant's term used chiefly in reference to general balance sheets of a company or corporation

stock Debit is also a term in accounting for any item shown on the left side of an account. It usually designates a purchase and its price and is opposed to credit or any entry on the right side (that is for an article returned or

to pay off the arrears (or arrearage) of one's rent the servants found it difficult to obtain the arrears (or arrearage) of their wages.

decadence Decline declines *deterioration degeneration devolution

Ana Retrogressiveness or retrogression regressiveness or regression or regress retrograding or retrogradation (see corresponding adjectives at BACKWARD)

Ant Rise flourishing — **Con** Advance progress (see under ADVANCE 2) *progress progression

decamp *Escape flee fly abscond

Ana Depart clear out scam quit leave *go elude evade *escape shun avoid

decay Decay decompose rot putrefy spoil disintegrate, crumble come into comparison as meaning to undergo or in some cases to cause something to undergo destructive dissolution Decay implies change commonly

teeth to decay Infirmary that decays the wise (Shak)

As winter fruits grow mild ere they decay (Pope) Nor shall I discuss the causes why science decayed and died under the Roman Empire (Inge) Decompose stresses the idea of breaking down either by separation into constituent parts or elements or more or less euphemistically of animal and vegetable matter by corruption as

whenever molecules combine or decompose or atoms change partners it is chemistry (C C Furnas) The action of bacteria in decomposing the organic products contained and forming gases useful for power and heat (A C Morrison) the odor of decomposing meats Rot implies decay and corruption usually of or as if of animal or vegetable matter the term may or may not imply offensiveness or foulness figuratively it differs from decay in stressing stagnation or corruption rather than decline as The little pitted speck in garner'd fruit That rotting inward slowly moulders all (Tennyson)

Blossoms which fall before they wither rather than clinging rotting to the stalk (Binyon) There shall they rot Ambition's honour'd fools! (Byron) Putrefy not only suggests the rotting of or as if of animal matter but also suggests and even stresses its extreme offensiveness to sight and smell as corpses putrefy in the sun drenched battlefields putrefying carcasses Spoil (see also 1476) is often used in place of decay rot as putrefy when foodstuffs especially in the home or the market are referred to as roasted pork spoils quickly if not kept in a refrigerator Disintegrate implies either a breaking down or a breaking apart so that the wholeness or integrity of the thing or the cohesiveness of its particles is destroyed or is in process of destruction as the London atmosphere tends to disintegrate bricks

Rutherford and Soddy found that radio-active substances disintegrate in a way they described as spontaneous—the rate of decay cannot be expected or retarded by any known physical process (Jeans) The other great civilisations with which it was once connected

one's fingers Winter rains had washed and washed against its old bricks until the plaster between them had crumbled (Deland) Great periods of human culture which flourished at their height just as the substructure crumbled (J V Krutch)

Ana *Weaken undermine sap debilitate enfeeble taint *contaminate defile pollute dilapidate *ruin wreck dissolve deliquesce (see LIQUEFY)

decease *Death demise passing

deceased Departed late *dead defunct lifeless unanimate

deceit 1 Deceit duplicity, dissimulation cunning guile come into comparison when they mean the quality the habit the act or the practice of imposing upon the credulity of others by dishonesty fraud or trickery Deceit usually implies the intent to mislead or delude otherwise it is the most comprehensive of these terms for it may imply deliberate misrepresentation or falsification the assumption of a false appearance the use of fraud or trickery or craft or the like as addicted to deceit The fox barks not when he would steal the lamb No no my sovereign Gloucester is a man unswayed yet and full of deep deceit (Shak) Not there my husband I never used deceit (Browning) Duplicity commonly implies double-dealing or bad faith usually as

a pretense of feeling one way and an act of influence of another and opposite feeling I condemn myself as much as I do him were I condemned and takes place of treatment of each group

play of such duplicity as to flatter a man whom I scorn and despise (*Barnes*) Occasionally however the word does not imply intentional deceit, but the appearance of it arising out of a complexity of motives or a lack of singlemindedness. It was chiefly that the simplicity and openness of the lives brought out for him the duplicity that lay at the bottom of ours (*Al Austin*) Dissimulation implies deceit by concealing what one truly is or what one actually feels, and therefore often but not invariably suggests duplicity. "Archer looked at her perplexedly wondering if it were lightness or dissimulation that enabled her to touch so easily on the part at the very moment when she was risking her reputation in order to break with it" (*E B Horton*) The levity of Hamlet his repetition of phrase his puns are not part of a deliberate plan of dissimulation but a form of emotional relief (*T S Eliot*) Cunning as here compared implies deceit by the use of tricky wiles or stratagems it often connotes a perverted intelligence and almost vicious shrewdness in attaining one's end. Surely the continual habit of dissimulation is but a weak and sluggish cunning and not greatly politic (*Bacon*) He had come to the belief that I was incapable of the cunning and duplicity they practised to deceive with lies and false seeming was their faculty and not mine (*Hudson*) Guile carries an even stronger implication of lack of obviousness in the arts practiced or tricks used than does cunning in very strict use it carries a strong implication of insidiousness or treacherousness. We now return. To claim our just inheritance of old by what best way. Whether of open war or covert guile. We now debate (*Milton*) "But Father Vasilant had been plunged into the mist of a great industrial expansion where guile and trickery and honorable ambition all struggled together" (*Cather*) The word has however so long been used in phrases such as "without guile" devoid of guile and the like that it now often is used in a very much weaker sense than cunning sometimes implying little more than artfulness or the use of wiles. Her heart innocent of the most pardonable guile (*Conrad*) There is a note of unconscious guile the guile of the peasant of the sophisticated small boy in the letter he [Mark Twain] wrote to Andrew Lang (*Van IV Brooks*)

Ana *Deception, fraud, trickery, double-dealing, chicanery, subterfuge, craft, artifice (see **ART**) cheating, covering, disguising, overreaching (see **CHEAT**)
Con Honestly, uprightness, scrupulousness (see corresponding adjectives at **UPRIGHT**) openness, candidness or candor, frankness (see corresponding adjectives at **FRANK**) straightforwardness, forthrightness (see corresponding adjectives at **STRAIGHTFORWARD**)
1. *Imposture, cheat, fraud, sham, fake, deception, counterfeit, humbug, simulacrum
Ana Ruse, wile, *trick, feint, stratagem, maneuver, artifice.

deceitful *Dishonest, mendacious, lying, untruthful.
Ana Crafty, tricky, wily, sly, cunning, *sly, artful, underhand, underhanded, stealthy, lust, ve, clandestine (see **SECRET**) *crooked, devious, oblique, delusory, deceit, ve, delusive, *misleading.
Ant Trustworthy. — **Con** *Reliable, dependable, trustworthy.

deceive Deceive, mislead, delude, beguile, betray. Double-cross comes into comparison when they mean to lead astray or into evil or to frustrate by underhandedness or craft. A person or thing deceives one when he or it leads one to take something false as true, something inconsistent as real, something counterfeit as genuine.

Ana analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words.

something injurious as helpful or the like. The term usually implies either an imposing upon a person an idea or belief that contributes to his ignorance, bewilderment or helplessness, or a deliberate ensnaring or entrapping for the agent's own and usually evil ends as. No woman a safe with him. "Ah, but he hasn't deceived me, Mrs. Berry. He has not pretended he was good" (*Meredith*) A person who first sub-consciously deceives himself and then imagines that he is being virtuous and truthful (*B Russell*) A person or thing misleads one when he is often by intention or it by the mistake of the person misled, causes one to follow a wrong path, way or course or to fall into error as to be misled by a confusing traffic signal. We never find them misled into the conception that such gifts [of fortune] are an end in themselves (*G L Dickinson*) Nor is there any safeguard against the nations being misled and deceived by their governments into sanctioning another great war (*Just*) A person or thing deludes one when he or it deceives or misleads so completely that one is made a fool of or becomes incapable of distinguishing the false from the true as. I began to wonder whether I like the spider that chased the shadow had been deluded and had seemed to hear a sound that was not a sound" (*Hudson*) Did he do all the people who said they did mind things know that they really did? Or were they indeed deluded? (*R Marquand*) A person or less often a thing beguiles one when by some subtle and usually agreeable or alluring devices he (or it) misleads, deceives or deludes one as the male propensity to be beguiled (*Al Austin*) I recalled some of the Indian beliefs especially that of the man-devouring monster who is said to beguile his victims into the dark forest by mimicking the human voice (*Hudson*) A person often betrays one when he or it by deception or by treachery delivers one into the hands of his enemy or puts him in a dangerous or false position; as. "Verily I say unto you that one of you shall betray me" (*Matthew xvi 21*) Knowing that nature never do betray The heart that loved her (*Wordsworth*) So times past all number deceived by false shows. Drawing we cumber the road of our foes. For this is our virtue; to track and betray" (*Keats*) A person double-crosses another when by double-dealing or duplicity he deceives him or more often betrays him as it takes a friend to double-cross a friend. Blank said he had been double-crossed by his partner.

Ana *Cheat, cozen, defraud, overreach, outwit, circumvent (see **PERSTRATE**) *dupe, gull, befooled, trick, hoax, hoodwink, bamboozle.
Ant Undeceive, enlighten.

decent 1. *Decorous, propriety, dignity, etiquette.
Ana *Decorousness, decorumness (see corresponding adjectives at **DECOROUS**) fitness, suitability, fittingness, appropriateness (see corresponding adjectives at **FIT**)
decent 2. *Decorous, seemly, proper, courteous, faultless, measure.

Ana Fitting, *fit, appropriate, suitable, meet, conventional, formal, ceremonious (see **CEREMONIAL**)
Con *Awkward, gauche, inept, maladroit, clumsy, crude, rough, *rude.
2. Modest, pure, *chaste.
Ana Virtuous, *moral, ethical, noble, pleasing, grateful, welcome, agreeable, *pleasant.

Ant Indecent, obscene. — **Con** Lewd, lascivious, wanton, 1. berne, 2. cautious, nald, gross, *coarse, vulgar, dissolute, profligate, reprobate, abandoned.
deception 1. Deception, fraud, double-dealing, subterfuge, trickery, chicanery, come into comparison as meaning the act or practice of or the means used by

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

one who deliberately deceives in order to accomplish his ends. Deception may or may not imply blameworthiness, for it may be used not only of cheating, swindling, tricking and the like, but also of many arts or games in

of the truth for the sake of persuading someone to surrender some valuable possession, a legal right, or the like, as, the elder brother gained control of the property by *fraud* he will never stoop to *fraud*, no matter how much he desires to enrich himself. The term, however may suggest any act or practice involving concealment of truth, the violation of trust and confidence, or the nonperformance of contracted acts, by which one (such as an agent, an attorney, an executor, an employer, or an

one intends to perform it and thereby obtaining an advance, may be declared a case of fraudulently obtaining money" (*Justice Holmes*) Double-dealing usually implies duplicity in character and in actions, for it frequently suggests an act that in its essence is contrary to one's professed attitude "In Berlin our fanatical anti-

judges to get a satisfactory look without rudely betraying their intention" (*Show*) Trickery, usually a collective term implies acts or practices that are intended to dupe or befool others, it often, but far from always, implies moral turpitude and then connotes fraud, double-dealing and the like. We rely not upon management or *trickery* but upon our own hearts and hands (*Jowett*) "I swear I have no heart. To be your Queen. To reign in restless fence, Tierce quart, and *trickery*" (*Tennyson*) *Chicane* and *chicanery* imply petty or paltry *trickery* and often

a tremendous fight [to maintain his hold on the presidency], chiefly by *chicane*—whooping for peace while preparing for war, playing mob fear against mob fear (*Mencken*)

Ana *Deceit, duplicity, dissimulation, cunning guile cheating, cozening, defrauding, overreaching (see CHEAT) duping gulling, hoaxing, hoodwinking tom boozling befooling (see PURE)

2 *Imposture, cheat, fraud, sham, fake, humbug

*real, actual.

decide. Decide, determine, settle, rule, resolve come

that brings doubt, debate etc., to an end the word may

DISCOVER, 2) originally meant to set limits or bounds to

ner party but *determines* the guests to be invited a legislature *decides* that the state constitution should be revised and appoints a committee with power to *determine* what changes shall be made, a snub *decides* a person never again to recognize the offender when he meets him, but the way in which a newly introduced person greets a sensitive man *determines* the extent to which the latter will make advances when he again meets that person. Also, in a slightly different sense *determines* implies the arrival at a conclusion that either is a fixed and unalterable purpose or intention (as "Can you wear

what we do, what we do again *determines* what we shall hence —IV James "Their civilization was one of 'city-states,' not of kingdoms and empires, and their whole political outlook was necessarily *determined* by this condition —G. L. Dickinson) Settle implies the

especially by each group

tools" (Buchan)

Ans. Conclude, judge, gather (see INFER): *Judge, adjudge, adjudicate

vacillation, and the like as the mother was a decided person to whose will everyone in the family submitted he has very decided opinions, 'I see too many ways of

DECIDE) positive cocksure certain, *sure categorical *explicit express

Con. Dubious, *doubtful questionable problematic

DECLARATION Declaration

demand
have to

'With!
Be on

hardsh
be on

the mastery of them, even in his sleep" (Dickens). 'His will, so long lying fallow, was overborne by her determination' (Conrad).

Ans. Certitude, assurance, conviction, *certainty self-confidence, self assurance, self possession, *confidence, aplomb, imperiousness, imperativeness, masterfulness (see corresponding adjectives at MASTERFUL)

Ans. Indecision. — Con. *Uncertainty, dubiety, dubiosity, doubt, skepticism.

DECLARATIVE. 1 *Conclusive, determinative, definitive

Ans. Critical, crucial *acute momentous, significant, consequential, important (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE)

DECLARE. 1

ptory, imperative, *masterful, imperious
*positive, cocksure, resolute, steadfast

ute. — Con. Wavering fluctuating (see
tant, reluctant (see DISINCLINED)

eck, *adorn, decorate, ornament, garnish
adorn

apparel, attire, dress *clothe primp
prune doll up, perk up

Announcement, publication, advertise-
ment promulgation, broadcasting See

under PUBLISH, 1

DECLARE. 1 Declare, announce, publish, advertise,
proclaim, promulgate, broadcast (and their correspond-
ing nouns declaration, announcement, publication,
advertisement, proclamation, promulgation, broadcast-

promulgated in December 1854' (A Robertson). "That for the training of the young one subject is just as good as another... is surely an amazing doctrine to promulgate" (Grandgent) To broadcast is to make known in all directions over a large area now commonly by means of radio 'The doctrine of missionary zeal has been broad cast over Christendom' (I Taylor 1829) "The largest wireless station that can broadcast to the world" (Daily Mail)

Ana *Inform, apprise, acquaint, advise notify impart.
*communicate *reveal disclose, discover, divulge
2 *Assert, affirm, aver, avouch, avow, protest, predicate warrant

Ana *Express voice, utter vent broach, air ventilate
Con *Suppress repress *hide, conceal

declension. Decline, decadence, *deterioration degeneration devolution

Ana Decaying or decay, disintegration, crumbling (see corresponding verbs at DECAY) retrogressiveness or retrogression regressiveness or regression (see corresponding adjectives at BACKWARD)

Con Ascent *ascension rising or rise (see corresponding verb rise) advance progress (see under ADVANCE, v)
*progress, progression

decline, v Decline, refuse, reject, repudiate, spurn are comparable when they mean to turn away something or someone by not consenting to accept receive, or consider it or him Decline = the most courteous of these terms, it is therefore used chiefly in respect to invitations offers

knew that Mrs Pluepott only lived to receive visitors and he had not the heart to refuse her the pleasure of a few minutes (C Mackenzie) Reject stresses a throwing away a discarding or abandoning, it implies a refusal to have anything to do with a person or thing as 'those who accepted the offer and those who rejected it' (C E

untrue, unauthorized unworthy of acceptance or the

scruple

Ant. Accept — **Con.** Take, *receive consent, *assent, acquiesce, accede

decline, = Declension, decadence *deterioration, degeneration, devolution

Ana. & Con See those at DECLENSION

declivity. Slope, incline, inclination, *slant, grade, gradient

Ant Activity.

decolorize, decolorate. Blanch, bleach, etiolate *whiten

decompose. *Decay, rot, putrefy, spoil, disintegrate crumble

Ana. Dissolve, deliquesce, *liquefy, melt

decorate. Ornament, embellish, beautify, *adorn deck bedeck garnish

Ana Enhance, heighten, *intensify prank, prunk, primp, doll up (see PREEN)

decorous. Decorous, decent, seemly, proper, nice, comme il faut, demure come into comparison when applied to persons their utterances and their behavior and mean conforming to or being in accordance with the accepted standard of what is right or fitting or is regarded as good form That is decorous which is marked by decorum or the observance of the proprieties, the

decorous age (Emerson), 'On Sunday mornings the whole school went to church in the afternoon it had a decorous walk' (H G Wells) That is decent (in its now somewhat archaic sense, for other sense, see CHASTE) which keeps within the bounds of what is appropriate or fitting to its kind or class not only from the points of

out of his way to see beauty, especially in a woman (Galsworthy) That is proper which is exactly what should be according to the ethical or social standards of

conclusions in view and here I am almost shouting in favour of one (C E Montague) That is nice (see also NICE 1 CORRECT) which satisfies a more or less fastidious taste in behavior manners speech or the like as, his

never can have been comme il faut in any age or as for a man of note to be constantly asking for money (Macaulay) Demure, in current English no longer stresses decorousness and staidness of demeanor or behavior This however is the sense carried by the word

used by many of the classic English writers, as "Com-
pensive Nun devout and pure. Sober, steadfast, and
demure" (*Milton*). In present day use, *demure* usually
suggests a decorously modest appearance, and often
connotes the assumption or the more or less deliberate

Ans Formal conventional, ceremonious, *ceremonial dignified, elegant (see corresponding nouns at ELEGANCE)

Ant Indecorous blatant

decorticate. *Skin, peel, pare, flay.

decorum. Decorum, decency, propriety, dignity, etiquette come into comparison either when they mean a code (in some cases an article of a code) of rules respecting what is right fitting, or honorable, especially in conduct or behavior or more often, when they mean the quality or character of rightness, fitness, or honorableness in conduct, behavior, and the like, resulting from the observance of such a code. The first three words though still often used in the senses here considered have a slightly literary or archaic flavor; the last two are the most common in current speech. Both *decorum* and *decency* imply that the code is based upon the nature of things or the circumstances which attend them, and therefore the rules which it embodies have their basis in nature or sound reason. In current use *decorum* especially suggests a code of mind rules or laws governing the conduct or behavior of civilized men under given or understood conditions, as "If gentlemen of that profession like the clergy were to limit children to some

in sense, or not countenanced by good usage, as, the

merely seemly or fitting correctness (and not conformity)

here considered it implies governance by a code or by forces which often correspond to the decencies or pro-

legislature, or, often in place of propriety for the con

ancients, and declaring what is seemly and becoming in dramatic, poetic and other art) a literary or artistic law, based on and founded on, and based on, and founded on,

stresses a freedom from immodesty or obscenity (as

*Lure, bait, snare, trap
decoy, *Lure, entice inveigle, tempt, seduce.

decoy, * *Lure, entice inveigle, tempt, seduce.

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms. *Con* contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ana analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ans Conclude gather *infer
deep 1 Deep, profound, abysmal. *Deep* and *profound* in their literal senses denote extended either downward from a surface (actual or assumed) or less often backward or inward from the front or outer part. *Deep* is the most general term as a *deep* pond ravine well. Figuratively as applied to persons or to mental states or processes, *deep* implies the presence or a necessity for the exercise of penetration or subtlety sometimes of craft as a *deep* politician *deep* plots. A little knowledge often estranges men from religion, a *deeper* knowledge brings them back to it. (*Large*) *Profound* in its literal sense connotes exceedingly great depth but is now rare in this use. A gulf *profound* as that Serbonian bog where armies whole have sunk (*Illion*) Canyons more *profound* than our deepest mountains gorges

cherishing love an emotion more *profound* than most (*R. Isaac*) *Abysmal* in its literal sense carries over the idea of *abyss* infinite depth and implies fathomless distance downward backward or inward from a

words denoting a lack or want of something as *abysmal* ignorance *abysmal* darkness Plays of an *abysmal* foolishness (*Von IV. Brooks*)
Con Shallow *superficial flat plane plain *level
 2 *Broad wide

deep rooted Deep-seated chronic, confirmed *in venerate
Ans Established fixed set settled See *set* *
Con Eradicated extirpated uprooted wiped out See *exterminate*

deep seated Chronic, deep-rooted confirmed *in venerate
Ans Ingrained constitutional *inherent profound *deep

deface Deface, disfigure disfigure, defacement come into comparison as meaning to mar the appearance of a

idiot
 results from other than structural injury as a book
 disfigure

The prey of pale disfiguring death (*John Todhunter*)
Ans *injure damage mar *deform distort. contort mutilate batter mangle (see *MAM*)
 defalcate Defalcate, peculate, embezzle come into

abandon decamp (see *ESCAPE*)
 ion Peculation embezzlement See under *TS*
 heft larceny robbery
 vilify calumniate *malign traduce aspersion
 slander libel
 perate revile (see *SCOLD*) *decry disparage
 in derogate from
 we laud eulogize extol acclaim
 Beat, *conquer vanquish lick subdue
 reduce overcome surmount overthrow rout
 strate thwart foil baffle balk circumvent
 id submit capitulate succumb cave in bow

marked by great gashes in its surface from quar-
 rations Ruined defaced shape of beauty f
Ans analogous words. **Ant** antonyms C

Con Sufficiency adequacy competency (see corresponding adjectives at **SUFFICIENT**)

2 Flaw *blemish

Ana *Fault failing frailty foible

Con *Excellence perfection virtue merit

deflection. Deflection desertion, apostasy agree in meaning an abandonment that involves the breaking of a moral or legal bond or tie and that is highly culpable from the point of view of the person cause or party abandoned. Deflection emphasizes both the fact of one's falling away and the loss that is sustained by one's failure to adhere to one's allegiance in itself as apart from the context it commonly gives no certain indication of motive though at times disaffection or loss of confidence is connoted as the *deflections* from the majority party were so numerous as to cause the first defeat in generations the higher we stand the baser our *deflection* (*Bridges*). The news of the *deflection* of Lepidus caused the Senate to declare him a public enemy (*Buchan*). Desertion, in the specific sense here considered presupposes an oath of allegiance or a duty or an obligation to guard protect or support the violation of which constitutes a crime or a distinctly blameworthy act. It also suggests a base motive such as cowardly fear or a desire to shirk as the penalty for *desertion* from an army in time of war is usually death many persons considered Wordsworth's *deflection* from the liberal cause a *desertion*. Apostasy implies a repudiation of something one has formerly and voluntarily professed it connotes therefore a retreat as in weakness from a position or stand one has taken. The term is used chiefly with reference to a repudiation of religious beliefs but it is employed with equal correctness when moral philosophical or other principles are involved. When Raphael had forewarned Adam by dire example to beware Apostasy (*Milton*) Marriage is to me apostasy sale of my birthright shameful surrender (*Shaw*). But my political apostasy from the Republican party after the Civil War was attended with no diminution of reverence for that great citizen army that defended and saved the Union (*M. Nicholson*)

Ana Impaired damaged injured marred (see **INJURY**) vitiated corrupted debased (see under **DEBASE**) deranged d disorderd (see **DISORDER**)

Ant Intact — **Con** *Perfect entire whole complete *full plenary sound *healthy

defend 1 Defend protect, shield, guard, safeguard come into comparison when they mean to keep secure from danger or against attack. Defend implies the use of means to ward off that which actually threatens or to repel that which actually attacks as to raise a large army to defend the country from aggression guns used in defending the explorers against hostile incursions of the natives. Protect etymologically implies a covering especially a frontal but sometimes an overhead covering that serves as a bar to the admission or impact of that which may injure or destroy as to protect one's estate from intruders by a high wall to protect one's eyes from the sun by dark glasses to protect one's family by ample insurance to protect tobacco plants by a tent like cheesecloth screen. Shield differs from protect sometimes in its

protect vs. intermit on pg 231

cut or as in a circle or ring around a person or place it usually connotes vigilance as the entrances to the palace are well guarded the president is always guarded by secret service men the inmates of a fortress are defended by its guns protected by its walls and guarded by sentries against surprise. Safeguard, much more strongly than any of the preceding words implies use of protective measures where merely potential danger exists as to safeguard children who play on the streets to safeguard our shores from attack. In all this he was more than worldly wise. He was safeguarding his own self respect (*A. Repplier*)

Ana Ward off avert *prevent *oppose resist with stand fight battle war *contend cope

Ant Combat attack — **Con** Assault assault bombard storm (see **ATTACK**) submit cave in *s) eld. capitulate

2 Assert *maintain justify vindicate

Ana Voice vent utter *express air *explain account for justify rationalize *support champion, uphold, back.

defer 1 Defer, postpone, intermit, suspend stay apart in meaning to cause a delay in an action activity or proceeding. Defer suggests little more than a putting off till a later time ordinarily it implies an intentional delaying (as to defer a discussion of a proposal until more members are present to defer payment on a note he deferred giving his son needed advice until he found

12) Postpone implies an intentional deferring commonly until a definite time (except in the euphemistic

postpone our look round the church until after lunch (*C. Mackenzie*) Intermit implies a stopping for a time usually as a measure of relief but sometimes merely as

for a time but for any one of various reasons, such as diversion of one's interest (as Eleanor's work was suspended while she gazed with increasing astonishment — Austen) an order or a condition prohibiting continuation or demanding an intermitting (as in suspend

sure to wait for more evidence or information (as suspend one's judgment of a person charged with a crime) Stay implies the interposition of an obstacle to something that is in progress it may suggest bring it to a complete stop but more often it suggests a

stay the flow of her ideas by reminding her how much the alteration would cost (*St. Austin*) When his [man's] mind fails to stay the pace set by its inventions madness must ensue (*Doy Lewis*)

Ana *Delay retard slow *adjourn

Con Hasten hurry *speed accelerate

defer *Bow *yield submit *causa caputula succumb* relent

Ana Accede acquiesce *assent agree conform accommodate *adapt adjust truckle *lawn cringe

deference Reverence homage *honor obeisance

Ana Veneration worship adoration (see under *REVERENCE*) respect esteem admiration *regard

Ant Disrespect — **Con** Disdain scorn contempt dispute (see under *DISPENSE*)

deficient, *adj* **Deficient** defective agree in meaning showing lack of something necessary The words are still sometimes used interchangeably even though in current good usage they tend to diverge in their meanings **Deficient** is the preferred term when there is an intent to imply a falling short in the amount quantity force or the like considered essential to adequacy or sufficiency **defective** is the preferred term when there is the intent to imply some defect to fault injury flaw or the like that impairs the completeness or efficiency of a thing thus a person is said to be **deficient** in courage when he has not sufficient courage to meet his difficulties he is said to be mentally **deficient** when he has not sufficient intelligence to enable him to take care of himself he is said to be mentally **defective** (or a mental **defective**) when some fault or defect in his nervous or cerebral organism is apparent and he lacks the ability to think coherently to speak intelligibly or to co-ordinate his muscles he suffers from **defective** hearing when by disease or injury the organ of hearing is impaired so **deficient** sympathizes a **deficient** supply of food a **defective** crystal 1 *defect* *in* mechanism

Ana *Meager scanty scant sparse exiguous scarce rare *infrequent uncommon

Ant Sufficient adequate excessive — **Con** Competent enough (see *SUFFICIENT*) *plentiful plentiful ample abundant *excessive voracious unmoderate extravagant

effile Pollute taint *contaminate stain

Ana *Debase, vitiate deprave corrupt pervert debauch profane desecrate (see corresponding nouns at *PROFANATION*)

Ant Cleanse purify — **Con** Hallow consecrate (see *DEVOTE*)

define v *Prescribe assign.

Ana *Limit scribe scribe fix *set establish

Con *Mix, merge mingle *mistake confuse confound

definite 1 **Definite** definitives are sometimes confused That is **definite** (see also *EXPLICIT*) which has limits so clearly fixed or defined or so unambiguously stated that there can be no doubt concerning the scope or the meaning of that which is so qualified as he has very **definite** opinions on the matter **definite** is accomplishments appointments are made for **definite** periods of time That is **definitive** (for fuller treatment see *CONCLUSIVE*) which fixes or settles something else and therefore a final or decisive as a **definitive** statement of a doctrine a **definitive** judicial decision by the highest court of the land. This joint effort of church and crown indeed is **definitive** traceable from the time of Charlemagne and it found its culmination under Louis XIV when the nobles were definitively conquered by the crown and the Reformation by the church (*Brownell*)

Ana Defined prescribed assigned (see *PRESCRIBE*)

limited restricted circumscribed (see *LIMIT* v) determined settled decided (see *DECIDE*)

Ant Vague loose — **Con** *Obscure ambiguous equivocal

2 *Explicit express specific categorical

Ana Clear plain *in* stance (see *EVIDENT*) *full complete downright *forthright precise exact (see *CORRECT* *adj*) concrete (see *SPECIAL*) clear-cut

*precise

Ant Indefinite equivocal — **Con** *Doubtful dubious questionable

definitive 1 **Determinative** decisive *conclusive

Ana Settling deciding determining (see *DECIDE*) final concluding *last terminal ultimate

Ant Tentative provisional — **Con** *Temporary temporal experimental (see corresponding nouns at *EXPERIENCE*)

2 *Definite

Ana, **Ant**, & **Con**. See those at **DEFINITIVE** 1

deflate Compress shrink *contract condense compress

Ana Reduce *decrease lessen exhaust, *deplete drain puncture prick (see *PERFORATE*) attenuate extenuate (see *THIN*)

Ant Inflate — **Con** Distend *expand dilate swell.

deflect *Turn divert avert sheer

Ana Deviate depart diverge *swerve veer digress bend *curve twist

deflection or **deflexion** *Deviation aberration divergence

Ana Bending curving turning twisting (see *CURVE*) swerving or swerve veering or veer departing or departure (see corresponding verbs at *SWERVE*)

deform **Deform** distort contort warp gnarl come into comparison when they mean to mar or spoil a person or thing's appearance character true nature development or the like by or as if by twisting **Deform** is the least specific of these terms in its implications sometimes it carries no significance other than that expressed in the first sentence above sometimes however it suggests a loss of some particular excellence or essential such as coral neck perfect on of line attractiveness or the like as Soul killing witches that **deform** the body (*Shak*)

To **deform** thy gentle brow with frowns (*Rowe*) I suspect Mr Babbitt at times of an instinctive dread of organized religion a dread that it should cramp and **deform** the free operations of his own mind (*T S Eliot*) with the best intentions in the world Mr Imara is incessantly at work to **deform** and degrade the content of poetry (*Times Lit Sup*) **Distort** usually carries a clear implication of twisting or wresting away from or out of the natural regular or true shape posture or direction the term however is used not only in reference to physical or material things but also in reference to minds judgments facts statements etc that may be twisted by conditions circumstances or when a personal agent is involved by a dominating purpose or intent as **Distorted** as a living thing by pain (*Wilde*) the up and slant of the candle-light **distorted** Mary Adeline's mild features twisting them into a ghastly grin (*E Wharton*) there is an element of truth in what you say grossly as you may **distort** it to gratify your malicious humor (*Shaw*) some accident of immediate overwhelming interest which appeals to the feelings and **distorts** the judgment (*Justice Holmes*)

Contort implies a more involved or continuous twisting together or upon itself a therefore both in literal and figurative use differs from **distort** in suggesting a grotesque or a painful effect rather than a departure from the natural the true or the normal as That most

affectionate, and free" (*B. Russell*) Warp literally implies a twisting, or bending, or drawing out of a flat plane, by some force such as drying and shrinking (as, the covers of the book are *warped*, the back of the chair *is*

have *warped* her mind, *warped* views or opinions, "So

the roots or trunk of an old tree sometimes twisted and contorted or, in the case of the trunk covered with large knots or protuberances. In application to things such as human hands, human bodies, and the like, the term suggests the contortions and deformations characteristic of old age or a rheumatic condition but sometimes pro-

—V. LINDSAY

Ans. *Maim, cripple, mutilate, mangle, batter *disfigure *deface *injure, mar, damage, impair.

defraud. Swindle, overreach, *cheat, cozen.

Ans. Trick, bamboozle, hoax, gull *dupe, befool outwit, circumvent, foil (see **FRUSTRATE**)

deft. Feat *dexterous, adroit handy

Ans. Nimble, *agile, brisk *quick, ready, apt, prompt skillful, skilled, adept, *proficient sure, assured, *confident.

Ant. Awkward — *Con.* Clumsy, maladroit inept gauche (see **AWKWARD**)

defunct. Deceased departed late, *dead lifeless inanimate

Ant. Alive live.

degenerate, adj. Corrupt, infamous, *vicious villainous iniquitous, nefarious flagitious

Ans. Degraded, demeaned (see **ABASE**) debased depraved debauched, perverted (see **DEBASE**) dissolute *abandoned, reprobate, profligate.

degeneration. Devolution decadence *deterioration decline, declension.

Ans. Retrogressiveness or retrogression regressiveness or regression (see corresponding adjectives at **BACKWARD**) debasement, degradation (see corresponding verbs at **ABASE**)

delay. I Delay, retard, slow, slacken, detain are not always close synonyms but they carry the same basic meaning to make someone or something behind in his or its schedule or usual rate of movement or progress. Delay implies the operation, usually the interference of something that keeps back or impedes especially from

retard the swing of a pendulum, the revolution of a wheel, the snow *retards* our progress, children *retarded*

easing or letting up, or a relaxation of some sort, as the engineer *slowed* down the train as he approached the city, the doctor administered digitalis to *slow* up his

mind, as "I had been *detained* by unexpected business in the neighborhood" (*Conrad*). "Tell him that as I have a headache I won't *detain* him today" (*Hardy*) "You will not thank me for *detaining* you from the beautiful converse of that young lady" (*Austen*)

Ans. Impede, obstruct, *hinder block *defer postpone stay, suspend intermit

Ant. Expedite hasten — *Con.* *Speed, hasten hurry accelerate quicken precipitate

2 Delay. procrastinate, lag, loiter, dawdle, dillydillydally agree in meaning to move or act slowly so that progress is hindered or work remains undone or unfinished Delay (for transitive sense see **DELAY**) usually carries an implication of putting off as one's departure, one's initiation of an action or activity one's

to do the less time one finds to do it in. One *procrastinates* one can do it when one will and therefore one seldom does it at all (*Chesterfield*) "A *procrastinating* ministry" (*Burke*) Let

delight, n *Pleasure, delectation enjoyment, joy fruition.

Ana Glee *mirth jollity hilarity rapture transport
*ecstasy satisfaction contentment (see corresponding verbs at SATISFY)

Ant Disappointment discontent.

delight, v Gratify *please rejoice gladden tickle amuse regale

Ana *Satisfy content divert *amuse entertain charm enchant fascinate allure *attract take

Ant Distress bore — **Con** *Trouble *afflict try *grieve *annoy vex irk bother

delightful Delightful delicious, delectable, luscious agree in meaning extremely pleasing or gratifying to one's senses or aesthetic taste Delightful the least re-

(Shak) The experience of overcoming fear is extraordinarily *delightful* (B Russell) Delicious, in current colloquial usage commonly refers to sensuous pleasures especially those of taste and smell (as *delicious food*)

delightful or *delicious* with a humorous or ironical connotation as the spoken word of some delectable Sarah Gamp (C E Montague) Luscious adds to *delicious* an implication of richness as of flavor or fragrance of coloring of sound and the like specifically as applied to fruits it suggests flavor and juiciness as *luscious peaches* *luscious roses* *luscious music* Like *delectable* it is often used humorously or ironically but it then in addition commonly implies extravagance exaggeration or more specifically voluptuousness as *luscious passages of description* those Don Juans those melting beauties those *luscious adventures* (A Hudley)
Ana Enchanting charming fascinating taking alluring attractive (see under ATTRACT) lovely fair
*beautiful ineffable (see UNUTTERABLE)

Ant Distressing boring horrid — **Con** *Miserable wretched distasteful obnoxious repellent *repugnant
delineate Trace outline *sketch diagram draft plot blueprint

Ana Describe *relate design plan (see under PLAN =)
delineation Tracing outline sketch diagram plot blueprint See under SKETCH.

Ana Map *chart graph design *plan.

deliquesce *Liquefy melt dissolve fuse thaw

Ana *Decay decompose disintegrate

delirium Frenzy hysteria *mania

deliver 1 *Free release liberate discharge emancipate manumit enfranchise enfranchise

Ana *Escape elude evade *extricate disencumber disentangle voice utter vent *express.

Con Confine circumscribe restrict *limit

2 *Rescue redeem save ransom reclaim

Con *Imprison incarcerate jail immure intern

*catch capture nab cop trap snare entrap ensnare
deliverance Deliverance, delivery are distinguished in

Adams Delivery applies more commonly to the act of

Delivery but not *deliverance* is used when the transfer or conveyance of something is implied as, the store promises prompt *delivery* of purchases trucks for the *delivery* of mail the *delivery* of a fort to the conquerors
Ana Freedom independence autonomy (see under FREE adj) *freedom liberty license redeeming or redemption rescuing or rescue reclaiming or reclamation saving or salvation (see corresponding verbs at RESCUE)

delivery, 1 *Deliverance

Ana Release or release liberating or liberation freeing (see corresponding verbs at FREE) conveying or conveyance transmitting or transmission transporting or transportation carrying or carriage (see corresponding reason

... so musical now happy in the ...
son) She laboured under the *delusion* that the constitution and social condition of her country were on the upward plane (R Macaulay) Illusion seldom implies mental derangement or even the inability to distinguish between the true and the false rather it implies a

the houses swaying toward one another I would have the *illusion* that they were actually bumping heads

merely the product of disordered nerves, of mental derangement of delirium tremens or the like as the burglar in her room was only a *hallucination* to her from the *hallucination* that one is being pursued *murder*

comes into comparison with the preceding terms only in its extended sense. Literally it denotes an optical illusion whereby owing to atmospheric conditions something that is not actually present at the point where it is observed and often is not even within the range of one's vision is seen, not in its reality but in its (usually inverted or distorted) reflection on thus a seeming pool of water on a highway on a hot day is a *mirage* in which across a stratum of hot air the traveler sees a reflection of the sky on the pavement. In its extended sense *mirage* usually applies to a vision dream hope or the like, which one takes as a guide not realizing that it is merely an illusion. This hope to find your people is a *mirage* a *delusion* which will lead to destruction if you will not abandon it. (*Idusion*)

Ana *Deception trickery, chicanery chicanery subtle ruse. *posture simulacrum counterfeit cheat fraud sham, fake, humbug deceit fantasy via on dream, daydream *fancy

delusive, delusory Deceptive *in leading

Ana Fantastic chimerical visionary *maginary fanciful quotic fallacious sophist cal convisual (see under FALLACY) illusory seeming ostensible *apparent **Del** Do not confuse delusive with elusive and illusive or delusory with illusory

delve *Dig spade, grub excavate exhume & sinter

demand v Demand claim require exact come into comparison not as close synonyms but as carrying in common the basic meaning to ask or call for something as due or as necessary or as strongly desired Demand carries a strong implication of peremptoriness or insistence if the subject is a person (or sometimes an expression of his will such as a law) it usually implies that he possesses or believes he possesses, the right or the authority not only to issue a peremptory request but also to expect its being regarded as a command as the physician demanded payment of his bill the court demands fair treatment of the accused by the prosecutor the father demanded knowledge of what had occurred during his absence from home Can he (the keeper of a public record) refuse a copy thereof to a person demanding it on the terms prescribed by law? (*Ch Just Marshall*) Instincts which the conventions of good manners and the imperatives of moral ty demand that they should repress (*A Huxley*) If the subject of the verb is a thing the verb implies the call of necessity of imperative need or the like as the fire that the cool evenings of early spring demanded (*Al Aust n*) The mind and body of a child demand a great deal of play (*B Russell*) He is best in his plays when dealing with situations which do not demand great emotional concentration" (*T S Eliot*) Claim imply a demand & either the delivery or concession of something due one at one's own, one's right one's prerogative or the like or the admission or recognition of something which one asserts or affirms thus one who claims a piece of property demands its delivery to him as his own one who claims that he has solved a problem demands recognition of the truth of his assertion Surely I divide your grief and may I not claim your confidence? (*Meredith*) There is no right to freedom or life But each man does claim such freedom (*S Alexander*) Scientific men and many others who cannot claim to be men of science. (*Inge*) I am not claiming a direct influence of Rousseau upon Wagner (*Dabbitt*) Require is often used interchangeably with demand but in precise English it usually distinctively implies imperativeness such as arises from inner necessity (as, consecutive thinking absolutely *requirer* personal in native —C B Elot) or the compulsion of law or regulation (as to require that every

member of the bank's staff be bonded) or the exigencies of the situation (as "I shall not go away till you have given me the assurance I require —Austen) Exact implies not only demanding something but getting that which one demands as to exact payment of overdue rent to exact a promise from a friend She kept a keen eye on her Court and exacted prompt and willing obedience from king and archbishops (*II Adams*)

Some [occupations] exact little of the mind but much of the eye (*Grandeur*)

Ana Request *ask solicit order *command charge enjoin direct bid call *summon cite

Con Waive resign *relinquish concede allow, *grant

demean *abase degrade debase humble humiliate

Con Heighten, enhance (see *INCREASE*) *exalt magnify aggrandize

demean *Deport comport *behave conduct acquit quit

Ana *Carry bear (as reflexive verbs)

Ant Mademean

demeanor or demeanour Deportment *bearing men manner carriage port presence front

Ana *Behavior conduct deportment *posture attitude pose air mannerism, *pose affectation.

demented *Insane mad crazy crazed deranged lunatic maniac wood non compos mentis

Ana *Irrational unreasonableness delirious hysterical frenzied (see corresponding nouns *II MANIA*)

Ant Rational

dementia *Insanity lunacy mania psychosis

Ana *Mania delirium hysteria frenzy

demise *Death decease passing

demit *Abdicate resign renounce

Ana **Ant** & **Con** See those at *ABDICATE*

demolish *Destroy raze

Ana Wreck *ruin wrack, & lapidate devastate *ravage waste sack.

Ant Construct

demon n Demon daemon devil fiend have all been used to designate an evil spirit that leads human beings astray and have therefore been employed even by good writers without discrimination Both *demon* and *daemon* go back etymologically to a Greek word (*daiōn*) meaning a spirit or infernal deity. In some Greek writings the term is used without clear distinction from *god*. Both *Jes* and early Christian writers used this Greek word in the sense of *idol false god or unclean spirit* and were more or less responsible for its confusion with another Greek word (*daiōlos* the slanderer) which properly applies to the Devil or the tempter of man and adversary of God. In good current use *demon* consistently applies to an evil spirit (or in extended use an evil person) that seeks the ruin of men's souls. *Daemon* has for centuries been used as a variant spelling of *demon*. During the time, however, it was also employed by learned men in a sense closer to that of the Greek or *g* or to an other allied word (*daimonion*) which means a tutelary spirit sometimes thought of as attendant upon the individual sometimes as indwelling in him. In recent precise use this distinction has been sharpened so that *demon* is now employed by careful writers only in its derived sense of an evil spirit and *daemon* in one of its historical senses or in the derived sense of genius or inner controlling spirit supplying driving energy or creative power. O Antony stay not by his side Thy *daemon* [First Folio spelling] that's thy spirit which keeps thee in Noble courageous high unmatchable Where Caesar is not (*Shak*) If that same *demon* [First Folio *Daemon*] that hath gull'd thee thus Should

Ana analogous words **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

with his lion gait walk the whole world. He might return. And tell the legions I can never win. A soul so easy as that Englishman's. (*Shak*) The *Demon* of Discord with her sooty wings had breathed her influence upon our counsels. (*Smollett*) When your *Dæmon* is in charge do not try to think consciously. Drift wait and obey. (*Kipling*) Devil in earliest usage applied to the spirit of evil or the tempter of men as conceived in Jewish and Christian theology and usually called Satan but sometimes called by any one of a number of names such as Lucifer Beelzebub Mephistopheles, the Prince of Darkness or colloquially the Old Boy the Old One Old Harry Old Nick Old Poker Old Scratch and Scottish Clootie or Old Clootie. Though properly capitalized and applied to one being (as to sell one's soul to the Devil) the term was used by some Biblical translators (especially those who made the Authorized Version) as the equivalent of the Greek *dæmon* (for the Latin *dæmon*) and so occurs without a capital as an equivalent of *demon* or in the sense of an unclean dwelling spirit as to cast out devils possessed by a *devil* pursued by devils. Fiend (etymologically an enemy or foe) was in early use applied (as was the word *enemy* itself) to the Devil conceived as the arch-enemy of man kind. It was also applied to any evil spirit, or demon conceived of as maliciously plotting or bringing about the ruin of men. With this word especially, but far from exclusively are associated many of the characteristics or outward aspects of the Devil or of devils as conceived by the popular mind as Infernal with rage like fiends in hell. (*J. Wesley*) a frightful fiend Doth close behind him tread. (*Coleridge*)
Ant Angel — **Cor** Archangel cherub seraph (see ANGEL.)

demoniac, demoniacal, demonic Diabolic, diabolical *fiendish devilish
Ana Hellish *infernal crazed crazy maniac *insane inspired fired (see FURIOUS)
Cor *Celestial, heavenly

demonstrate 1 Manifest evince, *show evidence
Ana *Reveal, disclose discover betray bewray display exhibit, parade flaunt expose *show
Cor *Hide conceal secrete dissemble cloak mask *disguise

2 *Prove try test
Ana *Argue debate (see process) substantiate verify authenticate *concur corroborate validate

demonstration Proof trial test See under PROVE.
Ana Substantiation confirming or confirmation corroboration, verification (see corresponding verbs at CONFIRM) experiment *experience

demulcent Emollient *balm salve

demur, **Demur**, scruple balk, jid (or gib), shy, boggle, stick, stifle, strain are comparable when they mean to hesitate or show reluctance because of difficulties in the way. One *demurs* to (or at, rarely on) something when one raises objections to it casts doubt upon it or takes exception to it thereby interposing obstacles which delay action procedure, decision or the like as many an opportunity is lost by *demurring*. In older use the stress was on delay as it still is in the term *demurrage*. Notwithstanding he hoped that matters would have been long since brought to an issue the fair one still *demurs*. (*Spenser*) In modern use the emphasis is commonly on object on as it is also in the legal term *demurrer*. Jerry proposed that we stretch a point by going to supper at Reeves's. Sarah and I *demurred* as women will at such a proposal from a man whose family exigencies are known to them. (*J. Austin*) It would seem hazardous

to *demur* to a proposition which is so widely accepted" (*S. Alexander*) One scruples to do something (or now rarely at something) when one is reluctant because one's conscience bothers or because one is doubtful of the propriety expediency or morality of the action the word is increasingly common in a negative construction as to *scruple* to accept any gift that might seem a bribe "he does not *scruple* to ask the most abominable thing of you" (*Meredith*) "Greece and in particular Athens was overrun by philosophers, who did not *scruple* to question the foundations of social and moral obligation" (*G. L. Dickinson*) One balks (sometimes at something) when one stops short and obstinately refuses to go further in one's course because one has reached the limit of one's strength one's courage one's credulity one's tolerance or the like as the horse balked at the leap he never balks at any task no matter how difficult it is. "There is the opposite case of the man who yields his poetic faith too readily who does not balk at any improbability" (*Babbalanza*) One rather balks at the idea of synthetic roughage—excelsior wood chips, or whatever may be at hand. (*C. C. Furness*) One jibs or less often gibs (sometimes at something) when one balks like a horse and backs away or out. I had settled to finish the review when behold I jibbed. (*Stoll*) When Characé spoke of stopping the Polish war he [Brandenburg] was all in favour but he jibbed at all alliance with the Catholic League. (*Belloc*) His soldiers many of whom had served with Antony jibbed at the attack on the old leader. (*Buchanan*) One shies at away from, off from something when like a suddenly frightened horse one recoils in alarm or distrust or suspicion and is unable to proceed act and the like as to shy at the sight of blood.

These turns of speech may as yet be called slang but they have the old virtue in them you see the old temperament of the race still evincing itself still shying away from the long abstract word (*C. C. Monague*) One boggles at over about something from which one by temperament instinct or training shies away. In addition *boggle* often implies scrupling or fussy. "When a native begins perjury he perjures himself thoroughly. He does not boggle over details" (*Kipling*) "We [flowers of poetry] do not balk at the sea-wave washing the rim of the sun which we know it does not do any more than we boggle at blackberries that are red when they are green" (*Lowell*) It [pleasure at election to certain societies at Harvard] was in the essence a snobbish pleasure why should I boggle at the word? (*L. P. Smith*) One sticks at something to which one demurs because of scruples, especially scruples of conscience the term is used chiefly in the phrase he sticks at nothing which is another way of saying he is absolutely unscrupulous. One sticks at about over something to which one demurs or raises objections because it is offensive distasteful, contrary to one's principles, or the like as the general sticks at using clipped words such as gas for gasoline phone for telephone exam for examination there is no time in a serious emergency to stick over means if they achieve the desired ends One strains at something (sometimes to do something) when one demurs to it as beyond one's power to believe, accept, understand, do, or the like. The usage is chiefly dependent on the scriptural passage Ye blind guides which strain at [D.V.] & R.V. strain out a gnat and swallow a camel (*Matthew xiii. 24*) In extended use the object of at or of to do is commonly something which might without real difficulty be believed accepted understood done or the like as persons who strain at the truth yet accept every wild rumor without question. "I do not strain at the position — It is familiar — but at the author's drift" (*Shak*)

demure, n. *Qualm compunction scruple.

Ans *Hesitation hesitancy reluctance loathness, aversion disinclination (see corresponding adjectives at DISINCLINED) objection remonstrance (see corresponding verbs at OBJECT)

Con Read ness promptness, quickness (see corresponding adjectives at QUICK)

demure Proper nice *decorous decent seemly comme il faut.

Ans Grave solemn *serious sedate staid earnest, sober modest coy diffident bashful *shy

Ant Jaunty — Con Brash brash impudent *shameless, barefaced wanton, mischievous, limpish roguish (see PLAYFUL)

denizen *Inhabitant resident citizen.

denomination 1 *Name designation, appellation, title style

2 Sect communion, *religion faith, creed cult persons on church

denotation Connotation (see under DENOTE)

Ans *Meaning signification significance sense acceptance, import.

denote 1 Signify *mean import

Ans Betoken bespeak, *indicate attest argue prove *intend mean *suggest imply hint intimate intimate

2 Denote connote and their corresponding nouns denotation, connotation bear a complementary rather than a synonymous relation to each other Taken together the verbs as used in reference to terms equal

connotation are used with the meanings discussed in the first paragraph above unless otherwise specified

denounce Condemn censure reprobate reprehend blame *criticize.

Ans *Accuse charge arraign impeach incriminate criminate indict *decry disparage deprecate revile vituperate (see SCOLD)

Ant Eulogize — Con *Commend applaud compliment recommend *praise extol laud acclaim.

dense 1 Compact, *close thick.

Ans Consolidated concentrated compacted (see COMPACT *) compressed condensed (see CONTRACT *) massed heaped *led stacked (see HEAR *)

Ant Sparse (of population forests etc) tenuous (of clouds air masses etc) — Con Scattered dispersed dissipated (see SCATTER) *thin rare *meager scanty scant exiguous.

2 Crass, *stupid dull dumb

Ans Obtuse, *dull stolid phlegmatic *passive.

Ant Subtle bright — Con *Intelligent, brilliant clever alert quick witted

dent, n Dent, dint indentation indenture nick notch

son made, especially in metal by a blow as a dint in a teakettle a dent in an automobile fender Every dint a sword had beaten in it [a shield] (Tennyson) An indentation or dint often an indenture is a toothlike or angular recess or incision made by nature or by artifice as the indentations of a leaf of a coastline through indentations the beginnings of the paragraphs are indicated This noble lake spreads around the

jurorobish society than the word promiscuity (Shaw)

refusal to accept as true (as to deny the report that the British ambassador has resigned He is no vulgar and

power of locomot
structure invested
in this book
Ans analogous w

the truth of what another has said as facts which can not be gainsaid But she is a fine woman—that nobody can gainsay (*Meredith*) His mother whom he could

of the truth of an assertion but also in commonly suggesting that the contrary is true or that the statement is utterly devoid of truth thus to contradict a rumor is a stronger expression than to deny a rumor, one may contradict (never in this sense deny) a person whereas

the idea of going counter to is uppermost negative usually implies disproof as The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not negative the existence of miracles (*W Paley*) Traverse, as here considered is chiefly a legal term implying a formal denial especially of the truth of an allegation (as to traverse a fact as alleged) or of the justice of an indictment (as to traverse an indictment) Impugn (etymologically to attack or assail) retains its basic implication so markedly that it carries the strongest suggestion of any of these terms of directly disputing or questioning or of forcefully contradicting (a statement proposed on etc or less often a person) it sometimes connotes prolonged argument in an attempt to refute or confute as The idealists took up the challenge but their reply was to disparage the significance and even to impugn the reality of the world as known to science (*Ingel*) The morality of our Restoration drama cannot be impugned It assumes orthodox Christian morality and laughs (in its comedy) at human nature for not living up to it (*T S Eliot*)

No one dares to impugn a fool no one dares to impugn a captain of industry (*Van W Brooks*) Contravene (etymologically to come against) in the sense here considered carries a weaker implication of intentional opposition or running counter to but a stronger implication of coming into conflict with than any of the preceding terms when it implies what in effect amounts to a denial or a contradiction it often but not always suggests an inherent and often unforeseen incompati-

his wife or his friends without contravening some loyalty that had become sacred to him (*Van W Brooks*)

Anna *Decline refuse reject repudiate controvert, rebut confute *disprove
*confirm, concede — *Con* *Aver* affirm *assert
wledge

1 Leave withdraw retire *go quit scam clear out

Ant Arrive remain abide — *Con* *Stay tarry linger wait *come

2 Digress deviate *swerve diverge veer

Anna Forsake *abandon desert reject repudiate (see *discard cast

Deceased late *Dead defunct lifeless

*ely trust count reckon bank
*ndine (see SLANT 2)

*Reliable trustworthy trusty tried
Anna sure assured *confident *responsible authoritative (see DICTATORIAL) staunch steadfast constant *faithful

Con *Doubtful questionable dubious explicit fickle unstable *inconstant mercurial

*1st confidence faith

lony protectorate term

philosophy and often in ordinary language nothing escapes this description except that which is in the strict sense of each of these words absolute infinite or original We are all dependent on one another every soul of us on earth (*Shaw*) That is contingent which takes its

experience and on the nature of the experience propriety should die there could be no impropriety inasmuch as the continuance of the latter is wholly contingent on the presence of the former (*Grandin*) That is conditional which depends for its realization, fulfillment execution expression or the like on what may or may not occur or on the performance or observ-

contingent) on his behavior during probation. There is not between women that fund of at least conditional loyalty which men may depend on in their dealings with each other (*Conrad*) That is relative which cannot be known considered or determined apart from its reference to something else and which therefore is affected by the limitations the instability the imperfections and the like of the other thing as market values are always relative to the demand The idea of civilization is rela-

to do with the conceptions of justice, rights and obliga-

Ana. Subject, *liable, open exposed susceptible
Ant. Absolute infinite original. — **Con.** *Ultimate
categorical uncircumscribed, boundless, eternal
illimitable (see **INFINITE**) undimmed (see **affirmative**)

reckoning (on), counting (on) (see **RELY**) subsidiary,
subservient, *auxiliary, abused humbled, debased (see
ABASE)

Ant. Independent. — **Con.** *Self reliant, reliant.
deplete, v. Deplete, drain, exhaust, impoverish, bank-
rupt are comparable especially in their extended senses

elements essential to its vitality and vigor, an epidemic

word subject to indiscriminating use when precisely
employed it retains its earliest implications of slow
withdrawal of liquid as by straining seepage, suction or
the like until the substance which is drained becomes
dry or the container which holds the liquid is emptied

writer has treated this theme so many times that he has
drained it of all interest to himself or his readers "Their
country's wealth our mightier empires drain" (Pope)
Exhaust, as here compared (see also **TIRE**) is very close
to drain in its extended sense but it stresses emptying or
evacuation rather than disastrous depletion That which

science by inattention to immaterial phenomena is
bankrupting itself "Dainty bits Make rich the ribs but
bankrupt quite the wits" (Shak)

Ana. Undermine, sap, debilitate, *weaken enfeeble
disable reduce diminish, *decrease, lessen.
augment, *increase enlarge

Deplore, lament, bewail, bemoan agree in

death deplore" (Pope); to deplore a quarrel between
friends, "they deplore the divorce between the language
as spoken and the language as written" (T. S. Eliot)
Lament commonly implies a strong or demonstrative
expression of sorrow, it suggests mourning rather than

own (Pope)

Ana. Deprecate, *disapprove : *grieve, mourn, sorrow
weep, wail *cry
Con. Vaunt, crow, *boast, brag

depon. Depose *swear, affirm, testify asseverate

deport. 1 Demean comport, *behave conduct, acquit
quit

Ana. & Ant. See those at **BEHAVE**

2 Transport *banish exile expatriate ostracize, extra-
dite

1 *Behavior, conduct

see at **BEHAVIOR**

*bearing mien carriage manner port

t

formality, ceremony, ceremonial ritual

deprave *Debase vitiate corrupt debauch pervert
Ana Defile pollute taint *contaminate *injure
 impair damage spoil

Con *Improve better ameliorate *exalt magnify
depraved Debased vitiated corrupted corrupt,
 debauched perverted See under **DEBASE**
Ana Dissolute *abandoned reprobate profligate
 degenerate infamous villainous *vicious degraded
 debased (see **ABASE**)

depravity Depravity, depravation agree in denoting a
 depraving or reducing to a degraded or degenerate
 state. Depravity commonly applies to the state of being
 depraved, to the act or process of making or becoming
 depraved or degenerate. *Depravity* also commonly im-
 plies a degraded moral condition as Lamenting the
depravity of this degenerate age (*Peacock*), the *de-
 pravity* of the Valois (*H Adams*) *Depravation* on the
 other hand may imply marked deterioration of any sort
 as *depravation* of language of instincts of the blood

If this be improvement truly I know not what can be
 called a *depravation* of society (*Burke*)

Ana Degeneration devolution *deterioration deca-
 dence decline declension baseness lowness vileness
 (see corresponding adjectives at **BASE**) *disgrace
 shame infamy ignominy

Con Honor *honesty integrity probity virtue
 rectitude morality *goodness

deprecate *Disapprove

Ana *Deplore lament bewail bemoan reprobate
 reprehend condemn (see **CRITICIZE**)

Ant Endorse — *Con* *Approve sanction *com-
 mend applaud

Do not confuse deprecate with depreciate

depreciate *Decry disparage derogate from detract
 from belittle minimize

Ana Underestimate undervalue underrate (see **PRIMI-
 TIVE** at **ESTIMATE**) asperse *mal gn

Ant Appreciate — *Con* Prize cherish treasure
 value (see **APPRECIATE**) *understand comprehend

Do not confuse depreciate with deprecate

depress Depress, weigh down (or weigh on, or upon)
 oppress come into comparison as meaning to put such

ily upon him, *Forget him my precious Don't let any
 prince weigh on your little mind (*R Macaulay*) Like
 weigh down etc oppress stresses the burden which is
 borne or is imposed and like *depress* the consequent ill
 effects such as the lowering of spirits or of power to
 function, or in its more common sense (see **WAGG**) a
 trampling down a harassing or a subjection to heavy
 penalties as 'The weary world of waters between us
 oppresses the imagination (*Lamb*) the butler op-
 pressed by the heat was in a state of abstraction
 bordering on slumber (*Shaw*) she is so oppressed by
 fear that she may lose her mind

Ana Distress *trouble ail *afflict try torment
 *tire weary fatigue exhaust, lag jaded tucker

Ant Elate cheer — *Con* Gladden rejoice delight,
 gratify *please

depression Dejection gloom blues dumps *sadness,
 melancholy melancholia vapors

Ana Despondency forlornness hopelessness despair
 desperation (see under **DESPONDENT**) doldrums bore-
 dom ennui *tedium

Ant Buoyancy — *Con* Elation exultation (see
 corresponding adjectives at **ELATED**) cheerfulness,
 lightheartedness gladness joyousness (see correspond-
 ing adjectives at **GLAD**) *mirth hilarity glee.

deputy Attorney *agent factor proxy
Ana Substitute surrogate (see **RESOURCE**)

deracinate Uproot eradicate extirpate *exterminate,
 wipe out

Ana *Abolish extinguish annihilate abate *destroy
 demolish

derange Disarrange unsettle *disorder disturb
 disorganize

Ana Upset *discompose perturb discommode in-
 commodate *inconvenience

Ant Arrange (a scheme plan system etc) adjust
deranged Demented non compos mentis crazed

crazy *insane mad lunatic maniac woad

feer chad

g emanate issue

vogue faded rage

ct from belittle

Ana Reduce lessen *decrease diminish

Con Enhance heighten *intensify

descant, n Observation comment *remark note
 any doct or cium

*Discourse expatiate dilate

Descend dismount alight are synonyms only
 y mean to get or come down from a height Ont

deuseuse when one climbs down a slope as of a hill or
 mountain a ladder a step or a stair a wall a tree or the

like one dismounts, in modern English only when one
 gets down from a horse (or by extension from a bicycle)

or dislodges another person from a horse are alight
 (only in intransitive use) when one dismounts with a

spring or descends especially with lightness or grace
 from a vehicle such as a carriage or an airplane

Ant Ascend climb

describe *Relate narrate state report rehearse
 recite recount

Ana Delinate sketch outline

The long dull evenings in these dull lodgings when one
 is weary with work depress one sadly — *J R Green*
 The mere volume of work was enough to crush the most

In reference to other things such as the stock market
 the prices asked for a certain commodity a social or
 cultural state *depress* often as a result of its more com-
 mon use suggests a lowering in activity intensity
 vigor or the like as the fast effect of the World War

carries a weaker implication of the result or lowering

nature

ch group

descry. Easy *see behold, observe notice remark, note, perceive, discern view survey, contemplate, desecration. *Profanation sacrilege, blasphemy
 Ana Defilement, pollution (see corresponding verbs at CONTAMINATE)

Con. *Purification, lustration purgation, ablution

desert, n¹ *Due merit

Ana Meed guerdon, reward (see PREMIA) punishment chastisement chastening disciplining or discipline (see corresponding verbs at REVISIT)

desert, n² *Waste badlands wilderness.

desert, v Forake, *abandon.

Ana Leave, quit, depart, clear out, scam (see GO)

Ant Stick to, cleave to

desertion. *Defection, apostasy

Ana Retraency, dastardliness cowardliness or cowardice, cravenness poltroonery (see corresponding adjectives at CONARITY) perfidiousness or perfidy, treacherousness or treachery, disloyalty, faithlessness (see corresponding adjectives at FAITHLESS)

desecrate, v *Dry, dehydrate, parch bake

design, v¹ Mean *intend propose purpose

Ana *aim assure destine appoint (see corresponding adjectives at PRESCRIBED)

2 Plan, plot, scheme, project. See under PLAN, v

Ana *Sketch, outline diagram delineate, blueprint, draft *invent, create

Con Execute, fulfill, effect, accomplish, achieve *perform.

design, n¹ *Plan, plot, scheme project

Ana Del neation sketch draft, outline, tracing diagram (see under SKETCH v) conception *idea

Con Execution fulfillment accomplishment achievement, performance (see corresponding verbs at PERFORM)

2 *Intention, intent, purpose aim end object objective goal

Ana *Will volition, conation deliberation reflection, thinking or thought (see corresponding verbs at THINK) intrigue machination, *plot

Ant Accident — Con Impulse (see MOTIVE)

3 *Figure pattern motif device

designate Designate, name, nominate, elect, appoint are here compared only in the sense to declare a person as one's choice for incumbency of an office position benefice or the like Designate implies selection by the person or body having the power to choose an incumbent

(though strictly correct) when the executive's choice must be confirmed by a body having that power

meeting Appoint always implies that the selection is determined without a general vote (usually a vote of an electorate) and represents the choice of the person or the body in whom such power is legally vested Appoint may

Ans *Choose, select, single out, opt, pick.

designation. *Name denomination appellation, title style

Ans Identification. *recognition classification pigeon-holing or pigeonhole (see corresponding verbs at ASSORT)

designed Premeditated, *deliberate, considered, advised, studied.

Ans. Intentional, *voluntary, willful, deliberate, willing purposed Intended (see INTEND) resolved, determined decided (see DECIDE)

Ant Accidental. — Con. Fortuitous casual (see ACCIDENTAL) *spontaneous impulsive natural, normal

*regular, typical.

desire, v Desire, wish, want, crave, covet agree in

a clergyman who has been designated by the proper ecclesiastical authorities

exercise, to *crave* a college education, to *crave* peace in one's old age for every grief. Each suffering I *craved* relief (*Milay*). *Covet* implies inordinate and eager or passionate longing often but now far from commonly for something which belongs to another. In the last case it often implies envy of the person who possesses that which is longed for. Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbour's house: thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbour's wife (*Exodus* xx 17). I have sometimes thought of rechristening our

Ana *Long yearn hanker pine hunger, thirst aspire pant *aim

Con Abhor abominate loathe detest, *hate spurn repudiate reject refuse *decline

desire, n. Desire, appetite, appetence (or appetency), concupiscence, lust, passion, urge, yen are here compared primarily as meaning a longing for something regarded as essential to one's well being or happiness but most of them are also considered secondarily as meaning an impulse originating in a man's nature and driving him toward the object or the experience which promises him enjoyment or satisfaction in its attainment. *Desire* is capable of the widest application for it may be used of every conceivable longing that stirs one emo-

tion denote sexual longing but it does not always convey derogatory connotations when so restricted in meaning. *Like the flesh of animals d stended by fear or *desire* (*Cather*). *Desire* is often used in contrast (commonly an implicit contrast) to *will* or *volition* for in itself it carries no implication of a determination or effort to possess or

applied to the longings which arise out of man's animal nature hunger thirst and sexual desire which may be thwarted only by circumstances beyond one's control or by deliberate self-control as a slave to his *appetite* for drink the child losing his *appetite* (that is for food) to impose restraints upon one's physical *appetites*. In extended use the word is applied to equally exacting

appetite for further fighting. *Appetence* and *appetency* are somewhat literary substitutes for *appetite* they are

ap-pen-sen (A) *AN-IMP* ARE NEAR TWO WORDS UNION

placence and *lust*) are here considered only in their older and broader senses. *Concupiscence*, which is now rare in other than philosophic use in this sense is nearly equivalent to *desire* in the abstract except that it stresses delight or pleasure as its end and implies even more strongly a distinction from *will*. *Lust* combines the specific denotation of *desire* as a longing that stirs emotion and that of *appetite* as a longing that exacts satisfaction often but not invariably it implies domination by the emotion or insatiability of the appetite. Jansen utterly condemned as abominable *concupiscence* not only sensuality (the *lust* of the flesh) but scientific curiosity (the *lust* of knowing) and ambition (the *lust* of power) (*Preserved Smith*). *Whose ruling

reveals a passion (better than *lust*) for perfection. Avarice he assured them was the one passion that

drives one to action now often means a strong persistent and compelling desire that has its origin in one's physical nature or one's peculiar temperament. The word is sometimes applied to the physical appetites (the sexual appetite is often called the biological *urge*) but it is more often used of a desire so strong and insistent that it must be satisfied or a sense of frustration ensues as an *urge* to travel an *urge* to marry. *Yen* is a slang term for a particularly urgent desire or craving as a yen for fresh fruit a yen for release from routine.

Ana Longing yearning hankering pining hungers or hunger thirsting or thirst (see corresponding verbs at LONG) *cupidity greed avarice rapacity

Ant Distaste — *Con* Repugnance repugnancy or repuls on abhorrence (see corresponding adjectives at REPUGNANT)

discontinue cease *stop quit
*refrain abstain forbear *relinquish yield
resign.

ist — *Con* *Continue *persevere
Forlorn lorn lonesome lone solitary lonely

*alone
Ana Deserted forsaken abandoned (see ABANDON)

*miserable wretched
Con Cheerful lighthearted joyful joyous happy

*glad

despair, n. Hopelessness desperation despondency
forlornness See under DESPONDENCY *adj*
Ana Dejection melancholy *sadness gloom depression

Ant Hope optimism beatitude — *Con* Exultant or exultation elatedness or elation (see corresponding adjectives at ELATED) rapture transport *ecstasy

despairing, adj. Hopeless desperate *despondent forlorn

Ana Melancholy *melancholic atabillious pessimistic
misanthropic *cynical depressed weighed down (see DEPRESS)

Ant Hopeful — *Con* Optimistic roseate rose-colored (see ROSEFUL) *elated elate exultant magnificent

*confident assured sure

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

despatch. Variant of DISPATCH.

desperado. *Ruffian, thug gangster Mohock, apache
Ana *Assassin, cutthroat bravo

desperate Hopeless despairing *despondent, forlorn
Ana Reckless rash, foolhardy venturesome, venturesome
temerarious (see ADVENTUROUS) *precipitate headlong
thwarted foiled frustrated outwitted, circumvented
baffled balked (see FRUSTRATE)

Con. *Cool collected composed nonchalant assuasive
assured *confident sure

desperation Hopelessness despair despondency for
lornness See under DESPONDENT *adj*

Ana. Fury frenzy (see INSPIRATION) grit pluck guts
and, *fortitude recklessness, rashness foolhardiness
(see corresponding adjectives at ADVENTUROUS) *temer-
ity audacity

Con. *Confidence assurance aplomb *equanimity
composure sang froid phlegm

despicable *Contemptible pitiable sorry scurvy
cheap beggarly

Ana *Base, low vile ignominious infamous disgraceful
(see corresponding nouns at DISGRACE) Ignoble
*mean, abject sordid

Ant. Praiseworthy laudable

despise Despise, condemn scorn, disdain, scout come
into comparison as meaning to regard a person or thing
as beneath one's notice or as unworthy of one's attention
or interest. The same differences in implications and
connotations are observable in the corresponding nouns
despight, contempt, scorn, disdain when they denote such
an attitude toward or such treatment of a person or
thing. Despise and despight (the latter now literary) may
imply any emotional reaction from strong disfavor to
loathing but in precise use it always stresses a looking
down upon a thing and its evaluation as mean petty

*weak worthless or the like. He must learn however
to despise petty adversaries. No good sportsman ought
to shoot at crows (*Scott*). Bird and beast despised my
trains which took me so many waking hours at night to
invent (*Hudson*). Receive thy friend who scorned
flight. Goes to meet danger with despise (*Longfellow*).

Contemn (now bookish) and contempt imply even a
harsher judgment than despise or despight for the latter
pair may connote mere derision whereas the former pair
(especially contempt) usually suggest vehement, though
not necessarily vocal, condemnation of the person or
things as low vile ignominious or the like as 'I contemn
their low images of love' (*Shelley*) his own early draw-
ings of moss-roses and picturesque castles—things that
he now mercilessly contemned' (*Bennett*). I was on fire
with the same anger dislike and contempt that burned
in Hobart towards me (*R Macanlay*). It was to pro-
claim their utter contempt for the public and popular
conceptions of art that the Dadaists launched into a
series of outrageous practical jokes (*Day Lewis*). Scorn
implies quick indignant or profound contempt as
'Instructed from her early years to scorn the art of
female tears' (*Swift*). I knew he'd scorn use. He hates
trumps' (*Meredith*). Voltaire with his quick intellectual
scorn and eager malice of the brain' (*E Dowden*).

Common sense rejecting with scorn all that can be
called mysticism (*Inge*). Disdain suggests a visible
manifestation of pride and arrogance (sometimes un-
warrantable) or aversion to what is base as 'A great
mod disdain to hold anything by courtesy' (*Johnson*).
He'd disdain of affection and prudery was magnificent.
(*Meredith*). Scorn stresses not only derision but a refusal
to consider the person or thing concerned as of any value
efficiency or truth. It therefore suggests rejection or de-
struction. 'Many great philosophers have not only been

scouted while they were living but forgotten as soon as
they were dead' (*Hudson*). 'Alice would have scouted
any suggestion that her parent was more selfish than
saintly' (*Shaw*).

Ana Abominate loathe abhor detest *hate spurn
repudiate (see REPUDE)

Ant. Appreciate — Con. Admire esteem respect (see
under REGARD) *value prize cherish treasure (see
APPRECIATE)

despite, *s* 1 Spite ill will malevolence spleen grudge,
*malice malignity

Ana Contempt scorn disdain (see under DESPISE)
abhorrence loathing detestation abomination hatred
hate (see under HATE) *

Ant. Appreciation regard — Con. Admiration es-
teem respect (see REGARD) *reverence awe fear

2 Contempt, scorn disdain See under DESPISE.

despite, *prep* In spite of *notwithstanding
despiteful Spiteful despoiteous malevolent *malicious
malignant malign.

Ana Contemptuous scornful disdainful (see corre-
sponding nouns under DESPISE) *envious jealous

*vindictive revengeful vengeful

Con. Lundy *kind benignant benign

despoiteous or dispoiteous Despoiteful spiteful wanton
*malicious malevolent malignant malign

Ana Merciless implacable *grim relentless unrelent-
ing pitiless ruthless (see corresponding nouns at PETI)
Con. Benevolent humane *charitable

despoll *Ravage devastate waste, sack pillage
epilate

Ana Minder *rob rifle loot *strip bare denude

despondency, despond Despair desperation hope-
lessness forlornness See under DESPONDENT *adj*

Ana Dejection depression melancholy, melancholia
*sadness blues dumps

Ant. Lightheartedness — Con. Elatedness or elation
exultancy exultation (see corresponding adjectives at
ELATED) cheerfulness gladness, happiness joyfulness
joyousness (see corresponding adjectives at GLAD)

despondent *adj* Despondent, despairing, desperate,
hopeless forlorn come into comparison as meaning
having lost all or practically all, hope. The same dis-
tinctions in implications and connotations are to be
found in their corresponding nouns despondency (or
despond) despair, desperation, hopelessness, forlorn-
ness when they denote the state or feeling of a person
who has lost hope. Despondent and despondency (or
despond) which occurs rarely and chiefly in Bunyan's
phrase 'alough of despond' imply disheartenment or
deep dejection arising out of a conviction that there is
no longer any justification of hope or that further efforts
are useless as a despondent spirit a despondent lover

Whenever the repressed spirit of the artist per-
ceived the full extent of its débâcle Mark Twain
was filled with a despondent desire a momentary purpose
even to stop writing altogether (*Van Wy Brooks*). We
Poets in our youth beg in gladness. But there's come
in the end despondency and madness (*Wordsworth*).

England they said was wont to take her defeats
without despondency and her victories without elation.
(*A Reppier*) Despairing and despair imply sometimes
the passing of hope sometimes the utter loss of hope and
often but not necessarily accompanying despondency

[Matthew Arnold] despairing appeal to the democ-
racy when his jeremiads evoked no response from the
upper class or from the middle class (*Inge*). To
fortify ourselves against the ultimate disaster—which is
despair (*Times Lit Sup*). A despair of her ever
understanding either the terms of a contract or the

nature of working conditions (M Austin) Desperate and desperation imply despair but not the cessation of

Ans *Need necessity exigency *lack, absence, want, privation adversity, *misfortune straits (see FOC)

Hugh had taken possession of her "If necessary I'll ride the man down, she thought (S Anderson) He was

silence
Destroy, demolish, rare come into comparison

and the cessation of effort as the hopeless look in the faces of the doomed men. The words do not necessarily suggest despondency, dejection, or gloom for sometimes they imply acceptance or resignation "Why should you say such desperate things?" No, they are not desperate. They are only *hopeless* (Hardy) Not that Dr Lavendar was *hopeless* he was never *hopeless* of anybody but he was wise so he was deeply discouraged (DeLand) Forlorn (see also ABOVE, 1) and forlornness stress utter hopelessness they derive this sense from the phrase *forlorn hope* (etymologically a lost band or troop) which in early use denoted a party of soldiers or others sent out to do a piece of work—such as beginning an attack—which whatever the ultimate result might be was certain to lead them to death or capture Consequently they suffer from *hopeless* and *hopelessness* in implying hopelessness even in the act of undertaking something because its failure is all but certain as, [We] sit down in a forlorn scepticism (Berkeley) Poor prince forlorn he steps and proud in his despair (Keats) *Desperate hopeless* and *forlorn* and their corresponding nouns are applicable not only to men, their moods, words, and the like but to the things which make men despairing or hopeless as,

precise use however its opposition to *construct* is easily apparent. "It is proverbially easier to *destroy* than to *construct*" (T S Eliot) "Very few established institutions, governments and constitutions are ever *destroyed* by their enemies until they have been corrupted and weakened by their friends (Lippmann) *Demolish* implies a pulling or smashing to pieces when used in reference to buildings or other structures of wood, stone, steel, and the like it implies complete wreckage and often a heap of ruins as, houses *demolished* by a hurricane, the automobile was *demolished* in a collision with the train. Figuratively the term implies the destruction of all coherency or integrity in a thing and consequently of all its usefulness as, to *demolish* an opponent's argument. People are inclined to believe that what Bradstreet was to *demolish* the logic of Mill and the psychology of Bain (T S Eliot) *Raze* implies a bringing to the level of the ground it may or may not imply an order

ment more however with reference to the symmetrical implication of scraping than the acquired sense of pulling or tearing down. Canst thou not minister to a mad diseased *Raze* out the written troubles of the brain" (Shak.)

annihilate *wreck, wrack, dilapidate *abolish
annihilate *ravage devastate such
*and establish institute organize *mat
re fashion fabricate large man future
observe *save

Casual hit-or-miss, haphazard, *random
lucky chance chance

Ans *Fitful spasmodic unsystematic, unmethodical disorderly (see affirmative adjectives at ORIGIN) capricious, mercurial, *inconstant fickle.

Ans *Assiduous (study search or other activity) methodical (something designed, planned, constructed, etc.)

desperate ventures (S M Crothers)

Ans Grieving mourning sorrowing (see GRIEVE) depressed dejected melancholy sad (see corresponding nouns at SADNESS)

Ans Lighthearted — Con *Elated elate exultant cheerful joyful, joyous, happy *glad buoyant volatile resolute *elastic

despotic, despotic Tyrannical tyrannous arbitrary autocratic, *absolute

detach Detach, disengage, abstract, pretend come into comparison when they mean to remove one thing from another (or others) with which it is in union or association. One detaches something when one breaks (literally or figuratively) a connection at a point and thereby isolates it or makes it independent as to *detach* sheets from a loose-leaf book, to *detach* a ship from a fleet, to *detach* oneself from one's prejudices. It was as if the bonfire-makers (on a distant hill at night) were detached from and independent of the dark stretch below (Hardy) One disengages something that is bound

Ans *ate not upon portion

Ans *End termination terminus ending goal objective (see INTENTION) *vocation

destitute *Devoid void

Ans Lacking wanting (see LACK *) *deficient *empty barren *bare depleted drained exhausted bankrupted or bankrupt (see corresponding verbs at DEplete)

Con *Full replete complete

distinction Want indigence *poverty penury privation.

the place where it belongs or by separating it

mass of like things so as to put it in another place or another relation as to *abstract* papers from a file, to *abstract* (in this case often with implications of furtiveness and theft) eggs from a nest or money from a till, to *abstract* the essential points from an argument (usually with the implication of making an abridgment) to *abstract* one's attention from one's surroundings (especially so as to concentrate it on something else) *Abstract* in its intransitive sense means to perform the logical process of abstraction (see *ABSTRACT* *adj*) *Prescind*, unlike the other words is used only of abstractions and is therefore found chiefly in philosophical writing One *prescinds* who by an act of the mind separates one idea or notion from all others with which it is usually involved so that it can be examined in itself, as few can consider happiness *prescinded* from pleasure and self-indulgence the philosophical notion of force *prescinded* from matter and gravity

Ana *Separate part sever sunder divorce disjoin, disconnect disunite (see affirmative verbs at JOIN)
Ant Attach affix — *Con* *Fasten fix *tie bind
 *unite combine conjoin

detached Aloof disinterested *indifferent, unconcerned incurious

Ana Impartial dispassionate, objective unbiased
 *fair altruistic (see CHARITABLE)

Ant Interested selfish — *Con* *Mercenary concerned (see under CARE)

detail, *n* 1 *Item particular

Con *Structure framework anatomy skeleton whole aggregate, total *sum mass *bulk design scheme *plan plot

2 *Part portion, piece parcel member division segment sector fraction, fragment

detailed Itemized particularized *circumstantial minute particular

Ana *Full complete replete copious abundant (see *PLETHURIC*) exhausting or exhaustive (see corresponding verb at DEPLET)

detail, *v* 1 *Arrest apprehend attach

Ana *Catch capture nab cop seize *take *imprison incarcerate intern jail

2 Withhold hold back keep back reserve *Keep

3 *Delay retard slow slacken

Ana Curb check *restrain inhibit *arrest interrupt

*defer suspend stay

Con *Advance promote forward further *speed hasten hurry

detection Arrest apprehension attachment See under ARREST

Ana Imprisonment internment incarceration (see corresponding verbs at IMPRISON)

deterioration Deterioration degeneration, devolution decadence decline declension are here compared

as meaning either the process of falling from a higher to a lower level or the state of a thing when such a fall has occurred

Deterioration is the least specific of these terms and applies to any process or condition in which there are signs of impairment in quality in character in value or the like as chemicals that reduce the *deterioration* of rubber in using the *deterioration* of his memory is marked in recent years

Man the tool maker has made inanimate instruments do his manual work for him he is now trying to make them do his mental work

The price may be the progressive *deterioration* in our faculties (*Jage*) Degeneration usually implies retrogression or a return to a simpler or more primitive state or condition when used in reference to plants animals or any of their organs it often suggests physical changes in structure but it may imply a progressive

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms. *Con* contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

deterioration owing to a morbid condition as the sea squirt in its adult stage evidences *degeneration* through the loss of the vertebrate characters apparent in its larval stage fatty *degeneration* of the heart When applied to men in groups or as individuals or to states, empires, and the like it suggests physical intellectual and often moral degradation and a reversion toward (but not necessarily to) barbarism or, in the case of individuals, beastly, as, the *degeneration* of the American Indians confined to reservations the *degeneration* of the ancient Roman Empire. In scientific language *devolution* usually takes the place of *degeneration* (as the *devolution* of the sea squirt) but in general use it carries even a stronger implication of opposition to *evolution*

The process of human evolution is nothing more than a process of *falling* and where that *falling* ceases evolution ceases becomes indeed *devolution* (*Il Ellis*) Decadence presupposes a previous maturing and usually a high degree of excellence it implies that the *falling* takes place after a thing (such as a people a literature or other form of art a branch of knowledge) has reached the peak of its development There seems to be no more pronounced mark of the *decadence* of a people and its literature than a servile and rigid subservience to rule (*Il Ellis*) Hanbridge had already robbed Bursley of two-thirds of its retail trade—as witness the steady *decadence* of the Square (*Bennett*) Decline is often interchangeable with *decadence* because it too suggests a *falling* after the peak has been reached in power prosperity excellence or the like It however usually suggests more momentum more obvious evidences of deterioration and less hope of a return to the earlier state as, the rise and *decline* of the imperial power he is in the *decline* of life The association so often noted between the flowering of the intellect and the *decline* of national vigor (*J H Arnold*) Declension differs from *decline* only in connoting less precipitancy or a slower or more gradual *falling* toward extinction or destruction

The love that cheers life is latest stage Preserved by virtue from *declension* (*Cowper*) The moral change the sad *declension* from the ancient proud spirit was painfully depressing (*Bennett*)

Ana Impairment spoiling (see corresponding verbs at RUIN)

decaying or decay decomposition disintegration rotting crumbling (see corresponding verbs at DECAY)

debasement degradation (see corresponding verbs at ABASE)

Ant Improvement amelioration

determinant Antecedent *cause reason occasion

Ana Factor (see *FACTOR*) *influence weight, authority

determination *Decide on

Ana Decidedness decisiveness (see corresponding adjectives at DECIDE) resolution tenacity mettle spirit *courage backbone grit pluck guts and

*fortitude doggedness pertinaciousness or pertinacity stubbornness (see corresponding adjectives at OBSTINATE)

determinative *Conclusive decisive definitive

Ana Determining deciding settling (see *DECIDE*) influencing affecting (see *AFFECT*) shaping fashioning forming or formative (see corresponding verbs at MAKE)

Con *Ineffective ineffectual inefficacious inefficient

determine 1 Settle rule *decide resolve

Ana Fix *set establish dispose predispose *incline bias drive impel *move actuate *induce, persuade

2 Ascertain *discover unearth learn

detest *Hate abhor abominate loathe

Ana *Despise contemn scorn disdain spurn repudiate reject (see *DECLINE* *)

Ant Adore (sense 2). — **Con Love** *like dote on or upon fancy relish cherish prize treasure value *appreciate

detestable Odious *hateful abominable abhorrent
Ana *Contemptible despicable sorry scurvy atrocious *outrageous monstrous heinous *execrable damnable accused

detestation Hate hatred abomination abhorrence loathing See under **HATE**

Ana *Antipathy aversion despite contempt scorn disdain (see under **DISPISE**)

Con Admiration esteem respect *regard love affection *attachment tolerance indulgence forbearance (see under **FORBEARING**)

detract from Belittle minimize disparage derogate from *decry depreciate

Ana Asperse *malgn triduce defame vilify calumniate slander libel reduce lessen diminish *decrease
Con Enhance heighten *intensify magnify aggrandize *exalt

detractio Detraction, backbiting calumny, slander, scandal come into comparison when they denote either the offense of one who defames another or casts aspersions upon him or that which is uttered by way of defamation or aspersion. **Detraction** stresses the injurious effect of what is said and the loss through it of something

labors (*Browne*). To listen to *detractio* is as much an act of *detractio* as to speak it. (*Manning*) Backbiting imputes both furtiveness and spitefulness to the one who

are the name (*Tennyson*). Calumny stresses malicious misrepresentation; it therefore implies that the detractor is a liar and that his intent is to blacken another's name.

Be thou as chaste as ice as pure as snow thou shalt not escape calumny (*Shak*). Calumny differs from most other injuries in this dreadful circumstance: he who commits it can never repair it. (*Johnson*) To persevere in one's duty and be silent is the best answer to calumny (*Washington*). Slander (for legal use see **TRADUCE**) stresses the dissemination of calumnies especially those of a highly defamatory character: thus a person who is given to calumny is prone to malicious misrepresentation of the acts the motives or the character of others; a person who is given to slander is one who repeats (not necessarily originates) calumnies or defamatory reports

(*Tennyson*) Scandal as here compared (see **OFFENSE** **DISGRACE**) usually suggests the activity of a gossip especially of an idle irresponsible gossip (a scandal monger) who gives information of any shocking details often true that reflect discredit on another or that tend to tarnish or blacken his reputation as it is difficult for a man to remain long in public life untouched by scandal. Her tea she sweetens as she sips with scandal (*S Rogers*)

Ana *Injury damage harm hurt *injustice injury wrong tort defaming or defamation aspersion maligning traducing slandering or slander calumination

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

vulification libeling or libel (see corresponding verbs at **MALIGN**)

detrimental Deleterious noxious *pernicious baneful
Ana Harmful or harmful hurting or hurtful, injuring or injurious damaging impairing (see corresponding verbs at **INJURE**)

Ant Beneficial — **Con** Advantageous profitable (see **BENEFICIAL**) helping or helpful aiding (see corresponding verbs at **HELP**)

devastate. Waste *ravage sack pillage despoil spoliate

Ana *Destroy demolish raze *ruin wreck plunder loot, *rob rifle.

develop *Mature ripen age

Ana *Advance progress *expand dilate

Con *Wither shrivel rivel wither

Development Development, evolution come into comparison when they mean growth from a lower to a higher state. Development, however which etymologically implies an unfolding in all of its senses stresses the bringing out of the hidden or latent possibilities in a thing chiefly through growth and therefore through a series of natural stages (as the development of a seed into a plant the development of a human being from the embryo) but also through the exercise of human energy, ingenuity, art, or the like (as the development of an industry of a tract of land of a photographic negative of an argument)

organisms or organs) a more elaborate and more complex character as the evolution of species the evolution of the drama. Consequently development should be used when the emphasis is on the realization of the full possibilities of a particular thing through natural or artificial means and evolution when the stress is placed on the transformations which occur in a type class or order of things: the individual instances of which retain a likeness

Con Decline declension decadence devolution *deterioration degeneration

deviate Digress diverge *swerve veer depart

Ana Deflect *turn divert avert sheer stray *wander rove

deviation. Deviation, aberration, divergence (or di-

term of widest application almost invariably requires qualification or a context to complete its meaning as no deviation from traditional methods was permitted there were many deviations from fact in his account the road proceeds without deviation for two miles Aberration adds to deviation definite implications of error fault or

had long been forgotten Divergence is sometimes used interchangeably with deviation but ordinarily it denotes

deviation of two (or more) things which from a common meeting point proceed in different directions, as an angle is formed by the *divergence* of two lines at no point in the discussion was there *divergence* of opinion on this question. Deflection adds to *deviation* the implication of bending or curving as, the *deflection* of rays of light passing through a prism

device 1 Device, contrivance, gadget, contraption come into comparison when they mean something usually but not always of a mechanical character) which is invented as a means of doing a particular piece of work or of effecting a given end. Device is the most widely applicable of these terms it may be used of a thing that serves as a tool or instrument or as an effective part of a machine especially one which shows some ingenuity in invention (as, a device for controlling the speed of a car, he invented various kitchen devices such as one for whipping cream and one for hulling strawberries) of any artifice or stratagem concocted as a means of accomplishing one's end (as, her device for keeping the children quiet "he will entrap thee by some treacherous device" —Shak.) and of any pattern or design that shows the play of fancy especially of one that proves useful to the less inventive (as a common literary device that old male and dull devices [in painting] of a rustic bridge spanning a shallow stream —Jeffers). Contrivance stresses skill and dexterity in the adaptation of means (especially the means at hand) to an end it often is used, however with a suggestion of contempt, as a *contrivance* for lightening birds that would eat his corn. All sorts of contrivances for saving more time and labour (Shaw)

He would look at none of the contrivances for his comfort (Conrad) Gadget originally a slang term but now more or less accepted as good colloquial English once denoted any device for which one did not know the name now it applies to any small and novel device especially one in the nature of an accessory or of an appliance which adds to a person's comfort convenience or pleasure as their new car has all the latest gadgets the cook refuses to use any of the gadgets we bought for her Contraption, also a colloquial term is more depreciative than gadget also it usually suggests a clumsy contrivance rather than an ingenious invention as he has rigged up a contraption which he calls a radio

Ana Instrument tool *implement appliance utensil apparatus *machine engine expedient *resource shift makeshift resort invention creation (see corresponding verbs at INVENT) artifice ruse *trick

2 *Figure design motif pattern

Ana *Symbol emblem attribute type

devil *Demon fiend daemon

devilish Diabolical diabolic, *fiend ab demoniacal demonic demonic

Ana *Infernal hellish nefarious iniquitous villainous *vicious

Ana *Angel

devious *Crooked oblique

Ana Deviating diverging digressing (see SWAY) aberrant *abnormal tricky crafty artful cunning

Ant Straightforward — Con Downright, *forthright

devoid Devoid void, destitute come into comparison when they are followed by of and mean showing entire want or lack Devoid stresses the absence or the non-possession of a particular quality character tendency or the like as I was not devoid of capacity or application (Gibbon) they will steal from you before your very face so devoid are they of all shame (Hudson)

a human being devoid of hope is the most terrible object in the world (V. Heiser) Void (see also EMPTY 1)

Ana analogous words Ant antonyms Con contrasted words

usually implies freedom from the slightest trace, vestige tinge or taint of something as a man void of honor A conscience void of offence (Acts xiv 16). "A drama which with all its preoccupation with sex is really void of sexual interest (Shaw) Destitute stresses deprivation or privation it therefore is seldom used with reference to that which is evil or undesirable as A domestic life destitute of any hallowing charm (G. Eliot), Men of genius, wholly destitute of any proper sense of form" (J. R. Lowell), No woman so totally destitute of the sentiment of religion" (J. R. Green)

Ana Barren *bare lacking wanting (see LACK 5) *empty

devolution Decadence decline declension *deterioration degeneration

Ana Retrogressiveness or retrogression regressiveness or regression (see corresponding adjectives at BACKWARD) receding or recession retrograding or retrogradation (see corresponding verbs at RECUR)

Ant Evolution — Con *Development *progress progression

devote 1 Devote, dedicate, consecrate, hallow come into comparison as meaning to set apart something (sometimes some one) for a particular use or end Devote etymologically implies a vow but in its present somewhat extended sense it often implies a giving up or setting apart because of motives almost as compelling as those that demand a vow as to devote one's full time to the care of the unfortunate for days a group of men devoted themselves to the search for the lost child *Eloquence erudition and philosophy were humbly devoted to the service of religion (Gibbon) Dedicate implies solemn and exclusive devotion and often a ceremonial setting apart for a serious and often a sacred use as, to dedicate a church I will dedicate all the actions of my life to that one end (Belloc) I had devoted the labour of my whole life and had dedicated my intellect to the slow and elaborate task of constructing one single work (De Quincey) Consecrate etymologically implies the giving of a sacred or exalted character in strictest use it implies rites such as those by which a building is set apart (often in perpetuity especially in distinction from dedicate) for the service or worship of God (as to consecrate a church) or by which a bishop or king is elevated to his throne (as kings of England are consecrated in Westminster Abbey) or by which ground is set apart as a burial place all the dead (as to consecrate a cemetery)

In an extended sense however consecrate does not imply such rites but it carries a stronger connotation of almost religious devotion than dedicate A night of memories and of sighs I consecrate to thee (London) Hallow is the stronger term partly because of its use in the Lord's Prayer (Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name —Matthew vi 9) and because it often implies an ascription of intrinsic sanctity But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate we cannot consecrate we cannot hallow this ground (Lincoln)

Ana *Commit consign confide entrust assign *allot *sentence doom

2 Apply *direct address

Ana Endeavor strive struggle try *attempt

devoted, *Loving affectionate fond doting

Ana *Faithful loyal loyal true constant attentive

consecrate *thoughtful

devotee *Votary *addict, habitué fiend fan

Ana *Enthusiast zealot fanatic

devotion Loyalty fealty *fidelity piety allegiance

Ana Fervor ardor zeal enthusiasm *passion love

affection *attachment dedication consecration (see corresponding verbs at DEVOTE)

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

devout. Devout, pious, religious, pietistic, sanctimonious are here compared as applying mainly to persons, their acts, and their words, and as meaning showing fervor and reverence in the practice of religion. Devout stresses an attitude of mind or a feeling that leads one to frequent, though not necessarily outwardly evident, prayer, to solemn and reverent attention in public worship, and to strong attachment to the exercises and

and fervor rather than, as does *devout*, an attitude or feeling which can only be inferred, as, *pious* churchmen, *pious* regularity in church attendance. 'Our whole duty

bers one of another is not a mere *pious* formula to be repeated in church without any meaning" (Shaw) Cf

may be moral without being *religious*, but he cannot be

pietistic inclinations that nearly carried him over at different times to the Plymouth Brethren" (H G Wells) In current use the historical association is largely forgotten and the term is applied to that which the speaker or writer regards as sentimentally or affectedly pious, as

Often it connotes a hypocritical aloofness or superiority of manner. 'If it only takes Some of the *sanctimonious* conceit Out of one of those pious scoundrels' (Frost) *Ana* Fervent, fervid ardent (see *IMPASSIONED*) worshiping, adoring venerating (see *REVERE*)

dexterity. Facility ease *readiness

Ana Dexterousness adroitness deftness featness (see corresponding adjectives at *DEXTEROUS*) expertness adeptness, skillfulness proficiency (see corresponding adjectives at *PROFICIENT*)

Ant Clumsiness — *Con* Awkwardness ineptness or ineptitude, maladroitness (see corresponding adjectives at *AWKWARD*)

dexterous. Dexterous (or *dextrens*), adroit, deft, feat, handy agree in meaning having or showing readiness and skill in the use of one's hands, limbs or body. By extension, the first three may also imply physical or mental readiness or skill. Dexterous implies expertness with

ous in its physical sense. It is still occasionally used however, with reference to feats of manual skill requiring

but consummately adroit transference of conventions" (Lowe) Dext stresses lightness, neatness, and sureness

close to *deft*, in very precise use, however, it adds the connotation of grace, or beauty in movement. 'She dances *deftly*' "So she does any thing" (Shaw) Handy usually implies lack of training but a degree of skill in doing small jobs of carpentry, plumbing, repairing etc. It is sometimes applied to a jack of all trades, as a *handy* man.

Ana Nimble, *agile skilled, skillful, expert, adept, *proficient *easy, effortless, smooth facile *Ant* Clumsy — *Con*. *awkward, maladroit, inept, gauche

diabolical, diabolic. Devilish, *fiendish, demoniacal demoniac, demonic.

those at *DEVILISH* *diagram*, *n* Outline, draft, tracing sketch, delineation.

plot, scheme See under *PLAN*, *n* *diagram*, *n* Outline, draft, tracing sketch, delineation.

a form of a language that is confined to a locality or to a group that differs from the standard form of the same language in peculiarities of vocabulary, pronunciation usage morphology, and the like and that persists for generations or even centuries. It may represent an independent development from the same origin as the

always denotes the form of language spoken by a people in contrast with that employed by learned or literary men. In the Middle Ages when the language of the church of the universities and of learned writings was Latin the vernacular was the native language of the people whatever it might be in the locality in question as to translate the Bible into the *vernacular*. 'Freeman laments that the first Christian missionaries from Rome did not teach their converts to pray and give praise in the *vernacular* (Quiller Couch) When a contrast with the literary language rather than with Latin is implied the *vernacular* is an underdog of des

that
it is
not
the
roup

a absolute master of the rarest most familiar most
 cogent and telling elements of the vernacular (Lowes)
 In current use vernacular often implies a contrast with
 scientific nomenclature as the botanical and the ver-
 nacular names for flowers. Patois, a French word adopted
 in English is often used as if it were the equivalent of

not so designated because it is derived from the Au-
 thorized Version of the Bible (Job xix. 20)
 2 *Language tongue speech idiom.
 dialectic *Argumentation disputation debate forensic
 diamond *Arena circus lists ring cockpit court
 field gridiron rink.

applicable to a strange foreign language a dialect a
 patois, or to the peculiar speech of any class, cult or the
 ble I have often warned you not to talk the court

dictatorial. Dictatorial, magisterial, magistral, au-
 thoritative, authoritarian, dogmatic (or dogmistical),
 doctrinaire, oracular come into comparison in the sense

doilets and drawbacks, and other foreign words of the
 customhouse (Suiff) Whitman has a somewhat

applied variously as to the secret language of gypsies
 and thieves to the technical language of a trade or pro-

impressed on the mind especially the popular mind that
 they cannot easily be eradicated The possible as

authorities or the person or persons having the power
 to exact obedience to make final decisions or to au-
 thorize something or of an authority a person
 competent because of his official status learning or
 experience to present the facts or to give an opinion that
 has weight as, the majority opinion of the supreme
 court has the effect of an authoritative decision an
 authoritative statement from the secretary of the treasury
 regarding the national finances an authoritative body of
 scientists an authoritative book on economics When

form of language or a type of speech as it does a class of
 recently coined words or phrases or the type of word
 which belongs to the

under an ephemeral character or of the words or phrases
 permit in use their nonacceptance by the author to give
 a permanent addition to the language thus
 with the skin of one's teeth pounds like etc
 Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms.

assumption of one's own (or another's) power to exact obedience or of the right to determine what others

ian Century) Dogmatic, as here compared, implies the attitude of an authoritative or authoritarian teacher or preacher and the laying down of principles or dogmas as true and beyond dispute 'Art is never dogmatic holds no brief for itself—you may take it or you may leave it' (Galsworthy) 'Now physics is or should be,

plies an assertive (sometimes an arrogant) attitude that discourages, if it does not inhibit debate "Mr Rayce

of one's school of thought in teaching in framing laws or in policies or decisions especially those affecting others 'The rationalist mind is of a doctrinaire and authoritative complexion the phrase 'must be' is ever on its lips' (W. James) 'The most profound contribution to political thought in America, namely, the Federalist was not the work of doctrinaire thinkers but of men of affairs' (Frankfurter) Oracular, with its implied reference to an ancient oracle (a priest or priestess through whom the gods or a god made a revelation) suggests the possession of hidden knowledge and the manner of one who delivers his opinions or views in cryptic phrases or with pompous dogmatism 'What really annoys him is that [anyone] should take a gnomic and oracular tone in place of trying to be ingratiating whimsical, and entertaining' (J. C. Powys) Ana *Masterful, domineering imperative imperious preeminent despotic, tyrannical, arbitrary, autocratic *absolute

dition *Language, vocabulary, phraseology, phrasing style

Ana. Speech, tongue, idiom, *language enunciation, pronunciation, articulation (see corresponding verbs at PRONOUNCE)

dictionary, n Dictionary, onomasticon, gazetteer, synonymicon, lexicon, wordbook, glossary come into comparison as denoting a work of reference which embodies an alphabetized vocabulary with definitions or explanations of each term Dictionary is now the usual term for a book, which gives not only the words that belong to a language (or in an abridged dictionary the most

a dictionary of synonyms, also, though rarely, called a synonymicon. The term is also applied to a book that lists and defines terms used in a particular field or department of knowledge, as, a chemical dictionary a

Sanskrit, or the like, originally with definitions in Latin

term often specifies a dictionary for students of any language any science, or the like Wordbook is often preferred when the distinctive vocabulary of a class, the people of a locality, or other restricted group is presented with definitions as, 'The Sailor's Word Book' by W. N. Smyth Glossary applies to a book or, more often, to an appendix to a book, containing a list of words so ancient so unusual, so abstruse, so technical, or the like, that they need to be glossed (see gloss under ANNOTATE) or defined for the benefit of the ordinary reader, as this collection of Burns's poems has an adequate glossary few can read Chaucer without the aid of a glossary a glossary of medical terms

didder, v *Shake, tremble, quake, dither shimmy totter, quiver, shiver shudder, quaver, wobble teeter Ana. Vibrate, sway, fluctuate, oscillate, waver pendulate (see SWAY)

dido, *Frank caper, antic, monkey shine differ, 1 In form differ from. Differ with (see DIFFER 2)

Ana Disagree dissent (see affirmative verbs at ASSAY) diverge deviate depart (see SWAY)

Ant Concur coincide 2 In form differ with. Differ with, differ from are not always clearly distinguished To express mere divergence of opinion, both differ with and differ from may be used though in current good use differ with tends to be preferred, as 'I differ with the honorable gentleman on that

importance, say differs from say in the importance of the public events they bring forth' (C. E. Montague), 'how widely the world as known to science differs from the final analysis of material objects into electrons and protons' (Ingr)

Ana Disagree dissent (see affirmative verbs at ASSAY) *contend cope battle fight *oppose combat with stand resist

*dissimilarity divergence

Language It is also the general term applied to a book that embodies an alphabetized list of names with et

stency
ectives
under
onding

*I kenest

sparete
h group

various come into comparison only when they are used to qualify plural nouns and mean not identical or alike in kind or character. Different often implies little more than distinctness or separateness as four different persons told me the same story. Sometimes however it implies contrast or contrariety as they approached the subject from different points of view. Diverse is stronger and implies marked difference and decided contrast as

I obtained from three cultivated Englishmen at different times three diverse pronunciations of a single word. (J. R. Loati). The isolation of the Church of England causes distress to all Anglicans but the remedies suggested are very diverse. (Inte). Divergent implies a movement away from each other and usually connotes the impossibility of an ultimate meeting combination reconciliation or the like as they took divergent paths. he was bothered very much by divergent strands in his own intellectual composition. (H. G. Wells). A great part of the quarrel between science and religion arises from divergent opinions about what it [the world] will be. (Lase). Disparate implies absolute or essential difference often as between incongruous or incompatible things or ideas as two divergent yet not wholly disparate emotions. (P. W. H. Myers). For if men are so diverse not less disparate are the many men who keep discordant company within each one of us. (Paine). Various (see also many) commonly lays stress on the number of sorts or kinds as in various shapes of Parson's Critics Beans. (Pope). An exuberant energy which displayed itself in various fields. (H. Ellis).

Ant. Simple — Con. *Easy facile light effortless smooth *clear perspicuous lucid

Ant. Identical alike same — Con. *Similar like uniform, akin, analogous comparable

Ant. Simple — Con. *Easy facile light effortless smooth *clear perspicuous lucid

Ant. Simple — Con. *Easy facile light effortless smooth *clear perspicuous lucid

Ant. Simple — Con. *Easy facile light effortless smooth *clear perspicuous lucid

Ant. Simple — Con. *Easy facile light effortless smooth *clear perspicuous lucid

practically overcome the worst hardships that primitive man had to fear. (Cather). Rigor, in the sense in which it is here considered usually applies to a hardship that is imposed upon one sometimes by oneself as through asceticism or ambition but more often by an austere religion a tyrannical government or other power a trying climate an extremely exacting enterprise or undertaking or the like, as to undergo much pain many hardships and other rigors. (D. P. Burnet). the rigors of an explorer's life. A vast deal of sympathy has been lavished upon the Puritan settlers because of the rigors of their religion. (A. Reppin). the rigors of an arctic winter. Vicissitudes (as here considered for stricter sense see CHANGE # 2) applies to a difficulty or hardship incident to one's life especially as it is subjected to influences beyond one's powers of foresight or control or to a rigor incident especially to a career or way of life one has chosen. oftentimes the word may be intended to imply alternations of fortune but this implication is so obscured by the context that the term actually suggests reference to something that demands effort and endurance if it is to be overcome as the fierce vicissitudes of deadly combat. (Lecky). it is the work he performed during these years often in illness danger and vicissitudes that should earn him particular gratitude from his Church. (T. S. Eliot).

Ant. *Obstacle impediment snag obstruction *predicament dilemma quandary plight scrape fix jam pickle pinch strait emergency exigency pass (see JUNCTURE)

Ant. Modest bashful *shy coy

Ant. Shrinking flinching blenching (see RECOIL) hesitant reluctant (see DISCOURAGED) timorous *timid

Ant. Confident — Con. Assured sure sanguine (see CONFIDENT) self-confident self-assured self-possessed (see corresponding nouns at CONFIDENCE) brash brazen impudent *shameless

Ant. Simple — Con. *Easy facile light effortless smooth *clear perspicuous lucid

Ant. Simple — Con. *Easy facile light effortless smooth *clear perspicuous lucid

Ant. Simple — Con. *Easy facile light effortless smooth *clear perspicuous lucid

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Ant. Simple — Con. *Easy facile light effortless smooth *clear perspicuous lucid

eating it. In extended applications it is equivalent to *duck* or *immerse* (cf. the name *Dunkers* applied to the German Baptist Brethren, a religious denomination practicing true immersion).

2 Dip, lade, bail (or *less correctly* *bale*), *scoop, ladle*, *spoon*, *dish* are here compared meaning to remove a liquid, a fluid, or a friable or soft substance from a container by means of an implement, usually a vessel with

preferred word when the labor involved is to be implied or the action is described as to *dip* water from a boiler to *dip* out the milk from a can to *dip* into one's memory for facts one has nearly forgotten. *Lade* usually adds to *dip* the suggestion of emptying a container or removing its contents. It is used chiefly in inquiry or in laborious operations as having no pump they were compelled to *lade* out the water from the well to *lade* ale wort into the tun tub to *lade* out smelted silver into molds for casting. *Bail* is used chiefly in reference to boats in which water has accumulated or is accumulating like *lad* it implies emptying or an attempt to empty but it suggests the use of a vessel (sometimes any available vessel) such as a pail, a bucket (formerly called a *bail*), a bann, or the like as to *bail* the water out of a rowboat. By the help of a small bucket and our hats we *bailed* her [a boat] out. (*R. H. Dana Jr.*) *Scoop, ladle, spoon* throw the emphasis on the kind of implement employed in an operation consisting usually of dipping, conveying and pouring. *Scoop* suggests a shovellike implement often a small kitchen utensil for dipping out flour, sugar or the like or for gouging out pieces of a soft substance such as cheese and frequently for a much larger and heavier implement used in digging or excavating operations or in the removal of a heap of things from one place to another as to *scoop* out three cups of sugar to *scoop* up

out the punch to *ladle* out the melted tar. The term sometimes implies the use of a mechanical device for conveying liquid from one container from which it has

transference to the individual plate or dish of the portion of food that is ladled or spooned or otherwise lifted as to *lad* out the vegetables to *lad* up the ice cream.

diplomatic *Politic smooth bland suave urbane*
Ana Astute *shrewd courteous courtly polite (see *civil*) artful wily crafty (see *slv*) tactful poised (see corresponding nouns at *TACT*)

dipsomania *Alcoholic inebriate* *drunkard soa
soak toper tosspot tippler

direct, s **1** *Direct, address devote apply* are synonymous when used reflexively meaning to turn or bend one's attention one's energies or the like to something. They are less closely related but still often synonymous in other constructions when they mean to turn bend or point (as one's attention one's thoughts one's efforts) to a certain object or objective. Between *direct* and *address* there is often very little perceptible difference. One

person, one's book is a special type of reader. Also one *directs* or *addresses* a letter when one writes on the envelope the name of the recipient and the place of delivery. In general however, modern usage shows a tendency to prefer *direct* when an intent or aim is implied or indicated and *address* when an appeal to the mind or feelings is expressed or understood as the Democratic members

and *address* the implication of persistence. One *devotes* oneself to a task a work the study of a problem or one *devotes* one's energies to the prosecution of a work, when one resolutely continues at the task work etc. to which one has directed or addressed oneself. Quite as often, and in distinction from the other words, *devote* implies dedication or setting apart for a certain end or use as to *devote* oneself to the public good to *devote* one's leisure to charity. Small farms devoted to fruit and berry raising" (*S. Anderson*) *Apply* distinctively suggests concentra-

and have a chance to determine wisely in what direction their own individual mental powers can be best applied" (*C. H. Elliot*)

Ana Turn bend (see *CURVE*) *set settle endeavor strive try *attempt
Con Divert deflect *turn - digress diverge deviate *serve

2 *Direct aim point level train lay* are synonyms only when they mean to turn something toward its appointed or intended mark or goal. One *directs* something to someone to its (or his) destination or objective when one

weapon when one by careful calculation or estimation of counterinfluences turns it toward the exact spot or the

(esp. a spear a lance a rifle etc.) or something that serves as a weapon at (or against) something when one brings it to the position or line (often a horizontal position or line) where it will do its most deadly or effective work. Like the

cannon or the like when one sets it in position and directed directly at its mark as when the smoke

* Indicates place of treatment of each group

screen dissipated, the cruiser discovered the enemy's cannon trained on it; the distinguished visitors could go nowhere without finding a battery of cameras trained upon them, to lay a gun for a shot

Ans. Steer, pilot, guide, lead, engineer.

Ant. Misdirect

3. Manage, control, conduct

Ans. Govern, rule, lead, guide, administer, execute

4. Command, order, bid, enjoin, instruct, charge

Ans. Prescribe, assign, define

composed of those who are the nearest in relation only, or one's father, mother, brothers, and sisters, a direct cause leads straight to its effect but an immediate cause (which may or may not be the direct cause) is the one which serves as the last link in a chain of causes and brings about the result

directly, Directly, immediately, instantly, instantaneously, forthwith, straightway (or straightaway), right away

less quickness than instantly but nevertheless it con

to me *once* Anon is now obsolete or archaic for at once as "Tel me anon withouten wordes mo" (Chaucer)

dirigible, Airship zeppelin, aerostat, balloon blimp
dirty, adj. Dirty, filthy, foul, nasty, squalid agree in meaning conspicuously unclean or impure Dirty is the general term for that which is sullied or defiled with dirt of any kind

of that which is rotten, putrid, or stinking; as a foul sewer, a foul dungeon; a foul pond. In somewhat ex

the like, as, a nasty ship, a nasty odor, the care of pigs is nasty work. In British colloquial usage nasty has been

extreme slovenliness or neglect, as squalid poverty, "The East, so squalid and splendid, so pestilent and so poetic" (E. Wharton)

gentleman hates to hear a nasty story' —E. E. Hale
squalid implies sordidness as well as baseness (as 'the squalid scenes and situations through which Thackeray portrays the malign motives and unclean soul of Becky Sharp' —C. W. Eliot) The first four terms also apply to weather, meaning the opposite of that which is clear thereby implying rainy, snowy, stormy or foggy weather. Otherwise they are distinguishable only by the degree in which they express disgust or distaste

*Inability

ple undermine, weaken, enfeeble, debilitate

damage, harm, hurt, impair, mar, spoil

ate, mangle, batter, ruin, wreck, wrack

state (a disabled person)

enate, estrange, wean

agitate, *discompose, disquiet, disturb

divorce (see SEPARATE)

praise the word may or may not however connote rejection or the expression of condemnation. Card loved his water but there were times when he wished for a way of making her understand how thoroughly he

(FitzGerald), 'Wallace earnestly deprecates the modern

Ans. Reprehend, reprobate, censure, criticize, decry, disparage

Ant. Approve — *Con.* Command, recommend, ap

offensiveness etymologically it implies an accumulation
Ans. analogous words *Ant.* antonyms *Con.* contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

plaud, compliment; endorse, sanction (see APPROVE)
disarming. Disarming, ingratiating, insinuating, insinuativeness come into comparison as meaning winning or designed to win another's favor or interest in spite of his disinclination or indifference. Disarming usually implies

Richard's wife, Sir,' he said with a pleased, perfectly uncalculating countenance, that was *disarming*' (*Meredith*). Ingratiating carries a stronger implication of design than *disarming*, it often suggests a seditious, sometimes even a servile or fawning attempt to please or to win favor or attention, as 'What really annoys him is that any heretic should take a gnome and

winning favor or confidence, they often, however, carry a strong implication of artfulness, *insinuating*, in particular, sometimes strongly suggesting wiliness in flattery 'I cannot flatter and speak fair. Smile in men's

provocative (see corresponding verbs at IRRITATE)
 infuriating maddening, enraging (see ANGER, 9)

disarrange. Derange, disorganize, *disorder, unsettle disturb

Ans. *Misplace, mislay; displace, *replace upset *overturn

Ant. Arrange — *Con* *Order systematize methodize
disarray. Disorder chaos *confusion jumble clutter pie snarl muddle

Con. *Method system ordering or order arrangement, marshaling, organization (see corresponding verbs at ORDER)

disaster. Disaster, calamity, catastrophe, cataclysm come into comparison when they denote an event or situation that is regarded as a terrible misfortune. A disaster is an unforeseen mischance or misadventure (such as a shipwreck a fatal railroad accident the failure of a great enterprise) which happens either through

disaster for the North, the assassination of President

deluge, hence, in geology, any violent convulsion involving profound geological changes) is often used figuratively, especially of an event or situation that brings with it an overwhelming of the old order or a violent social or political upheaval "In the general

tune, mischance

disbar. Shut out, eliminate, rule out, suspend debar

*exclude, blackball

disbelief. *Unbelief, incredulity

Ans. Atheism, deism (cf nouns at ATHEISM) skepticism agnosticism (see under SKEPTIC) rejection, repudiation, spurning (see corresponding verbs at DECEIVE)

Ant. Belief — *Con* Faith, credence, credit (see at LIE)

discard. Discard, cast, shed, molt, exuviate, slough, scrap, junk are synonymous verbs when they mean to get rid of as of no further use, value, or service. Discard literally implies the getting rid of a card or cards from one's hand in any of several games of cards usually because they are worthless or can be replaced by better cards in its more common extended sense it implies a

"modern research, which discards obsolete hypotheses without scruple or sentiment" (*Inge*); 'in portrait painting where a painter discards many trivial points of exactness in order to heighten the truth of a few fundamental' (*C. E. Montague*) Cast (as here considered see also THROW) may imply a seasonal process such as the

trees shed their leaves every autumn male deer shed their antlers annually It is warm enough to shed one's overcoat) The term is also used to imply a throwing off or discarding of anything that is a burden to carry, that represents a past stage in one's development or the like as statesmen may try to shed their responsibility by treating the situation as a natural phenomenon" (*J. A. Hobson*), 'Jane was acquiring new subtleties complexities, and comprehensions and shedding crudities' (*R. Macaulay*) Molt is the specific term for the periodic shedding of feathers, skin, shells hair, and horns by various animals such as birds reptiles, crustaceans and stags and the growth of new feathers, shells etc. in

the casting off of a shell as. The young crayfish excrete two or three times in the course of the first year (T H Huxley) Slough implies the shedding of skin such as that periodically shed by a snake or other reptile or especially in intransitive use such as that which forms on the surface of a sore or wound the snake often sloughs its skin in mid-September, the scab is sloughing off from the sore The term is also common in extended use in the sense of to discard or throw off that which has become objectionable burdensome or the like as to slough a bad habit "This talented author has sloughed off most of her more irritating sentimentalities (Times Lit Sup) The last two words, *scrap* and *junk* have literal reference to the throwing away of fragments parts or pieces that are useless to the owner or can no longer be used by him *Scrap* suggests a discarding as rubbish or refuse but it may carry an implication of some use to another such as a processor or a dealer in parts or accessories as to *scrap* out of-date machinery (cf *scrap* iron) to *scrap* a plan as impractical all the old ideas of combat had to be *scrapped* The English language that Shakespeare was born to had used up and *scrapped* a good deal of the English of Chaucer (C E Montague) *Junk*, a slang term differs little from *scrap* except in stressing a throwing away and in carrying little implication of value to a second hand dealer or to a processor of waste as to *junk* all their old furniture before moving into their new home

Ana *Abandon, forsake desert reject repudiate spurn (see *PECUNE*) *dismiss *eject *oust

Com *Adopt embrace espouse utilize employ *use retain *keep hold back

discern Perceive descry observe notice remark note espy behold *see view survey contemplate

Ana *Discover ascertain divine apprehend anticipate *foresee pierce penetrate, probe (see *ENTER*)

discernment Discernment, discrimination, perception, penetration, insight, acumen, divination, clairvoyance are comparable when they denote keen intellectual vision All imply power to see below the surface and to understand that which is not evident to the average mind *Discernment* stresses accuracy as in reading character or motives or in appreciation of art She [Marie de Médicis] had not had the discernment to discover the calibre of this young favourite (Belloc)

Discrimination emphasizes the power to distinguish and select the excellent the appropriate the true There was a time when schools attempted to cultivate *discrimination* and to furnish the material on which selection can be founded (Grandgent) *Perception* implies quick discernment and delicate feeling [He] was of a temperament to feel keenly the presence of subtleties a man of *clums* or *perceptions* would not have felt as he did (C Eliot) *Penetration* implies a searching mind and power to enter deeply into something beyond the reach of the senses It did not require any great *penetration* to discover that what they wished was that their letters should be as kind as was consistent with proper maidenly pride (De Quincey) *Insight* emphasizes depth or understanding sympathy of discernment You have lived long, and got much experience but not insight—not that inner vision that sees further than the eyes (Hudson) *Acumen* suggests characteristic penetration and keenness and soundness of judgment A paradox which your natural acumen sharpened by habits of logical attention will enable you to reconcile in a moment (Cowper) *Divination* is instinctive insight clairvoyance preternaturally clear or acute perception esp of what is not ordinarily discernible By some secret *divination* she guessed all his wants and supplied them (Corrigan)

*With the *clairvoyance* of a genuine love she had pierced the mystery that had so long embarrassed Frank (Stevenson)

Ana Intuition understanding *reason perspicaciousness or perspicacity sagaciousness or sagacity shrewdness astuteness (see corresponding adjectives at *SHREW*)

Con Stupidity dullness density crassness (see corresponding adjectives at *STUPID*) blindness (see corresponding adjective *BLIND*)

discharge 1 *Free release liberate deliver emancipate manumit enfranchise enfranchise

Ana *Eject, expel oust dismiss eliminate *exclude 2 *Dismiss cashier sack, fire bounce drop

Ana Displace supplant supersede *replace

3 *Perform execute accomplish achieve effect fulfill

Ana Fulfill complete *close end terminate

disciple 1 Pupil *scholar student

2 Adherent *follower henchman satellite secretary partisan

Ana Votary devotee (see *ABDUCT* n) *enthusiast, zealot, fanatic

3 Disciple, apostle, evangelist come into comparison when they denote one of the followers and close associates of Jesus in his lifetime. Disciple, the most comprehensive term may be applied to anyone who comes under this description In actual use however the term is far more restricted in its reference for it commonly designates any one of those persons chosen by Jesus to assist him in his labors of preaching and converting such as one of twelve (also called an *apostle*) or one of seventy (Luke x. 1 A V) or seventy two (Luke x. 1 D V) When disciple is used in distinction from apostle it commonly refers to one of the latter group Apostles strictly designate one of the twelve who were the closest associates of Jesus who were commissioned by him to go and to preach to all nations on whom the Holy Ghost descended after his ascension (Acts ii) and who carried on his work after his death. In this strict sense the term is applied not only to one of the original twelve but also to Matthias who was chosen after the defection of Judas and to Paul who was always regarded as the equal of the twelve in office and dignity An evangelist (as here compared) is one of the four writers of the gospels included in the New Testament (Matthew Mark Luke and John) Of these Matthew and John are commonly identified as the apostles of the same name

discipline 1 Train educate *teach instruct school

Ana Lead *guide control manage direct *conduct drill exercise *practice

2 *Punish chastise castigate chasten correct

Ana Subdue overcome reduce subjugate (see *CONQUER*) *restrain curb bridle check snaffle inhibit

disclose *Reveal, divulge tell discover betray

Ana Confess, admit own *acknowledge avow

*declare proclaim announce publish broadcast advert

Con Conceal *hide cloak mask, dissemble *disguise

discolored, discolored *Round circular annular spherical globular orbicular

discomfit Disconcert *embarrass faze abash rattle

Ana *Annoy vex, irk bother perturb *discompose agitate upset disturb check, *arrest, interrupt

discommode Incommode *inconvenience trouble molest

Ana Disturb perturb upset fluster flurry *discompose vex, irk bother (see *ANNOY*)

discompose Discompose, disquiet, disturb, perturb

agitate, upset, fluster, flurry are synonymous when they

composure but of something far deeper such as one's sense of security or of well being or one's peace of mind "Why art thou cast down O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me?" (Psalms xli: 11) He was indubitably not happy at bottom restless and disquieted his disquietude sometimes amounting to agony (Arnold) Disturb, unlike the preceding words carries no implication

were profoundly disturbed by the prospective dissolution of a bond which dated from the seventies (Bennet) Nothing is more disturbing than the upsetting of a preconceived idea (Conrad) Perturb implies deep dis-

calmness and self-control and implies obvious signs of nervous or emotional excitement It does not however always suggest distress of mind or a cause of worry Miles Clara was so agitated that she was incoherent (DeLand) Growing more and more irritated more and more agitated (V. Woolf) [She] burst into tears For it was a happiness that agitated rather than soothed her (S. M. Crothers) Upset, like agitate implies a nervous reaction but it usually presupposes a cause that brings one disappointment or distress or sorrow They wouldn't have believed they could be so upset by a hurt woodpecker (Cather) Fluster, in its earlier sense and

pected demands commands needs or the like The aged housekeeper was no less flustered and hurried in obeying the numerous commands of her mistress (Scott) Scared with threats of jail and halter that flustered his poor wits (Tennyson) Flurry suggests the excitement commotion and confusion induced by great haste or alarm as they reached the station hot and flurried just as the train pulled out; Though its with their attendant visions which flurried her too much to leave her any power of observation (Austen)

Ana Discomfit disconcert rattle faze *embarrass vex irk bother annoy *worry harass plague pester Con Appraise *pacify conciliate mollify placate propitiate

disconcert Rattle faze d scomfit *embarrass abash Ana Bewilder nonplus perplex *puzzle *discompose fluster flurry disturb perturb

discontinue Desist cease *stop quit

Ana Suspend intermit stay (see DEFER) *arrest check interrupt

Ant Continue

discord, n. Discord strife conflict, contention, dissen-

or condition Discord implies not only a want of harmony or of concord between persons or between things but also, usually a positive clashing which manifests itself in

by creating unpleasant impressions or mental disturbance They were firm and understanding friends I know of but one approach to discord in their relations (A. Repplier) In this state of enlightenment there is no more discord between the will the intellect and the feelings and the objects of our reverence (Ike) The

rivalry emulation difference in opinion d disagreement

a face in which a strange strife of wishes for and against was apparent (Hardy) The crowd swells Laughing and pushing toward the quays in friendly strife (Amy Lowell) Conflict (as here considered see also CONTRAST) implies a clashing and a struggle but it stresses not the aim or end but the process, usually connoting a series of ups and downs or the uncertainty of the outcome or the trials difficulties or torments it involves In this sense

moment to which Heaven has joined Great issues good or bad for human kind through the heat of conflict keeps the law in calmness made (W. Wordsworth) "No more for him [Lincoln] life's stormy conflicts (W. Alden) The term is also used in a milder sense to imply incompatibility between or the impossibility of reconciling two things which come together as at the same time or upon the one person as a conflict of engagements a conflict of duties Contention may be but now seldom is used in place of strife in any of the senses of the latter word in current good English following scriptural use it applies chiefly to strife that manifests itself in quarreling disputing controversy and the like it may even be

swans are geese Let them have it how they (Arnold) Dissension may imply discord or strife be-

or the like that makes for discord conflict or strife. The term also often is used.

Dissonance *dissonance* (see under **DISSONANCE**) incompatibility incongruity inconsonance inconsistency uncongeniality discrepancy (see corresponding adjectives at **INCONSONANT**) antagonism hostility enmity rivalry

dis incompatible inconsistent discrepant

Con. *Consonant congruous congenial sympathetic compatible harmonizing or harmonious according or accordant agreeing (see corresponding verbs at **AGREE**)

Dis *Dissonant
discount *Deduction rebuke

discourse into comp more or less course fret lecturer if often a

disseminate (Latin) **disseminate** (city) usually to spread out implies ranging without

each small perfection which Steve Virginibus mally a me song of the music) street light of pl some character

lecture harangue orate sermonize (see corresponding nouns at **SPEECH**)

discourteous impolite uncivil ungracious *rude ill-mannered

dis Brusque curt crusty gruff blunt (see **BLUNT**) boorish churlish (see under **BOOR**)

Ant Courteous — **Con** *Civil polite civilly gallant chivalrous

discreet a

which was not a presupposition hand it in that the fact or in known or existence a new fact

scientific experiment has determined how many trials are needed by a rat (in finding its way through a maze) (**Grandjean**) Determines (as here compared see also **decide**) differs from **ascertain** only in its greater emphasis upon the intent to establish the facts or the truth or to decide a dispute or controversy Its use is

determines the local time on which

records, to ascertain the evidence necessary for a conviction Learn, in this sense as well as in its more usual meaning implies acquisition of knowledge compared it common part of the learned he left behind that science

(see **copy** (see **see**))

ighted foresighted provi

wary politic diplomatic

sh reckless temerarious foolish fatuous asinine,

discrepant inconsonant *inconsonant discordant incompatible incongruous uncongenial unsympathetic **Ant** Divergent disparate *different diverse **Ant** Identical (as accounts explanations) — **Con** Agreeing squaring conforming corresponding sibling tallying (see **AGREE**) uniform parallel alike like

discrete I Separate *distinct several **Ant** Individual distinctive peculiar (see **CHARACTERISTIC**)

(see **blended** — see

CAUTIONS) judgment *sense wisdom gumption
Ant Indiscretion — **Con** Foolishness, fatuousness
 as nimity simplicity (see corresponding adjectives at
 SIMPLE) rashness recklessness foolhardiness (see
 corresponding adjectives at ADVENTUROUS)

discrimination. Penetration insight, *discernment,
 perception acumen divination clairvoyance

Ana Wisdom judgment, *sense subtlety, logicalness
 or logic (see corresponding adjectives at LOGICAL)

Con Crassness density, dullness, stupidity (see cor-
 responding adjectives at STUPID)

discuss. Discuss, argue, debate, dispute, agitate agree
 in meaning to discourse about something in order to
 arrive at the truth or to convince others Discuss implies
 an attempt to sift or examine especially by presenting
 considerations pro and con It often suggests an inter-
 change of opinion for the sake of clarifying issues and
 testing the strength of each side Hobart couldn't
 discuss He could talk he could assert but he couldn't
 meet or answer arguments (R Macaulay) Argue usu-
 ally implies conviction and the adducing of evidence or
 reasons in support of one's cause or position Agrippa
 advised a republican restoration and Maecenas argued
 for a principate (Duchan) Debate stresses formal or

archaic. [Paul] spoke boldly for the space of three
 months *disputing* and persuading the things concerning
 the kingdom of God (Acts xix 8) It now ordinarily
 implies contentious or heated argument Agitate stresses
 both vigorous argument and a practical objective it
 usually implies active propaganda and a determination
 to bring about a change When workers working ten
 hours a day *agitate* for an eight hour day what they
 really want is sixteen hours off duty instead of four
 teen (Shaw) If you really expect success *agitate*
agitate (II IV Page)

Ana *Explain expound interpret elucidate explicate
 *discourse expatiate dilate descant

disdain, v Scorn scout *despise contemn

Ana Spurn repudiate reject (see DECLINE v)

Ant Favor admit — **Co**

*acknowledge own

disdain, n Scorn despite con

Ana Aversion *antipathy

arrogance (see corresponding adjectives at PROUD)

Con *Regard admiration respect esteem *reverence
 awe fear

disdainful Supercilious overbearing insolent arro-
 gant lordly *proud haughty

Ana Spurn ng repudiating rejecting (see DECLINE v)

scorning despising contemning scouting (see DESPISE)

averse *antipathetic unsympathetic

Con Obliging complaisant *amiable considerate
 attentive *thoughtful

disease, n Disease, affection, ailment, malady, com-
 plaint, distemper, as here compared designate a physical
 disorder especially one which causes illness or loss of
 health Disease implies derangement or disturbance of
 vital functions either in the body or organism as a whole

heart, plant diseases Affection is seldom if ever used
 absolutely for the term implies an attack upon a por-
 ticular part or organ It therefore requires a qualifying or
 complementary word or phrase, as an affection of the
 liver pulmonary affections Allment is rarely used except
 in reference to human beings It is more often applied to
 chronic than to acute diseases though it implies sickness
 or debility It does not in itself connote seriousness as
 the minor ailments of the aged he suffers from a grave
 ailment Malady, like ailment is applied chiefly to human
 diseases which cause illness or suffering but unlike the
 latter word it often names a serious and deep-seated
 organic affection or a possibly fatal acute disease Addi-

the proper temperament a congenial complaint is a
 source of agreeable emotions (C E Montague) Dis-

alternative name for strangles an infectious febrile dis-
 ease of horses

Figuratively certain of these terms also come into

man ailments considered as the result of disturbed
 humors and creates a lack of balance or of a sense of

tangle

Ana Release *free liberate *relieve

*detach

Con *Hamper trammel clog fetter shackle

disencumber. Disembarrass disentangle untangle

*extricate

Ana *Relieve alleviate lighten : disengage *detach

liberate release *free

Con *Depress weigh (on or upon) oppress *hamper

fetter shackle manacle trammel clog

disengage *Detach abstract prescind

Ana Disembarrass disencumber disentangle untangle

*extricate release, liberate *free disconnect disjoint

dissociate disunite (see affirmative verbs at JOIN)

Ant Engage (one part one thing etc with another) —

Con Involve *include embrace comprehend imply

involve unite connect unite *join

sever

h group

disfigure, defeature Disfigure *deface

Ana, Ant, & Con See those at DISFIGURE.

disfigure Disfigure *deface.

Ana Mangle batter *malm, mutilate *deform
distort contort gnarl warp *injure damage mar
impair

condition character or less often the cause of suffering
disesteem and of enduring reproach or severe censure
Disgrace in its weakest and earliest yet most precise
sense implies a loss of the favor or esteem one has en-

may find yourself at any moment summoned to serve on
a jury and make decisions involving the *disgrace* or
vindication of your fellowcreatures (*Shaw*) Dis-
honor may often be employed in place of *disgrace* but in
very discriminating use it suggests a previous condition
of being honored or of having a high sense of honor. It

however great to any pressure of taxation however
light (*Sydney Smith*) I have come not from obscurity
into the momentary notoriety of crime but from a sort
of eternity of fame to a sort of eternity of infamy

kingdom (*Clarendon*) *He [Mark Twain] never
thought of publishing them [Tom Sawyer and Huckle-
berry Finn] anonymously as he published Joan at
first lest it [Joan of Arc] should suffer from the obloquy
of a pen name that had been compromised by so many
dubious ventures (*Isabel Brooks*) Odium applies to

invidious task In the end he was compelled to make
the nominations himself and face the *odium* (*Buchan*)
Many materialists seek to eliminate the *odium* at

intelligence or the morals of those who are associated or
involved as the fall of the bridge was a *scandal* both to

my impatience and suspicion of him and waited (*Hud-
son*) However we may *disguise* it by veiling words we
do not and cannot carry out the distinction between

sins and wickedness and that we should not *dissemble* nor *cloak* them before the face of Almighty God (*Bk of Com Prayer*)

Ana Conceal *hide *misrepresent belie *assume pretend feign counterfeit sham simulate affect
Con Expose exhibit display parade flaunt (see *snow* *) *reveal disclose discover betray bewray

dish, *v* Ladle spoon *dip lade bail scoop

dishonest. Dishonest deceitful, mendacious, lying, untruthful come into comparison especially when applied to persons their utterances and their acts, and mean lacking in honesty and unworthy of trust or belief. Dishonest may imply the act or the habit of willfully

or to impose upon another in order to keep that one from knowing the truth especially as to one's real nature or one's actual purpose or intention or the true character of what is offered given sold or the like. It therefore usually suggests a false or specious appearance indulgence in falsehoods or cheating defrauding or double-dealing as *deceitful* propaganda *deceitful* children a *deceitful* statement. Mendacious, a literary rather than colloquial term differs little from lying, the ordinary direct un-

something he has said or written is in mind as a child who relates fanciful experiences is not *mendacious* but unduly imaginative a *lying* boy is easily detected especially if he is by nature honest [The pagan ages] were not *mendacious* and distracted but in their own poor way true and sane (*Carlyle*). Silly newspapers and magazines for the circulation of *lying* advertisements (*Shaw*). Untruthful is often used in place of *mendacious* or *lying* as a slightly less brutal word however the term distinctively implies lack of correspondence between what is said or what is represented and the facts of the case or the reality and is therefore more often applied to statements accounts reports descriptions and the like as an *untruthful* account of the incident the artist's representation of the scene at Versailles was *untruthful* in many of its details.

Ana *Crooked devious oblique false *faithless perfidious cheating cosening defrauding swindling (see *CHEAT* *)

Ant Honest — *Con* *Upright honorable scrupulous conscientious just *straightforward forthright above-board candid open *frank plain

dishonor or *dishonour*, *v* *Disgrace disrepute shame infamy ignominy opprobrium obloquy odium scandal.

reverence veneration (see under *REVERE*) prestige
*influence credit authority weight esteem respect
*regard admiration

disinclined *o* *y* Disinclined indisposed hesitant reluctant loath (or loth) averse agree in meaning manifesting neither the will nor the desire to do or to have anything to do with the thing that is indicated or understood. One is *disinclined* to (sometimes *for* or *to* do) something for which one has no natural bent or no

may be loath to punish a refractory child but a strict disciplinarian would be loath to allow that child to go unpunished. One may be loath to believe a well-founded report that discredits a friend yet loath to disbelieve a rumor that confirms one's bad opinion of a person. One is averse to something (or frequently in British use from something) when one turns away from it because one finds it distasteful or repugnant as to be averse to all advice from others to be averse to discussion in one's family to be averse to entering in public places. His impulses were generous trustful averse from cruelty (*J R Green*).

Ana *Antipathetic unsympathetic opposing resisting (see *OPPOSE*) balking shying boggling sticking (see *PEUR*) objecting protesting (see *OBJECT* *)

Con *Eager avid keen anxious inclined disposed predisposed (see *INCLINE* *)

disinfect *Sterilize sanitize fumigate

Ant Infect

il bactericidal

bactericide
*Jecay tol

putrefy spoil

Ana Dissolve deliquesce (see *LIQUEFY*) *scatter disperse dissipate break down resolve *analyze dissect

Ant Integrate — *Con* Articulate concatenate (see *INTEGRATE*) fuse blend merge confuse (see *MIX*) unite combine link associate *join connect

disinter Exhume excavate *dig delve spade grub

Ana Uncarth *discover

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

Ant Inter — **Con** Bury secrete cache conceal
 *hide
disinterested I Detached aloof unconcerned *in
 d fferent incurious
Ans Dispassionate unbiased impartial *fair just
 *neutral, negative
Ant Interested prejudiced biased.
2 Disinterested, uninterested though often used inter-
 changeably in the past are now as a rule sharply

isted In present good use these meanings are reversed
disinterested now impl

disinterested partial testimony un-
 *witness is bored and unresponsive to at-
 tempts to elicit testimony When a problem is up for
 discuss on a **disinterested** person refuses to allow any
 ulterior considerations to affect his judgment an un-
 interested person maintains an attitude of indifference or
 refuses to participate in the discussion
disloyal *Faithless false perfidious traitorous
 treacherous

Ans Disaffected estranged alienated (see **STRANGE**)
 recant (see **COWARDLY**) *inconstant fickle unstable
Ant Loyal — **Con** *Faithful constant loyal true
 staunch steadfast resolute

dismantle Divest *strip demyst bare

Con *Furnish equip outfit appoint

dismay, **v** Dismay appall (or **appal**) horribly, daunt
 agree in meaning to unnerve and arrest in action by
 arousing fear apprehension or strong aversion The
 meanings of most of these words have undergone emascu-
 lation in the course of time so that in current use they
 seldom imply as overpowering fear apprehension or
 awe on as in older usage. Dismay implies a loss of
 power to proceed either because the prospect is terrifying
 or d shattering or more often in modern use because
 one is balked and perplexed or at a loss how to deal with
 the situation Be not afraid nor **dismayed** by reason of
 the great multitude for the battle is not yours but
 God's To-morrow go ye down against them (2 Chron
 14:13-16) Here was an opponent that more than
 once puzzled Roosevelt and in the end flatly **dismayed**
 him (Kitchens) Appall, in its most forceful use implies

weakened sense horrify comes close to shock in meaning
 and implies momentary as **astound** **v**
 *shock
 were
 bad
 some
 *usage and implies therefore a
 stoppage by someone or something that crows or subdues
 He had come back [from Russia] because he had been

negative constructions as, nothing can **daunt** the man
 whose last concern is for his own safety

*plex confound bewilder nonplus dumfound
 *puzzle disconcert rattle faze abash dis-
 *embarrass alarm *frighten, terrify
 *ver — **Con** Assure secure *ensure *plique
 titillate galvanize excite *provoke
 *Alarm consternation panic *fear
 *horror

*courage assurance aplomb self possession
 *courage mettle spirit resolution

dismiss 1. Dismiss, discharge, cashier, sack, fire,
 bounce, drop come into companionship when they mean to
 let go from one's employ or service **Dismiss** etymologi-
 cally implies a giving permission to go as he **dismissed**
 the assembly (**Acts** xix 41) When used in the sense here
 considered it carries apart from the context no sugges-
 tion of the reason for the act and is therefore **dis-**
 preferred as the softer or **dis-**

term

employ

staff

of his

Disch

for ca

called

tion a

notice

unqua

the pa

the employ

as the enlisted man will be

dis

harged after three years service the three convicted

soldiers were dishonorably **dis-**

charged the jury with thanks Cashier implies a summary

or ignominious discharge from a position of trust or from

a position that is high in the scale as to cashier a sus-

pected official Many a dutiful and knee-crooking

knave That Weas out his time much like his

master's ass For ought but proverbs and when he's

old cashier'd (Snark) the few sentimental fanatics

who proceeded upon the assumption that academic

freedom was yet inviolable and so got themselves

cashiered (Mencken) Sack, fire, and bounce are all

colloquial synonyms of discharge sack stresses a being

discarded or thrown out of employ (as he was **sacked**

after long years of service) fire stresses a dismissal as

sudden and peremptory as the action of firing a gun (as

he **freed** his clerk one day in a fit of anger but the next

day he called him back) and bounce stresses a discharge

that suggests rather than implies a kicking out (as he

bounced the boy after one day of unsatisfactory service)

word usually implies the sense of impotence aroused
 when one is confronted by something that perturbs

to develop
 and horrify
 to prostitute
 is too great
 Ana anal

2 *Eject oust expel evict

Ana *Discard cast shed slough spurn repudiate reject refuse (see **DECLINE** v) scorn, scout (see **DESPISE**)

Con Accept *receive admit entertain *harbor

dismissal Dismissal, dismissal agree in meaning the act of dismissing or the state of being dismissed. Dismissal in recent usage has almost displaced the older and regularly formed *dismission* in all its senses; however *dismission* is still sometimes preferred when a formal discharge or expulsion is implied as the *dismissal* of a congregation. A preoccupied nod and a perfunctory

Ana Dispersion scattering (see corresponding verbs at **SCATTER**) releasing liberating freeing (see **FREE** v)

Con Convening convoking mustering (see **SUBJOIN**)

dismissal *Dismissal

Ana Discharging or dischargeacking firing cashiering (see corresponding verbs at **DISMISS**) expelling or expulsion ejection ousting eviction (see corresponding verbs at **EJECT**)

Do not confuse dismissal with demission or dismissal

dismount, Alight, *descend

Ant Mount

disorder, n *Confusion darray clutter, jumble chaos pie smart muddle

Ana Derangement disarrangement disorganization

disturbance unsettlement (see corresponding verbs at **DISORDER**) *anarchy chaos lawlessness

Ant Order — **Con** Arrangement organization methodization systematization (see corresponding verbs at **ORDER**) system *method

disorder, v Disorder, derange, disarrange disorganize unsettle, disturb come into comparison when they mean to undo the fixed or proper order of something. Disorder,

throwing out of proper arrangement the parts or an important part of something in which all the parts or elements are ordered with reference to each other or are so carefully adjusted or so closely related to each other that they work together as a unit. The term usually carries a strong implication of resulting confusion or a destruction of normal or healthy conditions as war

papers on his desk they must now arrange their books, so *disarranged* by the woman who had house cleaned their library. Disorganize implies usually the destruction of order and functioning in a body or whole all the parts of which have an organic connection with each other or have been so ordered with reference to each other that what affects one part affects every other part. The term therefore usually suggests a disordering that runs through an entire body or system or the like and breaks it up or seriously impedes or impairs its functioning as

nights, but was knocked down by rheumatic fever and for six weeks *disorganized* Polder's establishment, stopped Polder's work and nearly died in Polder's

among the legislators, these constant rumors keep *unsettled* to *unsettle* the beliefs of the people. *unsettled* has become *unsettled*. Disturb (as here compared) also *discompost* usually implies a force or combination of forces that unsettles or disarranges frequently it suggests an interruption or interference that affects settled or orderly course plan growth, or the like

some balance of even the humblest elements of the possessive and aesthetic instincts (*H. Ellis*)

Ant Order — **Con** Arrange, marshal, organize methodize systematize (see **ORDER** v) array align range *line regulate, *adjust fix

disorganize, Disturb unsettle *disorder derange disarrange

Ant Organize — **Con** Systematize methodize arrange marshal *order

disparage *Decry depreciate derogate from detract from belittle minimize

Ana Asperse *malign traduce defame slander label denigrate *disapprove

laud — **Con** *Praise laud extol eulogize *commend compliment *exalt magnify

Diverse divergent *different various consonant incompatible incongruous

dissonant discordant inconsistent *distinct separate. **Ant** Comparable analogous. — **Con**, *Similar like

homogeneous parallel

dispassionate Unbiased impartial objective uncolored *fair just equitable

Ana Disinterested detached aloof *indifferent *cool collected composed candid open *frank.

rate *Kill slay murder assassinate

1 Speed expedition *haste

hurry **Ana** *Celerity alacrity legibility quickness fleetness swiftness rapidity (see corresponding adjectives at **FAST**) diligence (see corresponding adjective at **SWIFT**)

Ant Delay

2 Message note *letter epistle, report memorandum missive

dispel Dissipate disperse *scatter

Ana Expel *eject oust dismiss disintegrate crumble (see **DECAV**)

Con *Accumulate amass *gather collect assemble

dispense 1 *Distribute divide deal dole

Ana *Allot assign apportion allocate portion parcel ration prorate *apportion

2 *Administer

dispiteous. Variant of *despiteous*.

displace. Supplant. *replace supersede.

Ana. Transpose *reverse, invert. shift, remove, transfer, *move derange, disarrange, *disorder *eject, oust, expel, dismiss.

display, v. Exhibit *show, expose, parade flaunt

Ana. Manifest evidence, evince, demonstrate *show *reveal disclose discover

Con. *Disguise cloak mask dissemble *hide conceal secrete.

getting rid of, as by selling giving away, assigning to

deserter had informed Octavian of the general plan and he made his *dispositions* accordingly' (Buchen). The idiomatic phrases *at one's disposal* and *at (or in) one's disposition* differ in that though both imply a placing

ice, *affect, sway

1 *Disposal

istering or administration dispensing or (see corresponding verbs at ADMINISTER), direction controlling or control, conduct, ict (see corresponding verbs at CONDUCT), ordering (see corresponding verbs at

on, temperament, temper, complexion, character, individuality come into comparison

naturally kindly in the *dispositions* of ordinary men and women (B. Russell). Temperament applies to the sum total of characteristics that are innate or inherent and the result of one's physical nervous and mental organization, as, a nervous, bilious temperament. 'I verily

corresponding adjectives at SHOW)

disport, v. Sport play frolic rollick romp gambol. See under PLAY.

Ana. Recreation, diversion amusement entertainment (see under AMUSE). merriment jollity (see corresponding adjectives at MERRY).

disport, v. Sport *play frolic rollick romp gambol.

Ana. Divert *amuse recreate entertain.

disposal. Disposal, disposition are frequently used

the result of the physical rather than the nervous or

tive that determines the impression one produces on others. The rationalist mind is of a doctrinaire and authoritative complexion the phrase must be is ever on its lips" (H. James). Character applies to the aggregate of qualities especially moral qualities which

(G. Eliot) Oftentimes character means such an aggregate of qualities brought to a high state of moral excellence by right principles and right choices and by the rejection of all that weakens or debases. When we say of such and such a man that he has character we generally mean that he has disciplined his temperament his disposition into strict obedience to the behests of duty (Brewster). Personality also applies to the aggregate of qualities which distinguish an individual but the term differs from character in that it implies his being distin-

thus one may know very little about the character of an acquaintance yet have a very definite idea of his personality. Therefore personality is qualified not as good bad or the like but by an adjective implying the extent to which it pleases displeases or otherwise impresses the observer. There was a pious and good man but an utterly negligible personality (C. Mackenzie). The mere presence of personality in a work of art is not sufficient because the personality revealed may be lacking in

impressing one's personality on others as he is a man of marked individuality she has no individuality. Sophia quietened her by sheer force of individuality (Bennett).

disprove Disprove, refute confute rebut, controvert come into comparison as meaning to show or attempt to show by argument that a statement a claim or the like

show that they had not proved it. I speak not to disprove what Brutus spoke. But here I am to speak what

Mr Wickham I can only *refute* it by laying before you the whole of his connection with my family (Austen).

There is great force in this argument and the Court is not satisfied that it has been *refuted* (Ch. Just. Marshall). Confute emphasizes a destruction of arguments or a reducing to silence of opponents by clearly revealing the falsity or the untenability of the points which have been made. The term usually implies refutation but it may also suggest methods such as raillery denunciation sarcasm or the like, as Satan stood *confuted* and convinced Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift" (Milton). Elijah *confuted* the prophets of Baal in precisely that way with bitter mockery of their god when he failed to send down fire from heaven (Shaw). Rebut differs from *refute* its closest synonym in suggesting greater formality of method such as that used in organized debate or in courts of law. Although its aim is *disproof* of an opponent's contentions the term does not necessarily imply the achievement of one's end but it does suggest the offering of argument evidence or testimony that contradicts argument evidence or testimony given in support of the other side as at the end of the formal arguments each member of the debating team was allowed three minutes for *rebuttal* the arguments of his opponents. The Tractarians were driven to formulate a theory of the Church which should justify the exclusive claim of Anglicanism to be the Church of Christ in these islands while *rebutting* the arguments of Rome (Inge). Controvert usually carries a dual implication that of denying or contradicting a statement proposition or doctrine or a set of these and of refuting or attempting to refute it. It does not necessarily suggest *disproof* but it does connote a valiant

even to defend ourselves (Inge).

Ana Negative traverse impugn contravene (see DENY).

Ant Prove demonstrate

disputation Debate forensic *argumentation dialectic

controversy
*discuss agitate.

*arant allow
ntroversy

dialectic contention dissension strife *discord conflict

disquiet *Discompose disturb agitate perturb upset

fluster flurry

Ana *Annoy vex irk bother *worry harass harry

*trouble distress

Ant Tranquillize soothe

disregard, * Ignore overlook slight forget *neglect

Con Attend mind watch *tend observe notice note remark (see SEE).

disrepute, * *Disgrace dishonor shame infamy

ignominy opprobrium obloquy odium scandal.

Ant Repute — **Con** *Fame reputation renown.

resolve
e penetrate

s revolut on

each group

Ana Simulate feign counterfeit sham, pretend
 *assume affect
Ant Betray — **Con** *Reveal disclose discover
 betray *show manifest evidence evince demonstrate
dissension Variance strife conflict contention
 *discord
Ana Altercation wrangle *quarrel bickering *argu-
 ment dispute controversy
Ant Accord (sense 1) comity (sense 2) — **Con**
 *Harmony concord consonance *friendship good will
 amity
dissenter Nonconformist sectarian sectary schis-
 matic, heretic.
dissimilarity Dissimilarity unlikeness, difference,
 divergences (or divergency), distinction come into com-
 parison when they mean lack of agreement or corre-
 spondence (or an instance of such lack of agreement or
 correspondence) in appearance in qualities in nature
 etc. brought out by a comparison of two or more things
 Dissimilarity and unlikeness, the most general terms in
 this group are often used interchangeably without loss
 but when there is little basis for comparison and the
 contrast is obvious *dissimilarity* is usually preferred by
 discriminating writers and speakers (as the effectiveness
 of a metaphor depends in part on the dissimilarity of
 the things which are compared) on the other hand
 when the things contrasted are of the same species
 genus or other category and there are fundamental
 likenesses between them *unlikeness* is commonly the
 preferred term (as the *unlikeness* between these violets
 is obvious only to an expert But he was rich where I
 was poor And he supplied my want the more *his*
unlikeness fitted mine — *Tennyson*) **Difference** —
 tests notice of a quality feature or the like
 marks one thing as apart from another The term
 imply want of resemblance in one or more particulars (as
 to note the *differences* between the first poems of Keats
 and those written after he had achieved mastery of his
 art there are both resemblances and *differences* in the
 designs of these two cathedral) . . .
"Difference"
 forgo — *I*
 quarrels th
 disagreement . . . we it which separates
 and divides them hostile to each other (as there
 have been *differences* between them for some time)
 Divergence when used in the sense here considered
 applies to a difference between things (sometimes per-
 sons) having the same origin the same ends the same
 background or the like or belonging to the same type
 or class in this sense there is usually an implication of
 a difference that makes for cleavage or increasing unlikeness
 as An illustration of the *divergences* between
 countries both highly democratic (*Lyons*) "the greatest
divergence in the educational value of studies is due to
 the varying degree to which they require concentration
 judgment observation and imagination (*Grandgent*)
 Distinction usually implies want of resemblance in de-
 tail especially in some minute or not obvious detail It
 therefore commonly applies to a difference that is
 brought out by close observation study analysis or
 the like or that marks the line of division between two
 like things as to point out the *distinction* in meaning
 between two close synonyms a hair-splitting *distinction*
 between original and creative writing Apprehend
 the vital *distinction* between religion and criticism
 (*Arnold*) So untroubled with dreams of fortune that
 he had lost all sense of the *distinction* between reality and
 illusion (*Van Wy Brooks*) "This is not a *distinction*
 without a difference It is not like the affair of an old hat

cocked and a cocked old hat" but there is a difference
 here in the nature of things (*Sterns*)

Ana Difference diversity disparity (see corresponding
 adjectives at **DIFFERENT**) discrepancy discordance
 inconsonance (see corresponding adjectives at **CONSON-**
NANT)

Ant Similarity — **Con** *Likeness resemblance
 similitude correspondence agreement conformity (see
 corresponding verbs at **AGREE**)

dissimulation 1 Duplicité *deceit cunning guile
Ana Dissembling chalking masking disguising (see
 DISGUISE) *hiding concealing secreting (see **HIDE**)
 pretending or pretense feigning shamming (see cor-
 responding verbs at **ASSUME**) *hypocrisy Phalarism
 sanctimony

Con Candor openness or candor openness (see corresponding
 adjectives at **FRANK**) sincerity (see corresponding
 adjective **SINCERE**)

2 *Simulation.

Ana & Con See these at **DISSIMULATION** 1

dissipate Dissipate dissipate *scatter

Ana Disintegrate crumble (see **DECAY**) *separate
 part divide dissolve deliquesce melt (see **LIQUIFY**)

Ant Accumulate (possessions wealth) a mass of things
 absorb (one's energies one's attention etc) concentrate
 (one's thoughts powers efforts)

dissolute Profligate reprobate *abandoned

Ana *Licentious libertine wanton lewd inebriate
 inebriated intoxicated drunken *drunk debauched
 depraved corrupt debased perverted (see under
 DEBASE)

furze thaw

*Simulate end *close

Con *Summon convolve converse call

dissolvent *Solvent solvent menstruum alkali

dissonance Discordance (see under **DISSONANT**)

dissonant Dissonant discordant and their correspond-
 ing nouns *dissonances* and *discordances* come into
 comparison when they mean (in the case of the ad-
 jectives) not in harmony with one another or with something
 else or (in the case of the nouns) the lack of such har-
 mony **Dissonant** and **discordance** are used chiefly with
 regard to sounds especially musical tones Originally
 both stressed the harshness or unmelodiousness of a
 single sound or tone or of a combination of sounds or
 tones as Hanno would fain have assuaged their fury
 but he knew not how for he less understood their *dis-*
sonant loud noises than they did his oration (*Raleigh*
 [d 1618]) Now they imply a combination of inharmoni-
 ous musical tones that causes a quick succession of beats
 and produces an unpleasant but not necessarily displeasing
 effect that is usually resolved by an ensuing consonance
 The terms therefore in such use commonly suggest artistic
 intention rather than artistic failure Whether the
 foundation of all music was consonance with *dissonance*
 freely admitted the new system is founded on *disson-*
ance with consonance as a rare and not very welcome
 guest (*Baker's Biog Dict of Musicians*) **Discordant**
 and **discordance** differ from *dissonant* and *dissonance* in
 suggesting combinations of inharmonious tones that
 produce a jarring and highly disagreeable effect **Dis-**
sonant tones are related organ and musical **discordant**
 tones (discords) are unrelated unorganized unmusical
 (*K H Gehrken*) In their general application **dissonant**
 and **discordance** commonly imply the disagreement of one
 thing with another **discordant** and **discordance** commonly
 imply mutual variance or incongruity, as opinions *dis-*
sonant from truth, **discordant** views the meeting was in

Ana analogous words **Ant** antonyms **Con** contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

confusion because of *discordant* opinions "The smooth manner of the spy, curiously in *dissonance* with his ostentatiously rough dress" (*Dickens*) "They were in *discordance* with each other, from the first" (*Newman*)
Ana *Inconsonant

Ant. Consonant — *Con*. Harmonizing or harmonious agreeing according or accordant (see corresponding verbs at AGREE)

distant. Distant, far, faraway, far-off, remote, removed agree in meaning not near or close, but separated by an obvious interval, especially in space or in time Distant carries a stronger reference to the length of the interval (whether long or short) than the other terms, only when

scene,—one step enough for me" (*Newman*) Far, except for the possible reference to a short distance involved in the question 'How far?', applies (as adverb as well as adjective) only to what is a long way off, as '[He] took his journey into a far country' (*Luke* xv 13); to take a far view, "As far as the east is from the west" (*Psalms* cii 12), "Across the hills, and far away Beyond their utmost purple rim" (*Tennyson*) Faraway and far-off not only mean extremely far, but they are preferred

echo in a far-away hill' (*Stevenson*), "the far-off places in which he had been wandering" (*Dickens*) Remote suggests a far removal, especially from something regarded as a center or vantage ground such as one's present location, one's point of view, one's time, or the like, as 'some forlorn and naked hermitage, Remote from all the

commonly a predicative adjective, carries a stronger implication of separateness and distinction than remote it therefore usually implies a contrast between two

Con. Near, *close, nigh near by
 distasteful. Obnoxious, *repugnant, repellent, abhorrent, invidious

distemper. Complaint, *disease, malady, ailment, affection

distend. Swell, dilate, *expand, inflate amplify

Ana Enlarge, *increase, augment, *extend lengthen

Ant. Constrict — *Con* *Contract, shrink compress

condense, deflate

distinct. 1 Distinct, separate, several, discrete come into comparison when used in reference to two or more things (sometimes persons) and in the sense of not individually the same. Distinct always implies a capacity for being distinguished by the eye or by the mind as apart from the other or others, sometimes in space or in time but more often in character, nature, or identity, as, I see three distinct objects in the distance, but I cannot identify them, the novel has two related, but nevertheless distinct, plots, 'There has been endless discussion

stresses, as *distinct* does not, the lack of a connection

the former expression implies no connection (or, often, merely a factitious connection) between the plots, and the latter suggests only that they can be distinguished. "I can agree with Eliot's statement that 'the more per-

MANY) is now archaic in this sense, but it occurs frequently in the work of the great English writers of the past. The term implies an existence, a character, a status or a location separate or distinct from that of the others

the same and are not connected it is, however, often

nature, or value, but they are not selfsame when are

molasses" (*C C Furnas*)

Ana Individual distinctive, peculiar (see CHARACTER

ISTIC) *single sole separate particular particular

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

individual, *special especial concrete, respective
 *different diverse disparate divergent.

Con *Same selfsame identical.

2 *Evident, manifest, patent obvious apparent,
 palpable plain clear

Ana Defined prescribed (see *FRASCARE*) *explicit
 definite express specific, categorical perspicuous

*clear lucid clear-cut *incisive trenchant.

Ant Indistinct nebulous — Con. Vague *obscure
 dark enigmatic, cryptic.

distinction. Difference, divergence, *dissimilarity
 unlikeness

Ant Resemblance — Con *Likeness similarity, anal
 ogy, similitude affinity

distinctive Peculiar individual *characteristic.

Ana *Special, particular specific, especial unique
 particular separate *single *distinct, separate several
 discrete

Ant Typical — Con *Common ordinary familiar
 popular vulgar *similar like alike identical com
 parable parallel analogous *same, equivalent equal
 generic general *universal

distinguished Eminent illustrious renowned noted
 celebrated *famous famed notorious

Ana Outstanding, prominent remarkable conspicuous
 (see *NOTICABLE*)

Ant Comprohensive

distort. Contort warp gear *deform

Ana Twist bend turn, *curve *figure disfigure
 *deface *injure damage mar impair misinterpret

misconstrue (see affirmative verbs as *EXPLAIN*)

distract Bewilder nonplus confound dumfound
 mystify perplex *puzzle

Ana *Confuse muddle bemuddle, addle fuddle
 befuddle baffle balk (see *FRUSTRATE*) agitate upset
 fluster flurry perturb *dismay

Ant Collect *lose a thought one's powers etc*

distract Distract absent minded absent *ab
 stracted preoccupied

Ana, Ant, & Con See those at *DISTRAUGHT*

distracted Distract absent minded absent, *ab
 stracted preoccupied

Ana Distracted bewildered nonplused (see *PUZZLE*)
 muddled addled, confused (see *CONFUSE*) agitated

perturbed discomposed flustered (see *DISCOMPOSE*)

Ant Collected — Con. *Cool composed unruffled
 imperturbable unbothered.

distress, n Distress, suffering, misery, agony, dolor (or
 dolour), passion agree in denoting the state of one that is

in sore trouble or in pain of mind or body Distress, m

precise use commonly implies conditions or circum
 stances that cause physical or mental stress or strain.

Usually also it connotes the possibility of relief or the
 need of assistance. To pity distress m human to relieve

it is Godlike (*Horace Mann*) The word is applicable to
 things as well as to persons thus a ship in distress is

helpless and in peril because of some untoward circum
 stances such as a breakdown in machinery or the loss of

necessary equipment a community's distress may be the
 result of a disaster or any event bringing devastation

with it or imposing extreme hardships on the people.
 When used to designate a mental state distress usually

implies the stress or strain of fear anxiety shame or the
 like The original shock and distress that were caused by

the first serious work of scholars on the Bible (*C E*
Monague) It had evidently been a great distress to

him to have the days of his imprisonment recalled
 (*Dickens*) Suffering is used especially in reference to

human beings often it implies conscious awareness of

pain or distress and conscious endurance *Extreme
 sensibility to physical suffering characterizes modern

civilization" (*Angel*) Therefore, it often comes close to

trial tribulation and cross in its suggestions of merit won

through acceptance I know no one better prepared by

habitual suffering to receive and enjoy felicity
 (*Austen*) Our present joys are sweeter for past pain

To love and Heaven by suffering we attain (*G Cran*
ville) Misery stresses the unhappy or wretched conditions

attending distress or suffering it often connotes sordid
 ness, or dolefulness, or abjectness, or the like. For bleak,

unadulterated misery that dark bungalow was the
 worst I had ever set foot in (*Aspling*) She had

cheated and shamed herself exchanged content for
 misery and pride for humiliation (*Benetti*) Agony sug

gests suffering so intense that both body and mind are
 involved in a struggle to endure the unbearable His

mood was often like a fiend and rose And drove him
 into wastes and solitudes For agony (*Tennyson*) Dolor,

which is now archaic or poetic is applicable chiefly to
 mental suffering that involves sorrow or intense anxiety

*Spending his days in dolor and despair (*Spenser*)
 Passion is now rarely used in this sense except in refer

ence to the events beginning with the agony of Jesus in
 the garden at Gethsemane and culminating in his cruci

fixion Sometimes it is restricted to the crucifixion and its
 attendant agony

Ana Affliction *trial tribulation *sorrow grief
 anguish woe straits pass, pinch exigency (see *IVC*
TURE) hardship *difficulty rigor vicissitude *pain

pain ache.
 Con Comforting or comfort solacing or solace consol

ation (see corresponding verbs at *COMFORT*) alleviation,
 assuagement mitigation allaying relieving or relief (see

corresponding verbs at *RELIEVE*)

distress, v *Trouble ail

Ana *Afflict try torment torture rack grill *worry
 annoy harass, harry plague pester *depress oppress

weigh (on or upon)
 Con *Comfort console solace *help aid assist

*relieve alleviate lighten mitigate assuage ally

distribute Distribute, dispense, divide, deal, dole
 come into comparison when they mean to give as his

share to each of many or to all within expressed or im
 plied limits or less often to one of many Distribute

basically implies an apportioning among many by sepa
 ration of something into parts units or amounts, and by

assigning each part unit or amount to the proper person
 or place beyond this it may imply any of several

immediate purposes thus to distribute one's possessions
 among one's heirs is to give (by will, usually) each of

those heirs such a part or portion of one's estate as one
 deems proper to distribute handbills is to pass them out

one by one to individuals or to leave them one by one at
 the entrances to houses or to apartments to distribute

one's guests at a large reception is to cause them to
 separate into smaller groups throughout one's home or

grounds, to distribute fertilizer is to spread or scatter it
 over a garden or piece of cultivated land to distribute

profits among employees is to give each one some part
 or portion of them to distribute type is to return each piece

of used type to its proper compartment in a case to
 distribute the burdens in an emergency is to give each

person affected his due share of extra work or responsi
 bility The old habit of centralizing a strain at one

point and then dividing and subdividing it and distrib
 uting it on visible lines of support to a visible foundation
 (*H Adams*) All modern societies aim to distribute

impartially to all the burdens and advantages of the
 state" (*G L Dickinson*) D spende (as here compared

pared see also SEPARATE) stresses the separation of a whole into parts but it implies as the purpose of that separation a dispensing of those parts to, or a sharing

given in love and a what is doled out g

Ana. Apportion, *parcel, prorate, *a

Ant. Collect (supplies, etc.) **Con.** *Gather, assemble, *accumulate, hoard

district. *Locality, vicinage, vicinity, neighborhood
Ana. *Area, tract, region, zone, belt, section, sector, division, parcel (see PART, #) *field, province, territory, sphere

distrust, v. Distrust, mistrust come into comparison both as verbs meaning to lack trust or confidence in someone or something and as nouns denoting such a lack of trust

he was not going to have matters quite so much his own way. However, he concealed his mistrust as well as he could" (C. Mackenzie).

Con. *Rely, trust, depend, count, bank, reckon, confide, entrust, *commit, consign.

Mistrust (see under DISTRUST, #)

*uncertainty, dubiety, dubiousity, apprehension, foreboding, misgiving, present-

dence, *trust, reliance, dependence, faith.

disorganize
Ana. Displace, *replace, shift, remove, *move, interrupt, check, *meddle, intermeddle, interfere

*adjust

*hinder

*puzzle, concert, rouble

quiver, totter

ried, age-long aeonian, everlasting, endless

rode, excursus

late, depart, digress

a) divide, part, *separate, divide, times, etc.) conform (as

1 *Deviation, defection

parting (see corresponding ng from, differing with (see

Agreement, concurrence ng verbs at AGREE)

unlikeness, distinction

Con. Consonance

various, antithetical, like, parallel

identical, uniform

divers. *Many several, sundry, various, numerous

manifold, multifold, multifarious

diverse. *Different, divergent, disparate, various

Ana. Contrasted or contrasting (see corresponding verb at COMPARE) contrary, *opposite, contradictory

*distinct, separate

Ant. Identical, selfsame — **Con.** *Same, equivalent, equal

diversion. Amusement, recreation, entertainment. See under AMUSE, #

Ana. *Play, sport, disport (see under PLAY, #). levity, frivolity (see LIGHTNESS).

*Variety

vergence, difference, *dissimilarity, unlikeness

n multifariousness, manifoldness (see COM-

digress, h group

diverge *swerve veer *change alter modify
 Con Fix, *set settle absorb engross, *monopolize
 2 *Amuse entertain, recreate
 Ana Beguile *wile wile fleet regale delight gladden
 tickle amuse *please
 Con *Tire weary fatigue exhaust jade lag
 divest *Strip denude bare d amantle
 Ant Invest vest (in robes of office with power or au-
 thority etc.) apparel clothe
 divide v 1 *Separate part sever sunder divorce
 Ana Cleave split rend rive (see TEAR) *cut, carve
 chop
 Ant Unite
 2 *Distribute dispense deal dole
 Ana *Apportion portion prorate ration parcel
 *share participate partake *allot assign allocate
 divination Clairvoyance penetration insight acumen
 *discernment discrimination perception
 Ana Intuition understanding (see REASON)
 divine adj *Holy sacred spiritual religious blessed
 divine v *Foresee foreknow apprehend anticipate
 Ana D scorn perceive desecrate (see SEE) predict
 prophesy prognosticate presage (see FORETELL)
 division Section segment sector *part portion piece
 detail member fraction fragment parcel
 divorce v *Separate sever sunder part divide
 Ana Dissolve (see LIQUEFY) alienate *estrangle wean
 disaffect
 divulge Tell disclose *reveal betray bewray discover
 Ana Impart *communicate announce *declare

(see corresponding verbs at YIELD)

Ant Indocile unruly ungovernable — Con In-
 tractable refractory recalcitrant *Willful headstrong
 (see UNRULY) stubborn *obstinate
 doctor v *Adulterate sophisticate load weight
 deacon

doctrinaire Dogmatic magisterial, magistral, oracular
 *dictatorial authoritative authoritarian.

doctrine Doctrine dogma, tenet are synonymous only
 when they agree in meaning a principle (usually one of a
 series or of a body of principles) accepted as authorita-
 tive by members of a church a school of philosophers, a
 branch of science or the like Doctrine is often used in
 a much less restricted sense to denote a formulated
 theory that is supported by evidence backed by author-
 ity and proposed for acceptance as the doctrine of
 evolution Einstein's doctrine of relativity In the nar-
 rower sense in which the word is here considered

sizes acceptance and belief rather than teaching It is

Ana Teaching instruct on (see corresponding verbs at
 TEACH) *creed confession symbol catechism *prin-
 ciple fundamental

document 1 Document monument, muniment
 record archive are here compared as denoting some-
 thing preserved and serving as evidence as of an event
 or a situation or of the thought of its time Document
 except in extended use commonly designates anything
 written or printed such as a letter a charter a deed a
 will or a book, or anything carrying an inscription such
 as a coin a tombstone or a medal that has value as
 evidence because of its contemporaneity. While the
 poor little affairs of obscure industrious men of letters

gives an authentic impression of the mentality of edu-

reminder of a country's greatness a nation's triumphs in
 war a period's accomplishments in art or the like as
 the French government has taken over many of the
 ancient cathedrals in order to preserve them as public

preserve as evidence of something it therefore names
 something (either an item or in a collective sense all
 the items) written down so that exact knowledge of what
 has occurred will be perpetuated as to keep a record of

mal) often connotes insistence sometimes arrogant
 insistence on authority or imposition by authority as
 the dogma that the king can do no wrong Tenet empha-

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

2 Instrument *paper

doddering, doddered *Senile anile dotting doted
 Ana Infirm decrepit feeble (see WEAK) *aged
 superannuated

Ant Spry

dogged *Obstinate pertinacious mulish stubborn
 stiffnecked pigheaded bullheaded

Ana Determined resolved decided (see DECIDE)
 tenacious (see STRONG) persevering persistent (see
 corresponding verbs at PERSEVERE) resolute steadfast
 (see FAITHFUL)

Ant Faltering

dogma *Doctrine tenet.

Ana Belief conviction persuasion view (see OPINION)
 *creed confession catechism symbol *principle
 fundamental

dogmatic, dogmatical Magisterial magistral doc-
 trinaire oracular *dictatorial authoritative authori-
 tarian.

Ana Peremptory *masterful imperative imperious
 domineering

doldrums Boredom ennui *tedium

Ana Dejection depression gloom blues dumps (see
 SADNESS)

Ant Spirits high spirits.

dole, n¹ Anguish woe *sorrow grief heartache regret
 Ana Dolor agony passion suffering *distress, misery
 tribulation, affliction *trial

dole, n² Allowance pittance *ration.

Ana Apportioning or apportionment parceling or
 parcel portioning or portion (see corresponding verbs at
 APPORTION) sharing or share (see corresponding verb
 SHARE)

dole, v Dispense deal *distribute divide

Ana *Apportion ration portion, parcel prorate
 bestow confer present *give.

doleful Lugubrious dolorous *melancholy plaintive
 rueful.

Ana Mourning or mournful sorrowing or sorrowful
 grieving (see corresponding verbs at GRIEVE) - pitious,
 *pitiful

Ant Cheerful cheery

doll up *Preen primp prink prunk prune perk up
 dolor or dolour Agony suffering passion *distress
 misery

Ana Anguish woe dole *sorrow grief tribulation
 *trial affliction cross visitation.

Ant Beatitude blessedness.

dolorous Doleful *melancholy plaintive, lugubrious
 rueful.

Ana & Ant See those at DOLEFUL

domain Sphere province *field territory ballwick.

Ana *Area region zone district *locality jurisdic-
 tion dominion (see POWER)

domicile Residence abode home house *habitation
 dwelling

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That is paramount which has pre-eminence or supremacy

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power in the giver as the endowment funds of the great

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benevolence or the beneficence of his gift The word

however is the basic implication and the word may be

correctly used of any benefit conferred or received

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previous benefaction or present satisfaction" (*Precepts of Hippocrates*) Contribution implies participation in giving, when used in the sense here considered it is applicable to small as well as large amounts of money it is the modest term which one may apply to his own gift though others may rightly call it a donation or benefaction as please accept my contribution to the endowment fund of your institution a community chest contribution Alms, the oldest of these words in English is somewhat archaic. It now always implies the aim of relieving poverty. In the older use it also implied the fulfillment of a religious obligation or a practical manifestation of the virtue of charity "The gift without the giver is bare Who gives himself with his alms feeds three — himself his hungry neighbor and me [Christ] (*J R Lowell*) In more modern use it often is applied to the petty sums given beggars or paupers Though poor And forced to live on alms (*Wordsworth*) "Scorning an alms (*Tennyson*)

Ana Grant subvention *appropriation subsidy

doom, n *Fate destiny lot portion

doom, v Damn condemn *sentence attain proscribe
Ana Deities appoint prescribe (see corresponding adjectives at PRESCRIBE)

door Door, gate, portal, postern, doorway gateway are here compared chiefly as meaning an entrance to a place Door, in literal use applies chiefly to the movable and usually swinging barrier which is set in the opening which serves as an entrance to a building or to any room or apartment in a building as an oak door the front door of a house sometimes door is used also of the opening as the children came running through the door Gate in literal use applies often to an opening in a wall fence, or other enclosure especially one surrounding a tract of land in which a building or group of buildings is located but it more commonly implies reference not only to the opening but to the movable and often swinging barrier (especially one made of a grating or open frame or a heavy or rough structure) set in it and closed or opened at will as, the north gate to the campus he is now opening the garden gate Portal applies usually to an elaborate and stately door or gate with its surrounding framework as any as the portal to the temple the knights were admitted through the portal to the palace Postern applies to a private or retired door or gate such as one at the back of a castle or fortress Doorway and gateway apply not so much to the structure as to the passage when a door (in the case of doorway) or a gate (in the case of gateway) is opened for ingress or egress as to stand in the doorway awaiting the postman the automobiles passed through the gateway in constant succession.

In their literary and usually figurative use these words are still more sharply distinguished Door usually applies to that which provides opportunity to enter or withdraw or makes possible an entrance or exit as The love of books the golden key That opens the enchanted door (*A Lang*) I know death hath ten thousand several doors For men to take their exit (*J Webster*) Gate differs from door chiefly in its connotations of facility in admission or of entrance into that which constitutes a wide or even infinite expanse as "What sweet contentments doth the soul enjoy by the senses! They are the gates and windows of its knowledge" (*W Drummond*) Their lot Forbid (the dead in the country churchyard) to wade through slaughter to a throne, And shut the gates of mercy on mankind (*Gray*) Portal often carries an air of conspicuousness but it usually applies to a definite place or thing which is itself splendid or magnificent and through which something

such as the sun at rising and at setting is admitted or allowed exit as Heaven That opened wide her blazing portals (*Milton*) Since your name will grow with time have I made the name A golden portal to my rhyme (*Tennyson*) Postern on the other hand implies inconspicuousness or in some contexts a hidden means of entrance or escape It finds a ready way to our sympathy through a postern which we cannot help leaving sometimes on the latch than through the ceremonial portal of classical prescription (*J R Lowell*) Gateway is usually preferred to doorway in figurative use because it more strongly suggests a passage through which entrance is gained to that which is desirable or difficult as 'Tis the gateway [the Panama Canal] shall be free Unto all from sea to sea (*J J Roche*) Ana *Entrance entry entre ingress access

doorway. *Door portal postern gate gateway

dormant, i Quiescent *latent abeyant potential

Ana *Inactive inert passive idle

Ant Active live

3 Couchant *prone recumbent reclining supine prostrate.

dormer, n *Window casement oriel

dotage, Senility *age senescence senility

Ant Infancy

dote (or doat) on or upon Love relish enjoy fancy

*like

Ant Loathe — Con Abhor abominate detest *hate

*despise contemn scorn

doting, i Also doted Doddering *senile anile

Ana See those at DOTTAGE

3 Fond devoted *loving affectionate

Ana Infatuated *enamored fatuous foolish silly

assume *simple

double n Understudy stand in *substitute supply

locum tenens alternate pinch hitter

double cross Delude, betray beguile *deceive

mislead

double-dealing, n Chicanery chicanery trickery

*deception fraud subterfuge

Ana Duplicity dissimulation *decent guile cunning

double entendre, double entendre Equivocation,

*ambiguity tergiversation amphibology amphibology

gism.

doubt, n *Uncertainty skepticism suspicion mistrust

dubity, dubious

Ana Dubiousness doubtfulness questionableness (see

corresponding adjectives at DOUBTFUL) incredulity

*unbelief disbelief

Ant Certitude confidence — Con *Certainty conviction assurance

*trust reliance dependence faith,

doubtful Doubtful, dubious problematical (or prob-

lematic) questionable are here compared in the sense in

which they are applied to things (sometimes persons) of

not affording one certainty of its (or his) worth sound-

ness or the like Doubtful and dubious are sometimes used

with little distinction not only in this sense but as

applied to the person who is uncertain Doubtful how-

ever is commonly so positive in its implication of

uncertainty as almost to impute worthlessness, a shon-

estly invalidity or the like to the thing in question

dubious stresses suspicion mistrust or hesitation in

accepting believing following, choosing or the like

thus a man of doubtful repute is by implication more

distrusted than one of dubious repute to be doubtful of

the outcome of a project is by implication to have better

grounds for fearing its failure than to be dubious about it

for the latter may imply mere vague suspicions and fears

and little evidence as a doubtful or a dubious prospect a

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

dubious transaction, a *doubtful* title to an estate *dubious* friends Whispers and glances were interchanged accompanied by shrugs and *dubious* shakes of the head (*Irring*) Problematical is the only one of the terms here considered that is free from a suggestion of a moral judgment or suspicion It is especially applicable to things whose existence meaning fulfillment realization is very uncertain sometimes so uncertain that the probabilities of truth and of falsehood or of success and of failure or the like are nearly equal Problematical points of which either side may be true should not extinguish particular charity towards one another (*Donna*) The very existence of any such individual

monest use however *questionable* is euphemistic or was

tration is *questionable* but the notion implied may be sound (*S Alexander*)

Ana Distrusting or distrustful mistrusting or mistrustful (see corresponding verbs at *distrust*) *fearful apprehensive afraid

Ant Cocksure positive

doughty Intrepid valiant valorous *brave courageous bold audacious dauntless undaunted

Ana *formidable redoubtable venturesome venture-some *adventurous daring

dour Saturnine glum gloomy *sullen morose surly sulky crabbed

Ana *Severe stern austere rigorous strict *rigid *grim implacable

dowdy *Slatternly frowzy blowzy

Ana Slovenly *slipshod unkempt sloppy

Ant Smart (in dress appearance) — *Con* Fashionable *stylish modish chic flashy *gaudy garish

dower, *v* Dower, endow, endue come into comparison as meaning to furnish or provide with a gift Dower literally implies the provision of the dowry which a woman brings to a husband in marriage as a well

bestowing of money or property on a person or institution for its support or maintenance This sense still prevails as With all my worldly goods I thee endow

(*N Hawthorne*) to make him a citizen of the United States and endue him with the full rights of citizenship (*Ch Just Taney*) A new and penetrating light de-

history became confused with *endow* and *dower* as, "And Leah said God hath endued me with a good dowry" (*Genesis xxx, 20*) This confusion with the literal senses is now rare but the confusion of *endue* with *endow* in its extended sense of to bestow upon one a faculty power or other spiritual or mental gift has continued so that it is difficult to trace any differences in meaning between the two words But *endow* in very precise use usually implies a permanent enriching and *endue* an investing or clothing (either temporarily or permanently) with a specific quality or character as those who are the most nobly endued by nature and accomplished by their own industry (*Spectator*) I am learning endue men's minds with a true sense of the frailty of their persons and the dignity of their soul and vocation (*Bacon*) "Her faculties with which the continued process of evolution may yet endow the race (*C E Moniasque*) The [French] Revolution awakened it [French democracy] into consciousness and endued it with efficient force (*Brownell*)

drag, *v* Draw *pull haul hale tug tow

Con *Push shove thrust propel drive impel *move

drain, *v* *Deplete exhaust impoverish bankrupt

Ana Sap undermine debilitate *weaken

dramatic Dramatic, theatrical, *dramaturgic* (or *dramaturgical*), *melodramatic*, *histrionic* are not close synonyms although all imply special reference to plays as produced by actors and actresses or to the effects which are produced by acted plays *Dramatic* when it denotes something more than relationship to the drama as written or as produced (as a *dramatic critic* a *dramatic performance*) implies an effect or a combination of effects appropriate to the drama or a representation of a drama such as a stirring of the imagination and emotions by vivid and expressive action speech and gesture or by the exciting complications of a plot = the *dramatic* appeal of a great orator the *dramatic* story telling of incidents which have a sympathetic hero" (*B Ras self*) An idyll of Theocritus is today as much alive as the most *dramatic* passages of the Iliad — gives the readers feeling quite as much (*Cather*) Theatrical when it denotes something more than relationship to the theater (as a *theatrical office* a *theatrical agent*) implies effects appropriate to the theater = the place where plays are produced and to the demands which its limitations its conventions and often its need of financial success make both upon a play and its performance the term therefore usually implies a marked degree of

The *New Magdalen* are in the most effective theatrical without being in the profounder sense *dramatic* (*T S Eliot*) He had already learned that in the

= play which fit it for representation on
= Poetic plays are often lacking in *dramaturgic*
*) indicates place of treatment of each group

theatricalism as to make a melodramatic
employ melodramatic gestures Histrionic
cally of or characteristic of actors is more in
theatrical for it implies reference to the tone
realistic emotional and

theatrical
dramaturgic, dramaturgical. Theatrical *idea
mafic, histrionic melodramatic.
draught. Variant of draught
draw, v. 1 Drag *pull tug tow haul hale.
Ana *Bring fetch *attract allure *ure entice
extract elicit evade *educ
Con See those at DRAG
2 *Remove withdraw
dread n *fear horror

*adverb
Ana *Permeate pervade penetrate impenetrate
dress v *Clothe attire tire, apparel array invest
robe vest
Ana *Preen prune primp prank prink doll up
Ant Undress
dress, n *Clothes clothing attire tire apparel
to ment vesture array
drift, n 1 Trend *tendency current tenor
Ana *Flow stream current movement *motion
progress on *pro-ress *intention purpose end ob-
ject
2 *
drill
Ar
2 *Instruct exercise
Ana Train discipline *teach instruct school *habit
use accustom familiarize
drill n Practice exercise (see under PRACTICE v)
drive v 1 Impel *move actuate
Ana *Push shove propel compel *force coerce
*incite instigate
Con *Restrain curb swaffle check inhibit lead.
*Guide pilot steer
2 *Rude
drive, n 1 Ride (see under RIDE v)
2 *Road roadway highway highroad street avenue
boulevard, terrace parkway thoroughfare byway lane
alley alleyway
droll *Laughable comic comical, risible funny
ludicrous ridiculous, jocular
Ana Amusing diverting entertaining (see AMUSE)
absurd preposterous (see FOLLY) humorous *witty
lucious.
drop v *Dismit discharge cashier sack, fire bounce
Ana analogous words Ant antonyms Con contrast

Herd *Rock, pack bevy covey gaggle, flight
school school.

*Slerry somnolent glumorous
omatose stuporous *lethargic, sluggish torpid

stance as a medicine of medicine

roots and leaves of the plant of that name used in re-
lieving pain or in dilating the pupils of the eye) cascara
sagrada (the dried bark of the California buckthorn used
as a laxative) sulphur (a mineral used in medicine to
induce perspiration to promote the healing of lesions
etc.) and an

usually frequent designation for any of certain
therapeutic products such as insulin adrenaline or
thyroxine derived from substances produced by living
organisms Simple is the archaic designation for any
vegetable drug such as dried roots leaves bark or the
like used in compounding medicines or medicaments It
is also applied to a medicinal product made from one
ingredient

Ana Medicine medicament *remedy physic, specific
cure.

druggist, n Druggist, pharmacist pharmacist
apothecary, chemist agree in denoting one who deals in

United States as a designation of a practitioner of pharmacy In England chemist is the popular or commercial equivalent of *druggist*

drunk, adj Drunk drunken, intoxicated, inebriate, inebriated, tipsy, tight come into comparison w/en they mean conspicuously under the influence of liquor **Drunk**

drunk is commonly used predicatively while *drunken* is chiefly attributive as They reel to and fro and stagger like a *drunken* man (Psalms cvii 27) *Drunken* frequently suggests habitual drinking to excess It also applies to whatever pertains to or proceeds from intoxication as Stefano my *drunken* butler (Shak) a *drunken* sleep (Shak) a *drunken* brawl Intoxicated may be exactly synonymous with *drunk* though it is generally felt to be a less offensive term and has thus come to be applied to a person but slightly under the influence of liquor My friend requested me to add that he was firmly persuaded you were *intoxicated* during a portion of the evening and possibly unconscious of the extent of the insult you were guilty of (Dickens) *Inebriate* (now rare except in figurative use) and *inebriated* imply such a state of intoxication that

intoxication that deprives one of muscular control or sometimes of mental control *tight*, a slang term usually

CONFUSE) mandlin soppy (see SENTIMENTAL)

Ant Sober

drunkard *Drunkard*, *inebriate*, *alcoholic*, *dipsomaniac* *soak* *soper*, *rosspot* *dipper* designate one who drinks to excess *Drunkard* the common word implies frequency of intoxication *inebriate*, a habitually intoxicated condition *alcoholic* a more or less impaired body or mind *dipsomaniac* a morbid uncontrollable sometimes periodical sometimes constant craving for strong

ture *Dry* may suggest freedom from moisture often noticeable moisture as merely a characteristic or as a desirable state (as a *dry* climate, *dry* clothing *dry* land *dry* provisions *dry* floors), it may suggest deficiency of moisture or the lack of normal or necessary moisture (as *dry* soil a *dry* summer *dry* berries) it may suggest exhaustion or dissipation of water or other liquid (as a *dry* fountain pen a *dry* pond a *dry* well *dry* bone) *Arid* always implies destitution or deprivation of moisture and therefore extreme not relative dryness. In its chief applications to regions or territory it suggests waste or desert land as, the *arid* sections of the south-western United States *arid* plains an *arid* condition of soil In humorous use both *dry* and *arid* sometimes

one's interest or one's attention as the course is *dry* but useful his [the businessman's] work is not necessarily *dry* modern businesses tend to become interesting and important (Shaw) *Arid* on the other hand connotes absence of all qualities which mark the thing so

made her rounds at dawn sniffing peering causing
frustration dejection If it is *dry* even *dry*

modern spirits (J H Arush)

Ant Barren *bare bald dehydrated desiccated dried parched baked (see DRY) drained depleted exhausted impoverished (see DEPLET) sapped (see WEAKEN)

Ant Wet — Con Damp moist humid dank (see WET) *tender sympathetic warm responsive exuberant lush luxuriant prodigal *profuse

2 *Sour acid acidulous tart.

Ant Sweet (wine)

dry, v *Dry* desiccate, dehydrate, bake, parch come into comparison as meaning to treat or to affect so as to deprive of moisture *Dry* is the comprehensive word

served by thoroughly drying and sometimes shredding
mincing or pulverizing as *desiccated* fish coconut
(meat) eggs figuratively it is applied chiefly to per-
sons, to their attitudes activities expression and the
like which have lost all their spiritual or emotional
freshness or vitality Analysis is *desiccating* and takes
the bloom off things (Babbitt) They were all living
on the edge of their nerves a harsh angular *desiccated*
existence (Van W Brooks) Dehydrate suggests extrac-
tion or elimination of water or in chemistry of hydrogen
and oxygen in the proportion to form water It is now
often preferred to *desiccate* of which it is a close syn-
onym when the reference is to foods, because it conveys
no unpleasant connotations as to *dehydrate* phosphoric
acid salt natural gas vegetables Bake, as here com-
pared (see BAKE, 1) implies not only dehydrating by
means of heat or firing but a hardening or cooking of
that which is dried as sun baked earth to bake bricks
Parch stresses the destroying effect of drying by intense
heat or drought It is preferred to *bake* therefore when
the restoration of the proper amount of water is necessary
or highly desirable as parched fields a parched throat.
Ana Drain, *deplete exhaust *withered shrivel wither

Ant Molsten wet
Dublety, *Uncertainty dubiously doubt skepticism
suspicion mistrust.

Ana *Hesitation hesitancy wavering vacillation
faltering (see corresponding verbs at *hesitate*)
Ant Decis on ~ Con *Certainty certitude assur-
ance conviction decisiveness decidedness (see cor-
responding adjectives at *decide*)

dubiously Dublety *uncertainly doubt skepticism
suspicion mistrust

Ana Confusion muddledment addlement (see cor-
responding verbs at *confuse*) wavering vacillation
faltering falter (see corresponding verbs at *hesitate*)
Ant Decidedness ~ Con *Decis on determination
assurance certitude *certainty cocksureness positive-
ness (see corresponding adjectives at *sure*)

dubious, *Doubtful, questionable problematical.
Ana Suspicious skeptical mistrustful uncertain (see
corresponding nouns at *uncertainty*) hesitant, reluc-
tant *dissatisfied

Ant Cocksure (state of mind opinion etc) reliable
(of things in general) trustworthy (of persons) ~ Con
Dependable trusty tried (see *reliable*) *sure certain
positive

duck, v *Dip immerse submerge soude dunk.
ducile *Plastic pliable pliant malleable adaptable
Ana Tractable amenable (see *obedient*) responsive
(see *tender*) yielding submitting (see *yield*) fluid
*liquid flexible *elastic resilient

Con Refractory intractable (see *unwieldy*) rigid *stiff
unyielding obdurate *unyielding adamant

dude *Top dandy beau coxcomb exquisite elegant
macaroni buck spunk, swell wad toff

dudgeon Unbridge buff pique resentment *offense
Ana *Anger indignation wrath rage fury ire temper
humor *mood

due, adj Due rightful condign come into comparison
when they mean being in accordance with what is just
and appropriate Due which literally means owed or
owing as a debt (not however as in current finance a
debt payable because of terms agreed upon in advance),
carries in the senses here considered a strong implication
that the thing so described is grounded upon an obliga-
tion, duty or debt which should not or cannot be
ignored thus one who takes due precautions uses the

care that is required by his obligation to look out for his
own or for others safety or well being one who has a
due sense of another person a rights accords to that per-
son all that belongs to him by natural or moral right one
who has due respect for the law observes the individual
laws as the duty of a responsible citizen Oftentimes, the
term implies little more than an accordance with that
which is right or reasonable or necessary as the due
relation of one thing with another (Galsworthy) Your
due and proper portion (Meredith), many non-
commissioned officers have a firm belief that without a
due admixture of curses, an order is inaudible to a pri-
vate (C E Montague) Rightful carries a much stronger
and more consistently involved implication than due of a
ground in right and justice and usually suggests a moral
or legal claim, as the rightful heir to the estate the
rightful claimant to the crown could not be determined
to possess the rightful authority Condign applies to that
which is distinctly deserved or merited and usually
which neither exceeds nor falls below one's deserts or
merits the term since the end of the seventeenth cen-
tury has been applied chiefly to punishment often with
the implication of severity (as He had been brought to
condign punishment as a traitor —Macaulay) but there
is no other reason etymologically or historically why it
should not be applied in its general sense Speak you
this in my praise master? In thy condign praise
(Shak) Capriciously the word condign is used only
in connection with the word punishment These and
other words if unlocked from their absurd imprison-
ment would become extensively useful We should say
for instance condign honour condign reward con-
dign treatment (De Quincey)

Ana Appropriate meet suitable, *fit fitting proper
right, *good just *fair equitable
Con *Excessive inordinate immoderate extravagant
exorbitant *deficient

due, n Due, desert, merit come into comparison when
they mean that which is justly owed to a person (some-
times a thing) especially as a recompense or compensa-
tion Due usually implies a legal or moral right on the
part of the person or thing that makes the claim or is in
a position to make the claim it usually suggests how-
ever a determination of what is owed by strict justice
as More is thy due than more than all can pay (Shak)
Carve to all but just enough Let them neither starve
nor stuff And that you may have your due Let your
neighbor carve for you (Swift) Desert (often in plural
deserts) suggests not a legal right but a moral right
based upon what one actually deserves, whether it be a
reward or a penalty My lord I will use them according
to their desert God's bodykins man much better use
every man after his desert and who should scape whip-
ping? (Shak) You have deprived the best ears of his
life of that independence which was no less his due than
his desert (Austen) Any Federal officer regardless of
his deserts has much prestige (V Heuer) Merit is a
somewhat complex term often shifting in its major im-
plication but as here compared (see also *excellence*)
commonly implying a deserving either of reward or
punishment on the ground of what has been accom-
plished or of commendation esteem acceptance, or the
like on the ground of intrinsic and usually excellent
qualities as "No tribute can be paid to them which
exceeds their merit (Ch Jun Marshall) to treat every
case on its merits As a pilgrim to the Holy Places I
acquire merit (Kipling)

Ana Compensation recompensing or recompense
requital repayment satisfaction payment (see cor-
responding verbs at *pay*) retribution *retaliation

reprisal, vengeance, revenge reward, meed, guerdon
(see PREMIUM).

dull, *adj* 1 *Stupid, dumb, dense, crass

Ann. *Lethargic, sluggish, stuporous comatose phlegmatic, stolid *impassive, apathetic *backward retarded (see DELAY, v).

Ant. Clever, bright. — *Con.* *Intelligent, alert, quick-witted smart, brilliant, knowing

2 Dull, blunt, obtuse come into comparison in many senses where they mean the reverse of sharp, keen, and acute The words of the group under consideration do not necessarily find their antonyms among the group of words which are in general their opposites because of a lack of parallelism in distinctive implications and

point that is through use nature or intention, not sharp or keen (as use the blunt side of the knife in prying, an

gives keenness zest, pungency, poignancy, intensity, interest, or the like, as, a dull pain, a dull red, a dull

oped and blunt never at any point exasperated into acute sensibility' (*Il Ellis*) Less often it applies to contrasts, critical judgments and the like requiring sharp distinction or differentiation 'Matthew Arnold distinguishes far too bluntly it seems to me between the two activities [creation and criticism]' (*T S Eliot*) Obtuse suggests such bluntness of perception or sensibilities as makes one insensitive to emotions or ideas as an obtuse audience, obtuse understanding, 'obtuseness of moral sense' (*J R Lowell*), obstinate obtuseness in regard to one of the fine arts (*De Quincey*)

Ant. Sharp (edge point etc) poignant (sensation, feeling, reaction etc) lively (action or activity)

dumb, *adj* 1 Dumb, mute, speechless, inarticulate agree in meaning lacking the power to speak Dumb and mute are often used interchangeably but when used in distinction from each other dumb implies an incapacity for speech, as in the case of brute animals and inanimate

power of speech, as, struck speechless with terror

2 Dull, *stupid, dense, crass

Ann. & *Con.* See those at DULL, 1.

Ant. Articulate (sense 3)

dumfound or dumbfound. Confound nonplus

surprise the last

ancholy

despair
xoradom

dumpy. Chunky, stubby, stocky, thickset, squat
*thick

*Mound, bank, embankment, terrace, tumulus

*Dip, immerse,ouse submerge, duck

*soak, saturate, sop

Dupe, gull, befool, trick, hoax, hoodwink
is agree in meaning to delude a person by us
means or for one's own ends Dupe suggests
ess or unsuspectingness on the part of the person
as deluded and the acceptance of what is false
as true what is counterfeit as genuine what is worthless
as valuable or the like, as the public is easily duped by

as true what is counterfeit as genuine what is worthless
as valuable or the like, as the public is easily duped by

nor think (*Browning*) Befool stresses the effect on a
victim that of being made a fool of in his own eyes or
in those of others, it does not so strongly suggest a
temperamental weakness in the victim as the preceding
words, nor so clearly imply an intent to delude on the

a magician's success depends upon it as a

*) indicates place of treatment of each group

is not suggested, as "The face was saturnine and
hy (Hilde)
1 *Obligation
Responsibility accountability, amenability, an
ibility liability (see corresponding adjectives at
INSURE)
2 *function province
Concern business *affair
ask, job chore chore assignment stint
Aras *Work matter business employment occupation
calling *trade craft art profession
4 Customs impost tariff *tax levy excise, assessment

fabrication is presented to them in looser use it more
often suggests a fraud intended to deceive even the most
skeptical and oftentimes also to work for one's own

right reason to hoodwink everybody by pretending to

Ans *Deceive beguile delude mislead double-cross
betray *cheat, cozen defraud overreach outwit
baffle circumvent (see FRUSTRATE)

duplicate, n *Reproduction facsimile copy, carbon
copy transcript replica

Ans Counterpart *parallel analogue

duplicitous *Deceit dissimulation cunning guile

Ans Double-dealing, chicanery chicanery trickery

*deception, fraud subterfuge treacherousness or
treachery perfidiousness or perfidy faithlessness (see
corresponding adjectives at FAITHLESS)

Can Straightforwardness forthrightness (see corre
sponding adjectives at STRAIGHTFORWARD)

endurable *Lasting perdurable permanent stable
perpetual

Ans Enduring abiding persisting (see CONTINUE)

*strong stout tenacious

Can Fragile frail feeble *weak *transient transitory

fleeting ephemeral fugitive

duress Constraint coercion compulsion, violence

*force restraint

dusk adj Dusky dim darkling *dark obscure murky

gloomy opaque

dusky n Dusk dim *dark, darkling obscure murky

gloomy opaque

it be fancied that Deity ever vindictively Made in his

pixy sprite elf *fairy fairy fay brownie
his six leprechaun sheet banshee
*reside live lodge sojourn stay put up stop.
Residence abode domicile home house

E

each, *adj* Every *all

each, *adv* Each, apiece, severally, individually, respectively come into comparison when they mean for (or to or by) every one of the many or several persons or things comprising a group. All imply distribution. Each and apiece (the more colloquial term) usually connote equality in the amount or value of that distributed unless the context indicates otherwise as he gave the five children a dollar each (or apiece) the students have a bedroom and study apiece (or each). Severally stresses the apartness of each of the persons and things involved but at the same time often especially in legal use implies that each of them is favored bound guilty, responsible or the like in the same degree as the group as a whole thus to try a group of conspirators severally is to try them not jointly or together but one at a time and usually on the identical charge to be bound jointly and severally is to be under obligation as a group and singly as individuals damages being recoverable from all or from any member of the group. Individually, like severally implies a distinction between each member of the group but it goes further in not suggesting equality in responsibility favor disfavor or the like thus to try a group of conspirators individually is to try each one on a specific charge usually on the assumption that they are not equally guilty, to greet each member of a visiting delegation individually is to greet him separately and personally. Respectively is used only when the persons or things involved in the distribution follow a given order and that which is distributed goes to each in the same order as, he gave John James and Edward ten dollars five dollars and three dollars respectively the suites of offices 101 102 103 are assigned respectively to the president the treasurer and the secretary of the company.

eager. Eager, avid keen anxious, agog, a typtoe, athurst agree in meaning actuated by a strong and urgent desire

pleasure (L. Russell) Cultivated excitable areas in new things (Buchan) Keen suggests intensity of interest and quick responsiveness in action Boys in white flannels—all keen as mustard and each occupied with his own game and playing it to the best of his powers (Quiller Couch) Tories who are as keen on State interference with everything and everybody as the Socialists (Shaw) Anxious emphasizes fear lest one's desires be frustrated or one's hopes not realized it often adds

a typtoe are picturesque words the first of which suggests the excitement and bustle attending something interesting about to be begun or an event eagerly awaited the second the alertness and readiness to spring into action

vividly than the others It seldom connotes readiness for action I that for ever feel athirst for glory (Keats)

Athirst for the beauty of the beyond (Binyon)

Anna Desiring coveting craving (see corresponding verbs at DESIRE) longing yearning hungering thirsting (see corresponding verbs at LOVE) *Impatient, restless, restive

Ant. Listless. — Con *Indifferent unconcerned in curious aloof uninterested (see DISINTERESTED) apathetic, *impassive stolid

early, *adv* Early, soon, beforehand, sometimes carry in common the meaning of at or nearly at a given point of time or around the beginning of a specified or implied

occurrence shortly after the time at which the period is set to begin or is regarded as beginning as, occurs

in advance of the time set or expected or of the usual time, thus a person who arrives early at a meeting and leaves early comes slightly before (sometimes just at) the time set or noticeably ahead of the others and leaves before the gathering breaks up winter came early (that is ahead of scheduled or normal time) this year Soos usually refers to a definite point of time such as the present or the beginning of a period a process a course or the like but it commonly implies occurrence after the moment in mind thus when a physician tells a patient to come early he by implication asks that patient to come in advance of the time set for the beginning of his office hours so that the patient may be attended to soon or shortly after the office hours begin on the other hand, when he asks a patient to come soon he by implication requests another visit shortly after the present one But soon carries not only the implication of subsequence to a specified or implied point of time but also even more strongly that of quickness or promptness or lack of

greater emphasis on promptness in poetry in some idiomatic expressions, and in the comparative and superlative degrees as "Late and soon Getting and spending we lay waste our powers (Wordsworth) must you go so soon? excuse my not writing sooner The spirit may know How soonest to accomplish the

tion or ant capatory measures as if one knows at in beforehand one can be prepared to be beforehand

betimes that spurs too fast" (*Shak*) In current usage, it

wards.

Ant Late

earn, *Win gain, acquire, secure, *get, obtain, procure*

Are *Work, toil, labor, travail* (see corresponding nouns at work) *achieve, attain, gain, *reach*

earnest, *adj* **Serious, solemn, grave, sober, sedate, staid.*

**elastic, suppliant, flighty, light* (see corresponding nouns ■ LIGHTNESS)

earnest, ■ *Token *pledge, pawn, hostage, gage.*

earth, ■ *Earth, world, universe, cosmos, macrocosm* come into comparison when they mean the entire area

It may, however, imply a distinction from heaven and hell (as, "Thy will be done in *earth* as it is in heaven" —*Matthew* vi 10, 'The infinite loftiness of Mary's nature, among the things of *earth* and above the clamour of kings' —*H Adams*) *World* is a far less definite term than *earth*. When applied to a physical entity it usually denotes all that limitable area which to man's senses at least includes not only the earth and other planets but all the space surrounding the earth and all the bodies contained within it (as 'It is not accident that wherever we point the telescope wherever we look with the microscope there we find beauty. It beats in through every nook and cranny of the mighty *world*' —*R Jones*) to persons who accept the account of creation in *Genesis* the term denotes the entire system that was brought into being by the word of God, as God made the *world* to expect the destruction of the *world*. The term nevertheless

appears to the limited vision of the typical man or of the individual, as 'From the *universe* as we see it both the Glory of God and the Glory of Man have departed' (*J. H. Krutch*), 'He inhabited a different *universe* from that of common men' (*A Huxley*) *Cosmos*, because of its opposition to *chaos*, carries a stronger implication of order and harmony in operation than *universe*, which it otherwise closely resembles in meaning 'Were it not for the misleading reason the world would be a chaos and not a *cosmos*' (*Blackie*) *Macrocosm* applies to the universe thought of as a great whole characterized by perfect organic unity exhibited elsewhere only in the small whole, the individual man or *microcosm* as, "The

earth *Earthly* is used chiefly in opposition to *heavenly* as *earthly* love, an (or the) *earthly* paradise "If I have

place of *earthly* as a more sonorous term, frequently, however, it implies an opposition to *celestial* rather than to *heavenly* (see *CELESTIAL*), as a *terrestrial* globe, a *terrestrial* telescope, less often it implies a distinction of earth from the other planets (as, *terrestrial* magnetism, "Whose vision is cosmic, not *terrestrial*" —*Lowes*) or

except in poetry, it may be used in place of *earthly* especially when it suggests an opposition to that which is spiritual (as, "Its [the principle of beauty's] body of poetry, as the body of man. Is but a *terrene* form" —*G Bottomley*), but it may also be used in place of *terrestrial* in any of the given senses (as, "all such *terrene* dross" —*T Heywood*, Substances entirely *terrene* —*Goldsmith*) *Earthly*, in the historical development of its senses has stressed a connection with the earth as soul

organization and in its operation as, ancient and medieval astronomers regarded the earth as the fix

Worldly which is applied chiefly to persons and their interests specifically implies indifference to things of the spirit and concentration on that which satisfies one's love of success one's desire for pleasure one's self-esteem and the like. The obvious thing to say of her

fore sometimes takes the place of earthly without necessarily suggesting a lack of connection with heaven or of terrestrial without necessarily suggesting a lack of connection with the celestial regions as, a moment of brilliance making mortal fields elysian (*Day Lewis*) Sublunary (etymologically) under the moon) is a dis-

Anna Temporal *profane secular temporal (see TEMPORARY) *material physical corporeal
Con *Celestial, heavenly empyrean spiritual divine (see HOLY)

earthly Mundane worldly *earthly terrestrial terrene mortal sublunary

Anna *Material physical corporeal fleshy *carnal sensual gross *coarse

ease, n 1 Comfort relaxation, *rest repose leisure
Anna Inactivity idleness inertness passiveness apine-ness (see corresponding adjectives at INACTIVE) : tran- quillity serenity placidity calmness, peacefulness (see corresponding adjectives at CALM)

Con Toil travail *work labor *distress suffering misery

2 Facility dexterity *readiness.

Anna Effortlessness smoothness easiness (see cor- responding adjectives at EASY) grace (see ELEGANCE) expertness adeptness skillfulness proficiency (see corresponding adjectives at PROFICIENT) deftness featness adroitness (see corresponding adjectives at DEXTEROUS)

Ant Effort — Con Exertion pains trouble (see EFFORT) awkwardness clumsiness ineptness, mal- adroitness (see corresponding adjectives at AWKWARD)

easy, adj 1 *Comfortable reposeful restful cozy snug

Anna *Soft lenient gentle commodious *spacious *calm tranquil serene placid unconstrained spon- taneous (see corresponding nouns at UNCONSTRAINT)

Ant Disquieting or disquieted — Con Disturbed perturbed agitated upset, uncomposed (see DISCOM- POSE) anxious worried concerned (see corresponding nouns at CARE)

2 Easy, facile simple light effortless, smooth come

acts or activities involved in satisfying such demands or in accomplishing such a task as the book was easy to read. I would like some more easy reading: our teacher was easy today: her assignment for tomorrow is short

light (*Matthew xl 29-30*) 'I have been a dreamer and an artist, a great dreamer, for that is easy not a great artist for that is hard (*II Elliot*) Facile was once and to some extent is still used as a very close synonym of easy as having won his facile victory (*Freud*)

The facile modes of measurement which we now em- ploy (*Tyndall*) But it now chiefly applies to that which comes or moves or works or gains its ends seemingly without effort or at call: it therefore is often used in derogation implying lack of constraint or restraint: un- due haste dexterity rather than meticulousness fluency with shallowness or the like as a writer's facile pen a woman's facile tears. I am not concerned with offering any facile solution for so complex a problem" (*T S Eliot*), she was a prey to el odd, facile emotions and moods none of which had power to impel her to any action (*R Macaulay*) Simple, as here compared stresses ease in apprehending or understanding it

taxes easy to pay) Effortless, though it carries many of the connotations characteristic of facile suggests the appearance of ease rather than actual absence of effort oftentimes therefore it implies mastery skill artistry or the like and the attainment of such perfection that the movements or technique seem to involve no strain as the effortless dancing of a Pavlova even the swallows glided in an effortless way through the busy air

road to make a son's way smooth for him by providing him with a good post in one's own business

Ant Hard — Con Difficult arduous (see HARD) exacting *onerous burdensome oppressive

eats *Food victuals grub chow viands prov. one's provender fodder forage

ebb v Subside *abate wane

Anna Downfall *diminution *decrease *waning *retreat retrograde retreat

Ant Flow (as the tide) — Con *Advance progress *rise mount ascend

Ebullition, effervescence, fermentation here compared in their extended senses as

Sensitive to tone and manner as he was his ebullient (edibly) impetuous-ness of unmoderated enamoured reader. lly the noisy bub- bles when the ex- tent of each group-

released or the foaming and frothing as of seething liquors suggests a comparable excitement or exaltation of spirits manifesting itself while the mood lasts in

ecclesiastic, * Clergyman *cleric priest abbé
éclat. Renown glory celebrity notoriety repute
reputation *fame honor

A -- n - *inence conspicuousness remarkableness*
s (see corresponding adjectives at NOTICE
edness or note illustriousness or luster
corresponding adjectives at FAMOUS)

frugal thrifty *sparing
 provident (see under PRUDENCE) close
 parsimonious penurious (see STINGY)
 want — Con Lavish prodigal exuberant

*System scheme organism network

ization institution establishment founda
responding verbs at FOUND)

catasy, rapture, transport agree in denoting a state of intense sometimes excessive or

extreme mental exaltation. Ecstasy in its earlier sense, and in the meaning now found chiefly in religious and poetical writings, implies a trance-like state in which consciousness of one's surroundings is lost and the mind is intent rather on that which it contemplates, as in the case of the mystic, or on that which it conceives and creates as in the case of the inspired poet or artist.

Like a mad prophet in an *ecclesiasy* (Dryden). Another man clear
 As may with sweetnotes through mine ear Dis-
 solve me into *cissacuss*. And bring all Heaven before
 mine eyes (*Millon*) In later and now general use the
 term implies overmastering exultation or other
 emotion that exalts the mind and overcomes the senses

Men in whom the manual exercise of combat seems to light a wonderful fire in the blood To them battle brings ecstasy They are ravished above pain and fear (*C E Montague*) She loved him with an acute painful ecstasy that made her dizzy and blinded her to all the

corresponding verbs at **BLAKE**) excitement stimulation
(see corresponding verbs at **PROVOKE**) exuberance
lavishness profuseness or profusion luxuriantness or
luxuriance (see corresponding adjectives at **PROFLAC**)

eccentric. Erratic odd queer peculiar *strange

habitual normal natural typical, *regular

eccentricity Eccentricity, Idiosyncrasy are not always clearly distinguished when they denote an act, a practice, a characteristic, or the like that impresses the observer.

former therefore often suggests mental aberration

pounded red pepper and eccentricities of that kind (Kipling). This decided love of the slope or bank above the wall rather than below it is one of Turner's most marked idiosyncrasies (Ruskin). What I learned of mathematics and science has been of great intrinsic value as affording subjects of contemplation and reflection and touchstones of truth in a deceitful world. This is of course in part a personal idiosyncrasy (B Russell).

Ann. *Deviation aberration divergence peculiarity

(Peter)

joy delectation delight *pleasure *happiness
 enthusiasm fury frenzy affluence *inspiration

ectype Antitype archetype *prototype

*Universal catholic.

eddy, *n* Rotate gyrate circle spin whirl revolve
 *turn twirl wheel swirl pirouette
edge, *n* 1 Verge rim brink margin *border brim
Ana *Limit end bound confine *circumference
 periphery compass
 2 Odds *advantage handicap allowance
edifice, *n* Structure fabric pile *building
educate Train discipline school *teach instruct
educe Educe, evoke, elicit, extract, extort agree in

soul of a genuine poet could not fully *educe* and enjoy them (*Arnold*) Evoke (etymologically to call out)

effect instantly or that serves as a stimulus in arousing an emotion *n* passion or an interest as, the delight which growing flowers and blossoming trees *evoke* (*Binyon*) 'it is useless to obtrude moral ideas (upon

from a witness by cross-examination It *n* the trouble we take over our children that *elicits* the stronger forms of parental affection (*B Russell*) Extract implies (literally or figuratively) pressure suction or similar agency as to extract the juice of an orange to extract a tooth 'to extract all the dramatic value possible from the situation (*T S Eliot*) He had not that faculty of *extracting* the essence from a heap of statements (*Dickens*) To make the comparison at all was to return to it often to brood upon it to *extract* from it the last dregs of its interest (*H James*) Extort implies (literally or figuratively) a wringing or wresting especially from one who is reluctant or resisting as to *extort* money from one's relatives to *extort* a promise She did at last *extort* from

Ana Draw drag (see *PULL*) produce *bear yield turn out *summon call

eerle or ery *Weird uncanny

Ana *Fantastic bizarre grotesque *mysterious inscrutable arcane *fearful awful dreadful horrific *strange odd queer curious peculiar

efface Obliterate *erase expunge blot out delete dele cancel

Ana Remove *move shift eradicate extirpate wipe out (see *EXTERMINATE*) eliminate *exclude rule out effect, *n* 1 Effect, consequence result, aftereffect,

quence implies a more remote and looser connection with

the head may be concussion of the brain the *consequence* shattered health the *result* the retirement of the injured man from active business When an effect in turn serves as a cause and produces a secondary effect that is often called an *aftereffect*

outcome is not to leave religion alone but to destroy it (*Inge*) Upshot adds to *result* the suggestion of a climax or of an inescapable conclusion *n* the *upshot* of the situation was that he assumed entire control The

as the *sequel* of a marriage of persons so mismatched is easily foreseen.

Ant Cause — *Con* Determinant antecedent reason occasion (see *CAUSE*) base ground *base foundation groundwork.

2 In plural form effects *Possessions belongings means resources assets

effect, *v* 1 Accomplish achieve *perform execute discharge fulfill

Ana *Reach attain achieve compass gain finish complete conclude end terminate *close implement *enforce *realize actualize

? *Affort

are
ca
ces
lure
or
an
ate
ted
rup

artificial and impotent to write prose he is free natural, and effective (Arnold) Research chemists are actively investigating to learn why particular materials are effective and to make them more so (A C Morrison) Effectual suggests the accomplishment of the result that is desired or the fulfilment of a purpose or intention so that the term frequently becomes synonymous with decisive final and looks backward rather than forward as an effectual means

and I prevent
de ph
res
ca

all efficient
of skill pains, vigilance and the like (so that it often becomes synonymous with capable competent and applied especially but not invariably to persons who have given proof of their power or skill as an efficient workman He [Augustus] gave her [Rome] an efficient police and a vigilant fire brigade (Buxton)

The further back we can project our vision the more comprehensive, the more thorough the more efficient is that knowledge (Grandgent) Effetuous implies the possession of the quality or virtue that gives a thing (more often than a person) the potency or power that makes it effective as quinine is effetuous in cases of malaria [The influence of Dr Arnold] to this day is effetuous in moulding upper-class Englishmen (B Russett)

Ans Forceful forcible potent *powerful producing or productive bearing turning out (see corresponding verbs at BEAR) telling cogent convincing (see VALID) operative *active dynamic

Ans Ineffective futile (thinking treatment action etc) — Con Vain fruitless bootless abortive (see FUTILE) nugatory idle otiose *vain empty hollow

Effectual *Effective, efficacious efficient.

Ans Effecting accomplishing achieving fulfilling (see corresponding verbs at PERFORM) operative dynamic *active decisive determinative, *conclusive.

Ans Ineffectual fruitless. — Con *Futile vain bootless abortive

effeminate, adj Womanish womanlike womanly feminine *female ladylike

Ans Emaculated enervated unmanly (see UNBRAVE) epicene (see BISEXUAL) *soft mild gentle venient bland pampered indulged humored molly toddled (see INDULGE)

Ans Virile

effervescence *Ebullition fermentation ferment

Ans Volatile buoyancy expansiveness, resiliency elasticity (see corresponding adjectives at ELASTIC) levity levity *lightness flippancy flightiness froth foam zest.

Ans Staidness sedateness soberness gravity seriousness (see corresponding adjectives at SERIOUS)

effervescent Volatile buoyant expansive resilient *lively

Ans *Lively vivacious, sprightly gay animated hilarious jolly gleeful mirthful (see corresponding nouns at MIRTH)

Ans Subdued

efficacious Effectual *effective efficient

Ans Potent *powerful puissant cogent telling sound convincing (see VALID)

Ans Inefficacious powerless

efficient *Effective effectual efficacious

Ans analogous words

Ans antonyms

Con contrasted words.

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ans Competent qualified *able capable expert skillful skilled *proficient adept
Ans Inefficient.

effigy. Simulacrum *image statue icon, portrait photograph mask.

effort Effort, exertion, pains, trouble agree in meaning the active use or expenditure of physical or mental power in producing a desired result. Effort may suggest a single action or continued activity but it usually implies consciousness that one is making an attempt or sometimes, even is toiling or straining to achieve one's end as, to make a final supreme effort "the constant effort of the dreamer to attain his ideal (H Adams)

Utterly absorbed in the writing of a private letter—how you lose count of time and have no sense of disagreeable effort (C C Montague) Exertion in general stresses the active often vigorous, exercise of any power or faculty as the continued exertion of memory, wearied by overexertion A man capable of close application of mind and great exertion of body (Dickens) Often however especially when not followed by of exertion means a laborious effort *His [an acrobat's] work was done with remarkable grace but with exertions which it was painful to witness for he had but one leg and had to use a crutch (DeLand) Pains implies toilsome or solicitous effort trouble implies exertion that inconveniences or incommodates Those luckless brains That lye too much metre with much pains (Cowper)

The Indians had exhausted patience upon their blankets and belts and ceremonial robes they lavished their skill and pains (Cather) Is twenty hundred kisses such a trouble? (Shelk) *I feel that I am beginning to get a grip of the people I should hope so after the amount of time and trouble you've taken (C MacKenzie)

Ans Work labor toil travail energy force *power might pounce endeavor essay assay (see under ATTEMPT)

Ans Ease

effortless *Easy smooth, facile simple light

Ans *Proficient skilled skillful expert adept

Ans Pametaling

effrontery *Temerity audacity hardihood nerve cheek gall

Ans Impudence brazenness, brashness (see corresponding adjectives at BLAMELESS) impertinence intemperance officiousness (see corresponding adjectives at INTERFERENT)

effulgent Radiant luminous brilliant, *bright lustrous resplendent beaming beamy lambent lucent

Ans Flaming blazing glowing flaring (see FLARE)

flashing gleaming (see FLASH) resplendent *splendid glorious

Ans Murky gloomy *dark, dim obscure dusk dusky

egotism Egotism *conceit amour propre self love self-esteem

Ans Self-confidence self assurance self posess on (see CONFIDENCE) self reliance (see corresponding adjective at RELIANT) self satisfaction self complacency, complacency smugness priggishness (see corresponding adjectives at COMPLACENT)

Ans Altruism — Con, Humility meekness modesty lowliness (see corresponding adjectives at HUMBLE)

egotism Egoism *conceit self love amour propre self-esteem

Ans Vanity vainglory *pride boasting or boastfulness vaunting or vauntfulness gasconading (see corresponding verbs at BOAST) pluming piquing bragg preening (see RAISE)

Ans Modesty — Con Humility meekness lowliness

(see corresponding adjectives in HUMBLE) d confidence
bashfulness shyness (see corresponding adjectives at shy)

egret Egret, aligrette designate one of certain herons bearing silky plumes on the lower back during the breeding season. These plumes have been much used as a headdress or hat trimming and are obtained only by

or hat trimming

eikon Variant of **icon**

elrenic, elrenical). Variants of IRENIC IRENICAL.

Eject, v Eject, expel, oust, evict, dismiss agree in meaning to force or thrust something or someone out. Eject, although it is the comprehensive term of the group and is often interchangeable with any of the others carries the strongest implication of throwing out from within. So emphatic is this suggestion that the term covers actions so far apart as those implied by *dislodge* *disgorge* *vomit* *emit* *discharge* and many other terms as, the volcano *ejected* lava for three days in succession to *eject* an intruder from one's house the chimney *ejected* flames rather than smoke. *Expel* stresses a thrusting out or a driving away. It therefore more regularly implies the use of voluntary force or compulsion than does *eject* (as the stomach *ejects* [not *expels*]).

Asiatic Civilization forbade the practice of child sacrifice and expelled from Rome Greek and Asiatic magicians.—(Buchan) Oust implies a removal disposition or the like by the power of the law or in more general use by the exercise of force or by the compulsion of necessity as Farmers were ousted of their leases

acres to B for other three acres and afterwards one acre
 is sold from B. The balance is exchanged to Defendant.

peremptorily any subject [of conversation] — *L. P. Smith* 'the Judge was sharply angry because he found himself unable to *dismiss* the whole thing by packing the child off' — *Deland*)

Ana *Exclude eliminate shut out rule out debar
disbar *dismiss, discharge cashier fire sack *discard,
cast shed reject, repudiate, spurn (see DECLINE)

draft (sense 1)

ody 1 Elastic, resilient, springy, flexible
come into comparison when they mean able to

in part derived from the earlier meanings. Elastic in popular use is applied chiefly to substances or materials that are easy to stretch or expand and that quickly recover their shape or size when the pressure is removed as a rubber band is elastic elastic cord for hats a toy balloon is an elastic bag which can be blown up greatly

the hand a tree a branch may be described as *peni* *cu*

injury resilient the capacity for recovering shape or position after strain or pressure has been removed so when an elastic substance is stretched or compressed it shows itself *resilient* as arteries gradually lose their *elasticity* with age to the same extent their *resiliency* is lost

is not as solid or firm in structure as one is described as flexible. It also implies ease in bending, folding or the like, but it suggests resistance to cracks or other signs of injury. supple muscles a supple leather. Mere manual training stiffens the limbs, gymnastic exercises render supple (Jeffries)

ple (Jeffries)
ended use these words often carry the implication
their literal senses. Elastic stresses ease in
g or expanding beyond the normal or appointed
an elastic conscience some principles there

*) Indicates place of treatment of each group

must be, however elastic. (Buckan), an elastic term
Resilient implies a tendency to rebound or recover
quickly health spirits etc. especially -
to stress or -
tution St
may suggest
step. Flex
quality or
ility as.

arrangement It is [John Wesley's] mind became more
flexible with age (S M Crothers) Supple, in its extended
use is applied chiefly to persons or their utterances
Sometimes it suggests little more than flexibility at
other times, it implies obsequiousness or complaisance
or a flow of those with what is actually astute mastery
of a situation In H marcel, the supple sport is
hidden under an external rectness and rough assertion
(Belloc)

Ana Pliable, pliant, ductile *plastic, malleable I mber
like *supple

Ant Rigid (of bodies) — Con *Stiff inflexible tense
Elastic, expansive, resilient, buoyant volatile, *effe-
rescent come into comparison only in their secondary
senses when referred to persons their temperaments
minds

Alasandov or

optim
vital
down
on the y rigid and circumscribed depressed by a
melancholy temperament (Symonds) Expansive, in
current use implies exaltation of spirit that tends to
make a person unusually genial, communicative so-
ciable or the like In psychiatry it often suggests
additionally a delusion of greatness or a morbid sense of
well being but these connotations are rare in general use

She had an expansive temperament a brilliant per-
sonality a widely sympathetic disposition troops of
friends (H Ellis) Resilient implies a quick rebounding

having the power to rise or float (mnd)

or vivacity of heart or spirit

depression or that readily sh

terial burden could depress t

gentleman for many hours

buoyant spirits were continual

some frolics (Prescott) Volat

the power to fl

that is

lightne

often fl

as ever (Swiss)

He (Leonardo) seemed to them (h s

contemporaries) so volatile and unstable

magma to which they never ascribed the le

effervescent (etymologically having the s

t

more than buoyant implies the impossibility of suppres-
sion so long as the mood or temper lasts

Ana. *Elated elate, exultant *spirited high-spirited
mettlesome *lively vivacious sprightly, animated

gay

Ant Depressed — Con Dejected gloomy melancholy
sad blue (see corresponding nouns at SADNESS) flaccid

*lump

elated or elate Elated elate, exultant agree in mean-
ing feeling or manifesting great joy Elated commonly
suggests a certain excitement or exaltation of spirit
following upon success good fortune high praise or the
like It frequently connotes undue self-satisfaction, as,
Keen anglers with unusual spoil elated (H Ordworth)

I have found American writers, in world wide reputa-
tion, strangely solicitous about the opinions of quite
obscure British critics, and elated or depressed by their
judgments (Thackeray) Compare "I felt no little
elation at having now so happily established an acquaint-
ance of which I had been so long ambitious (Boswell)
Elate is poetical or elevated for elated as "He walks As
he trod upon the heads of men He looks elate
(Shelley) Exultant emphasizes rather the outward ex-
pression of triumph or joy, as, She is
the elixir (P)

ous transported ecstatic (see corresponding
nouns at ECSTASY) joyous joyful (see GLAD) high
spirited *spirited.

Ant Dejected — Con Depressed melancholy blue
gloomy sad (see corresponding nouns at SADNESS)
humiliated humbled abased (see ABASE) chagrined
mortified *ashamed

elderly Old *aged superannuated

Ant Youthful

elect, adj Picked *select exclusive

Ana *Choice exquisite rare selected preferred
chosen *singled out (see CHOOSE) redeemed saved
delivered (see RESCUE)

Ant Reprobate (in theology) — Con Rejected repu-
dated spurned refused (see REJECT) scorned
doomed (see DESTINE) doomed damned (see SEV
er)

1 Select pick prefer single out opt *choose
and pick.

*Decide determine settle resolve conclude
see DECIDE

*Receive accept admit take

Reject — Con Reject spurn

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

elect

*Ihr II enthruse

invigorate excite stimulate quicken *provoke

rouse rally

Elegance, grace dignity come into compar-
ison when they denote an impressive beauty or

comeliness Elegance is used in reference to persons

up with greater *elegance* and lightness than the apartments below" (*Austen*) "A cultivated man should express himself by tongue or pen with some accuracy and *elegance*" (*C. W. Eliot*) Grace, as here compared, is more commonly applied to that which is inward and native than to that which is outward and acquired, especially when used in reference to persons, it always suggests a quality, or a harmonious combination of qualities, that gives aesthetic pleasure through a natural or simple beauty such as is shown in suppleness or rhythm of movement, in clean-flowing lines or contours, or in spontaneity and felicitousness of manner, mood expression style, or the like, as "a behavior so full of

grace and *dignity*" (*Lincoln*) *Dignity* applies to that which compels respect and honor The term often suggests stateliness, majesty, elevation of character or style, or the like, as the compelling cause, as "the qualifications which frequently invest the facade

who are just beginning to appreciate the idea of rendering greater dignity to the worship of Almighty God" (*C. Mackenzie*) Very frequently however, in current

trivial the occupation, if the man or woman [in a painting] be wholly given to it there will be a natural compelling *dignity* in the figure" (*Binyon*)

(sense 2)

elegant, *adj.* *Exquisite*, *choice *recherché* delicate

Ana Majestic stately, noble, august *graceful, handsome fastidious *nice finished sumptuous *luxurious opulent *Con* Crude, *rude, rough ostentatious, *showy, pretentious bizarre grotesque *fantastic.

élégant, *fem.* *élégante*, *n.* *Exquisite* *fop, dandy, beau coxcomb dude macaroni buck spark, swell nob toff

element. Element, component, constituent, ingredient, integrant, factor come into comparison when they mean

the world "Thus was a man" (*Shak*) Always in its scientific sense, often in its general sense, the term in

of the same elements in different proportions. Component

separate identity or distinguishable character of the substance, *constituent* stresses its essential and formative character; as, copper and zinc are the components of brass, hydrogen and oxygen are the constituents of water the components of the typical novel are its plot, its characters and its style

medicine or of a cake); iron and carbon are the constituents of steel The term, however, is widely used figuratively

blood factor is only loosely synonymous with the words of this group *constituent* being its nearest synonym Moreover the term is applicable only to a constituent

"vitamins" was coined to designate these essential factors" (*A. C. Morrison*)

Ana, *Principle, fundamental, *part, portion, member

primordial

elementary. Elementary, elemental are often confused That is elementary which pertains to rudiments or beginnings, that is elemental which pertains to the elements, especially to the ultimate constituents or forces, as an elementary treatise, an elementary knowledge

ed

*Enormous, huge, gigantic giant glacial, mammoth, immense, vast titanic, cyclopean, Antaeus, Gargantuan Rob-

t, raise rear, hoist, heave boost indicates place of treatment of each group

attributing to Charlotte (E. W. Barton) Disconcert, like *embarrass* may be used in reference to actions and plans but it is more frequently referred to persons. In either case it implies an upsetting or derangement in the

disconcert stresses the emotional agitation accompanying

monly found in negative expressions where it comes close to *disconcert* but sometimes carries the implications of *abash* and *rattle* as neither rebuffs nor threatens *for* him in the least

Ana *Discompose disturb perturb fluster flurry bewilder nonplus perplex (see PUZZLE) *trouble distress vex *annoy bother irk impede obstruct block *hinder *hamper fetter shackle hog tie
Ant Relieve (persons) facilitate (plans projects etc)

ambassador. Variant of *AMBASSADOR*.
embellish Beautify deck bedeck garnish *adorn decorate ornament

Ana Enhance heighten *intensify apparel array (see CLOTH)

Con Denude *strip bare divest
embers *Ashes ash cinders cinders.

embezzle. Peculate *defalcate.
Ana *Steal purloin slich pilfer lift *rob loot plunder rifle appropriate *arrogate confiscate

embezzlement. Peculation defalcation. See under DEFALCATE

Ana *Theft larceny robbery

emblem Attribute *symbol type
Ana Device motif design *figure pattern *sign mark token badge

embody. 1 Incorporate materialize externalize objectify *realize actualize substantiate substantiate

hypostatize rely
Ana Invest *clothe illustrate *exemplify manifest demonstrate evidence evince *show

Ant Disembody

2 Incorporate assimilate *identify
Ana *Add annex superadd append *introduce insert interpolate interject comprehend *include embrace involve imply

embrace, v 1 *Adopt espouse
Ana Assume *take accept *receive seize grasp *take

Ant Spurn — *Con* Reject refuse repudiate *decline scorn disdain (see DESPISE)

2 Comprehend *include involve imply implicate subsume

Ana *Contain hold accommodate comprise *com pose embody incorporate (see IDENTIFY)

Con *Exclude rule out shut out debar eliminate

embrasure Bay nook alcove *recess niche cubicle carrel carol

emend *Correct rectify revise amend remedy redress reform

Ana *Mend repair remodel *improve better ameliorate

Ant Corrupt (a text passage, etc)

emerge *Appear loom
Ana Issue emanate *spring flow arise rise proceed stem derive originate

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

emergency. Edgery, contingency crisis, pass, *pure ture pinch strait.

Ana Situation condition posture *state *difficulty vicissitude.

emigrant Emigrant, immigrant are here compared only as denoting a person who leaves one country in order to settle in another. Emigrant (so also emigrate and emigration) is used with reference to the country from which, immigrant (so also immigrate and immigration) is used with reference to the country into which migration is made. The former marks the going out from a country the latter the entrance into a country, as, a large crowd of Italian emigrants boarded the ship at Naples Ireland lost heavily through emigration in the middle of the nineteenth century. *Our surplus cottage children em

since a quota has been established for each country emigrate. Immigrate (see under EMIGRANT)

emigration Immigration (see under EMIGRANT)

émigré Immigrant alien foreigner outlander outsider *stranger

eminent. Illustrious distinguished noted renowned celebrated *famous, famed notorious

Ana Signal outstanding, prominent, remarkable conspicuous, *noticeable

emissary, n Emissary, spy, secret-service agent secret agent scout, intelligence are here compared as denoting a person who secretly gathers information concerning the

get this information by emissaries (1) the word is now less frequently used in a bad sense and often is applied to a diplomatic agent sent on a special mission as an emissary came from that government to negotiate the purchase of certain islands. A spy is properly one who enters an enemy's camp or territories in disguise to obtain information the term is usually one of approbrium as Ye are spies to see the nakedness of the land ye are come (Genesis xl: 9) His spies were everywhere mungling with the suspected and insinuating themselves into their confidence (Prescott) In current use the terms secret-service agent or secret agent are often preferred to spy but they (especially the first term) are also applicable to any agent who does detective work for the government as in relation to counterterrorism, reasonable activities and the like. A scout as here compared is a soldier sent out without disguise usually at some hazard to gain information the word is not used

an emissary or spy or he may be a secret agent chief aim is to gather and supply information that may be useful to his government in any way. He has no diplomatic character whatever but is to receive eight thousand livres a year as an intelligence (Jefferson)

Ana Envoy *ambassador legate nuncio, minister *agent deputy attorney

emollient, n Demulcent *balm salve
Ant Irritant

emolument. Suspend salary see *wage pay hire screw

Ana Compensation remuneration recompensing or recompense (see corresponding verb at PAY) reward meed guerdon (see PRESENT)

emotion *Feeling affection, passion, sentiment

empathy Sympathy *pity compassion, commiseration, ruth condolence bowels.

Ana. *Imagination fancy fantasy appreciation understanding comprehension (see UNDERSTAND)

emphasis Emphasis, stress, accent, accentuation agree in denoting exerted force by which one thing stands out conspicuously among other things they also often designate the effect produced or the means used in gaining this effect Emphasis implies effort to bring out that which is significant or important, as, he puts the emphasis on discipline in his teaching an effective orator knows how to be sparing in his use of emphasis Sometimes, it also suggests vigor or intensity of feeling Any one however ignorant can feel the sustained dignity of the sculptor's work, which is asserted in all the emphasis he could put into it" (H Adams) Stress, though often used interchangeably with emphasis is distinguished from it both in some of its implications and in its association with particular arts where

specific meanings

original strain t

couldn't

as you have been

telling me

observed quietly" (Conrad) The rule of plainness on which the Society of Friends still lays stress" (Inge) At times stress strongly implies urgency or its intensity Jane secretly approved his discernment But all she said was, with her cool lack of stress "It is not so bad" (R Macaulay) In phonetics and prosody stress is the general term referring to the prominence given to certain syllables or words by force of utterance It may be used whether this prominence is attained as in English by tone emphasis or relative loudness or as in Greek and Latin by the relatively longer time taken in utterance It may also be used of the natural emphasis on certain words in a sentence It may even suggest degree of emphasis Each syllable [was] given its due stress (E Wharton) Accent always implies contrast for the sake of effect very frequently an aesthetic effect Accent carries no connotation of weight but it strongly suggests relief in both senses that of relieving monotony and that of bringing out sharply, or into relief as the room was quiet and neutral in coloring but it was given accent by bowls of bright flowers It [the nurse's story] meandered Tony had sometimes become impatient over it and hissed upon a sharper accent in one or other of the little happenings (Arch Marshall) In prosody accent is the form of stress characteristic of English verse akin to the beat in music and involving force in utterance In English phonetics accent and stress are commonly used interchangeably Since force of utterance (stress) is the principal means by which a syllable a word or a group of words is accented or brought into sharp contrast with the others one may speak of the syllabic accent or stress word accent or stress or the like Accentuation though close to accent (except in technical senses) often goes beyond it in its emphasis on increased conspicuousness It also often suggests disagreeableness in the contrast

The great length of his figure and his arms was accentuated by the wavering uncertain light (S Anderson)

emprise, * Quack charlatan mountebank, faker

*imposter

Ana Iyro, dabbler *amateur dilettante

Ana analogous words Ant antonyms

Coni contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ant. Specialist.

employ, v 1 *Use utilize apply, avail oneself of
Ana *Practice, exercise drill engross, absorb *monopolize *choose, select pick.

2 **Employ, hire** are here compared not as synonyms but as terms commonly confused in the sense of to engage a person's services. **Employ** (see also USE) implies use of a person's services as in an industrial clerical or professional capacity as the company employs (that is has in its employ) ten stenographers the factory employs 1000 men Thus, it is perfectly good English to say that a charitable organization employs only volunteer workers.

Hire (see also HIRE) stresses the act of engaging the services of a person for compensation as, ten additional men were hired this morning, it is the employment manager's business to hire and fire, he was hired to do repairing only

Ana Engage (see PROMISE)

employment *Work, occupation, business matter calling pursuit.

Ana *Trade, craft hand craft, art profession

empower *Enable

Ana *authorize commission accredit license train

each endow endure (see POWERS)

shut out rule out *exclude

Enterprise *adventure quest

achievement.

empty, adj 1 **Empty, vacant, blank, void, vacuous** agree in meaning lacking the person(s) or thing(s) it (the noun qualified) may or should contain or hold That is empty which has nothing in it, that is vacant which is without an occupant incumbent tenant inmate, or the person or thing it appropriately contains as an empty (never vacant) bucket bottle purse stomach empty-handed a vacant (not empty) seat, parsonage, professorship apartment office post. When qualifying the same nouns the words usually suggest distinctly different ideas thus, an empty house has neither furniture nor occupants a vacant house is without inmates and presumably for rent or for sale an empty chair has no one sitting in it at the time a vacant chair is one that has lost its usual occupant by death or other cause an empty space has nothing in it a vacant space is one left to be filled with that which is appropriate [it] enabled him to fill a place which would else have been vacant (N Hawthorne) That (especially a surface) is blank which is free from writing or marks of any kind, or which has vacant spaces that are left to be filled in, as a blank page a blank application The last two words are now comparatively rare in their literal senses However they (especially said followed by of) are still occasionally found That is void which is absolutely empty so far as the senses can discover as a conscience void of offense Sandy wilderness all black and void (Wordsworth) The void hollow universal air (Shelley) That is vacuous which is void or which encloses a vacuum as the vacuum globe of an incandescent lamp

Figuratively the same distinctions hold thus an empty mind is destitute of worth while ideas or knowledge a vacant mind lacks its usual occupant the soul or intellect a blank look is without expression a person is said to be void of learning or of common sense when not the slightest evidence of either one can be detected, a vacuous mind look or expression reveals manly rather than emptiness Empty heads console with empty sound (Pope) The loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind (Goldsmith) His eyes had that blank fixed gaze that babies eyes have (Wilkins) *It is dull and void as a work of art (C E Monique) In later years some of Everett's pupils seeing how vacuous his career had

been wondered that he had so beguiled their minds
(Van IV Brooks)

Ana *Devoid destitute void *bare barren ex

pregnant (see EXPRESSIVE) *genuine authentic, veri
table, bona fide

emphyrean or empyreal *Celestial heavenly

emulate *Rival compete with vie with

Ana Imitate *copy ape *match equal approach
touch

emulous *Ambitious.

Ana Aspiring aiming panting (see AIM 9) *eager
avid keen anxious athirst agog

enable Enable, empower come into comparison as
meaning to make one able to do something. In ordinary
usage enable implies provision of the means or oppor
tunity empower, the granting of the power or the
delegation of the authority to do something as an
income enabling one to live with dignity a letter em
powering one to act in another's behalf To give to the
Cathedral fund a sum sufficient to enable Father Latour
to carry out his purpose (Cather) the president was
empowered by Congress to conscript men for military
service

Ana Permit allow *let

Con *Forbid prohibit, inhibit *prevent preclude.

enamored or enamoured Enamored (or enamoured)
infatuated are very frequently used interchangeably
though with a loss in precision in the sense of being
passionately in love Enamored usually but not neces
sarily connotes complete absorption in the passion

Elizabeth Jane did not fail to perceive that her
father and Donald Farinae became more desperately
enamored of her friend every day (Hardy) Infatuated,
when applied to lovers and their acts carries all the
implications of enamored but does not in careful usage
surrender the implications of its primary sense (see
FOOD 1) blind folly and unreasoning ardor You
Scythrop Glowry of Nightmare Abbey infatuated
with such a dancing thoughtless careless thing as
Marionetta (Peacock)

Ana Bewitched captivated fascinated (see ATTRACT)
fond devoted doting *loving

enation Consanguinity *kinship affinity cognation
agnation

enchant Charm captivate allure, tale, fascinate
bewitch *attract

Ana Delight rejoice gladden gratify *please.

Ant Disenchant

enchanting Charming captivating alluring taking
fascinating bewitching attractive See under ATTRACT

Ana *Delightful delectable *pleasant pleasing
grateful gratifying

Con Repulsive repugnant revolting loathsome
*offensive distasteful obnoxious repellent abhorrent
*repugnant.

encomium Encomium eulogy panegyric, tribute,
citation agree in denoting a more or less formal and
public expression of praise Encomium implies enthusi
asm or warmth in praising a thing or now more often a
person as Encomium in old time was poet's work
(Couper) the encomiums by my friend pronounced On
humble life (Wordsworth) Lady Blandish's encomiums
of her behaviour and her beauty annoyed him (More-
A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

dith) Eulogy implies a more studied form than encomium.

great who have passed beyond the reach of eulogy or
fault finding (A Lang) I would rather have a plain
coffin without a flower a funeral without a eulogy than
a life without love and sympathy (G H Child)
Panegyric carries a far stronger implication of elaborate
high flown, often poetical or rhetorical compliment than

spoken or written praise but to any act or situation
which can be construed as taking its place thus, Mrs
R. S. Andrews calls her story of the silence which
followed Lincoln's delivery of the Gettysburg Oration
The Effect Tribute No tribute can be paid to them
which exceeds their merit (Ch Just Marshall) I am

military service in an order or dispatch as the eulogies
at the 1940 commencement were written by the president
of the university the lieutenant holds ten citations for
bravery in action

Ana Lauding or laudation extolling or extollation,
praising or praise (see corresponding verbs at PRAISE)
plauds *applause acclaim acclamation commend or
commendation compliment or compliment (see
corresponding verbs at COMEND)

Con Inveictive *abuse vituperation obloquy

encore *Again anew afresh anon.

encounter, n Encounter, skirmish, brush In these
military senses, an encounter is a hostile meeting of an
unexpected a skirmish, a slight and desultory or on
preliminary encounter commonly between light detach

see

Ana *Battle engagement *contest combat conflict
fight fray clash collision *impact impingement.

encroach *Trespass trench entrench infringe invade
Ana *Enter penetrate pierce probe *intrude butt in
obtrude interlope interfere intervene *interpose.

end, n 1 *Limit bound term bound confine.

Ana *Extreme, extremity

2 End termination, ending, terminus come into com
parison as opposed to beginning or starting point and
meaning the point or line beyond which a thing does not
or cannot go as in time or space or magnitude End is
not only the ordinary but also the most inclusive of these
terms and it may be used of the final limit in nearly
every possible application such as in time (as the end
of the world the end of a period at the end of his life)
or in space (as, the end of the road the boy at the end of
the line the end of the peninsula) or in various other
ways, such as in movement or action in magnitude in
look etc (as, the
book
is its
end
in

apply especially to the end in time or less to the in

2044

| | |
|---|--|
| spoke of rods at DETERIORATION) enfeebled debilitated weakened (see WEAKEN) | |
|---|--|

Con Hardened Inured seasoned (see **HARDEN**) stout sturdy tough, tenacious *strong stalwart *vigorous, lusty energetic strenuous

enfeeble *Weaken debilitate sap undermine cripple disable

Ana Impair mar harm *injure enervate emasculate *unnerve unman.

Ant Fortify

enforce Enforce, implement come into commission when they mean to put something into effect or operation

Enforce, in the sense here considered is used chiefly in reference to laws or statutes. The term suggests the exercise of executive rather than legislative power or the use of the authority and the means given the

legal sanction or a legal character and require the compulsory powers of the government or of the courts to ensure their fulfillment or their protection in case of violation as Congress as incident to its power to

ment, which came into English use around 1800 in the

and the like and implies the performance of the acts that definitely carry them into effect or ensure their being put into operation. What these acts are varies according to the nature of the thing considered: thus an agreement to reduce armaments is not implemented until all countries concerned have definitely determined the extent to which each one will destroy old armaments the lowered rate at which it will make needed replacements and the penalties which will accompany failure to observe the pledge. equality of status which was granted by the Imperial Conference of 1926 to the dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations was not implemented until the Statute of Westminster was passed by Parliament in 1931 repealing certain laws incompatible with this status and granting certain powers essential to its maintenance. an act providing for a greatly increased army and navy is not implemented until the necessary money is appropriated

Ana *Execute administer execute fulfill discharge *perform compel constrain oblige *force

Ant Relax (discipline rules demands etc.) — **Con** Ignore forget disregard *neglect

enfranchise Affranchise emancipate manumit *free release liberate deliver discharge

engage Pledge plight *promise covenant contract

Ana Bind *tie agree accede acquiesce *assent consent subscribe hire *employ

engagement 1 Engagement affiance, betrothal espousal sponsals as here compared mean an agreement between a man and woman to marry each other

Engagement, the ordinary term usually implies merely a mutual pledge and carries little suggestion of a formal contract. Some legal decisions have however declared engagements binding. **Affiance**, now rare is a noun (more frequent as a verb especially as the participial adjective *affianced*) may or may not imply the existence of a contract. **Betrothal**, even in loose use stresses the act of plighting troth. In strict use it suggests not only the act but a ceremony in which the pledge is passed. Commonly also in this stricter sense it implies a formal contract regarding dowry and dower. **Espousal** originally and in commonest current use designates the act or ceremony of marriage. However it is sometimes applied to the betrothal ceremony. This usage seems to have grown out of confusion with *sponsalia*, the term in canon law for a formal contractual marriage agreement. *Espousal* in this sense or *sponsal* as in Roman Catholic usage implies a contractual relationship which constitutes an impediment to the marriage of either party to another person and which makes such a marriage illegal though not void.

Ana Promising or promise plighting pledging or pledge covenanting or covenant contracting or contract (see corresponding verbs at **PROMISE**)

2 **Engagement** appointment rendezvous, tryst designation, date agree in meaning a promise or an agreement to be in a specified place at a specified time usually for a specified or understood purpose. **Engagement** is the general term usable in place of any of the others as he has no business engagements for the rest of the week an engagement to play golf at four o'clock the lecturer can make no more engagements for the season. **Appointment** is applied chiefly to an engagement with a person who because of the exigencies of his office his profession or his position in life must keep a calendar.

more often designates a place agreed upon for the meeting of persons often a group of persons (as the old soldiers made the town hall their rendezvous) than an engagement to meet. This latter sense however is now more frequently found because the word was so used in Alan Seeger's poem written during the World War I have a rendezvous with Death (At some disputed barricade When Spring trips north again this year And I to my pledged word am true I shall not fail that rendezvous) As a consequence rendezvous now usually connotes a pledge or covenant (often an implicit one) to meet something or someone that cannot be escaped without violation of one's honor. This generation of

denotation of tryst is a lovers tryst to keep their tryst in the wood Vivien like the tenderest hearted maid That ever bided tryst at village stile (Tennyson)

signation now usually denotes a lovers tryst but it

and young woman
3 *Battle action push
Ana *Encounter skirmish brush *contest conflict combat fight

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) and cites place of treatment of each group.

engender *Generate breed beget get, sire procreate
 propagate reproduce
Ana Produce *bear yield *provoke excite stimulate
 quicken rouse arouse (see *STIR*)
engine *Machine apparatus appliance.
engineer, v *Guide pilot lead steer
Ana Manage direct *conduct control
English, adj English British Anglo Saxon Anglican

Con. Distract, bewilder (see *FUZZLE*) dissipate
 *scatter, disperse.
engrossed Absorbed *intent rapt.
Ana Monopolized consumed (see *MONOPOLIZE*) fixed
 set settled (see *SET, v*) *busy industrious diligent
 sedulous assiduous
Con Distracted bewildered (see *FUZZLE v*) dis-
 traught d strait (see *ABSTRACTED*) *uninterested
 disinterested not *not flattered unconcerned detached
 ravate
 magnify aggrandize
 ish, beautify
 *retreat attenuate
 *depreciate detract

*mystery problem
 vague ambiguous

and bid instruct

PRESCRIBED advise counsel (see under *ADVICE*)
 on

bar

British descent. She didn't look *British* she looked like
 a foreigner a Hungarian or something like that
 (Maugham) More often however *British* suggests a
 political reference or implies connection with a political
 unit the British Empire or especially the United
 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (or
 prior to 1922 Great Britain and Ireland) as *British*
 subjects *British* dominions colonies the *British* sover-
 eign constitution parliament (*English* only when the
 emphasis is on its origin) the *British* prime minister

Con Permit allow *let suffer
enjoy 1 *Like love relish fancy dote on or upon
Ana Delight rejoice gratify gladden regale tickle
 amuse *please
Ant Loathe abhor abominate — **Con** *Hate detest
 *despise condemn scorn
 2 Possess own, *have hold
enjoyment Delight *pleasure joy delectation
 fruition

lighting rejoicing gratifying regaling glad-
 casing (see *PLEASE*) *happiness felicity bliss
 zest relish gusto *taste
 offence — **Con** Aversion *antipathy dis-
 like or distaste repugnance repellency or
 (see corresponding adjectives at *REPUGNANT*)
 kindle ignite fire inflame *light.

Ana & **Ant** See those at *LENDLE*
enlarge *Increase augment multiply
Ana *Extend lengthen elongate prolong protract
 amplify *expand distend dilate inflate magnify
 aggrandize (see *EXALT*)
Con *Thin — attenuate extenuate abridge abbreviate
 *tail retrench compress shrink, *contract,
 *compact concentrate
 Illustrate illuminate illumine illumine

and developed by Anglo-Saxons as the Anglo-Saxon
 heptarchy Anglo-Saxon (as distinguished from Celtic
 Danish Norman, etc.) elements in the *English* language
 In loose modern usage the term often implies English or
 British birth or ancestry especially when free from
 adm. =

or to the communion (*Anglican* Communion) or loose
 federation of churches including the Church of England
 and those churches in other countries (such as the
 Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States)
 which are offshoots of the former and follow in general
 its doctrines, discipline and ritual as *Anglican* services
Anglican preachers

engrain Variant of *INGRAIN*
engross *Monopolize absorb consume.
Ana Utilize employ *use apply control manage (see
CONDUCT)

Ana Educate instruct train *teach school *inform
 apprise acquaint advise
Ant Confuse muddle — **Con** Mystify perplex
 *puzzle bewilder bemuddle addle fuddle (see *CON-
 FUSE*)

enliven Animate *quicken vivify
Ana Refresh *renew restore rejuvenate stimulate
 excite quicken galvanize *provoke entertain recreate
 divert *amuse inspire fire *inform animate.
Ant Deaden subdue — **Con.** *Depress oppress
 weigh down on or upon

Ana analogous words. **Ant** antonyms **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

enmity. Enmity, hostility, antipathy, antagonism,

mental or constitutional basis for one's hatred or dislike. *Antipathy* suggests aversion or repugnance, and often, in consequence, avoidance or repulsion of the person or thing hated. *Inveterate antipathies* against particular

for the caretakers *antagonism* changed to a sort of bedraggled obsequiousness" (V. Sackville-West) *Ant-*

let the parish alone, giving their *animosity* plenty of time to cool" (Cather) "Her hatred of the idea of it was intensified into a violent *animosity*" (Bennett) *Rancor*

face, I see thy fury" (Shak) *Animus* suggests less emotional violence than *animosity*, but it implies more definitely a prejudice or ill will that seeks to find expression. "There was no mistaking his intentions, he had transferred his *animus* to me convinced I was to blame for his rejection" (V. Hester)

Ana Hate, hatred, detestation, abhorrence, loathing (see under HATE) aversion (see ANTI-PATHY) ma-

nicability (see
*friendship

ennui. Doldrums, boredom *tedium

Ana Depression, dejection, dumps, blues, vapors

*Newson...failed to perceive the enormity of Her chard's crime" (Hardy). "The sensation of standing there...and wishing her dead, was so strange, so fascinating and overmastering that its enormity did not immediately strike him" (E. Wharton) *Enormousness* applies to the state or quality of exceeding all other things of its kind in size or amount, as, the enormity of a whale, the enormity of the cost of war, the enormity of Greater New York, the enormity of a candidate's majority in an election. *Enormity*, but not *enormousness*, may also be used as an instance of that which is characterized by enormity, or monstrous wickedness, as, the enormities of which Caligula was guilty *Ana*. Outrageousness, atrociousness or atrocity, heinousness, monstrousness (see corresponding adjectives at OUTRAGEOUS). Ingrancy, grossness, rankness (see corresponding adjectives at FLAGRANT)

enormous. *Enormous*, immense, huge, vast, gigantic, giant, gigantesque, colossal, mammoth, elephantine, titanic, herculean, Cyclopean, Antaeus, Gargantuan, Brobdignagian (or, incorrectly, Brobdignagian) come

enormous herds, enormous expenditures, an enormous

or standards, it therefore often means extremely large without suggesting abnormality or monstrousness as an immense plain, immense clouds, "the world of today in its immense variety" (C. V. Eliot), the immense influence of a book. *Huge* commonly suggests immensity of bulk, vast suggests immensity of extent, as a huge mass of earth, a vast expanse of the sky; *huge* over-dressed downers" (Hilde), a vast expanse of bosom is the extended senses of the terms, these distinctions do not always hold but careful writers and speakers usually prefer *huge* when the emphasis is on the greatness of a

are often used in place of *gigantic* the ordinary word. *Best* usage. *Colossal* implies comparison (literally or figuratively) with a statue of enormous height and size (such as the Colossus of Rhodes a statue of Apollo, 120 feet in height) and therefore suggests stupendousness or incredibility, as the colossal speed of 15,000 miles a second (Jeans), "physics is building colossal high

his gigantic strength and prowess (as, a *herculean* task, 'he swallowed at one *gigantic* gulp and out of the same *herculean* jug'—*Menckes*); *Cyclopean*, that of a mythical race of giants of great brute strength and capacity.

Ans. Prodigious stupendous tremendous *monstrous monumental inordinate exorbitant *excessive, extravagant

enormousness. *Enormity

Ans. Immenseness or immensity hugeness vastness (see corresponding adjectives at ENORMOUS) tremendousness, prodigiousness stupendousness, monstrousness, (see corresponding adjectives at MONSTROUS)

enough. *Sufficient, adequate, competent

Ans. Satisfying contenting (see SATISFY) ample plenteous, plentiful.

Con. *Meager, scanty, scant, skimpy, exiguous *deficient.

enquire. Variant of INQUIRE.

enquiry. Variant of INQUIRY

enrage. Infuriate madden, incense, *anger

Ans. Exasperate provoke aggravate, rouse (see IRATE)

Ent Placate — **Con.** *Pacify, appease mollify, propitiate, conciliate.

ensconce. Screen secrete, *hide conceal, cache bury

Ans. Shield guard safeguard, protect, *defend shelter lodge (see HARBOR)

Con Expose exhibit, display, *show

ensign. *Flag standard, banner color streamer pennant, pennon, jack.

entangle. Snare entrap, trap bag *catch capture nab cop.

Ans. *Lure entice, inveigle decoy

entree. *Follow *succeed *survieve

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patron is not a very high class motive for reading it, but it *ensured* poetry against neglect" (*Day Lewis*) "The child crept to the edge, and was balanced on the very verge. To call to it, to touch it, would have *ensured* its destruction" (*Jefferies*) Both words may also take a personal object (reeldom a personal subject except in the technical sense of *insure*), let the preferred word when the implication is that of making a person sure by removing all doubt, or suspense, or uncertainty from his mind, is *assure*; thus, a certain financial arrangement may *ensure* a fixed income to a person for a long period, or it may *assure* him of a fixed income for that time. For *assure* usually means to impart certainty or, when the subject of the verb is a person, to impart one's own conviction or subjective certitude "I dare *assure* thee that no enemy Shall ever take alive the noble Brutus" (*Shaks*) "What your father needs is to be *assured* that your change of plans is going to make you happy" (*M. Austin*) *Insure* (but no longer *ensure*) and *assure* are closely related in their technical sense of to indemnify (a person) against loss by a contingent event (see *INSURANCE*), but *insure* is now the common and general term even in Great Britain where *assure* was once frequently used specifically in reference to life insurance.

Specifically one *secures* a debt, or a note, or any financial obligation when one provides the means whereby the creditor will be protected from loss in the event of the debtor's default.

entente. Treaty, pact, compact covenant concordat, convention, cartel, *contract, bargain indenture, *mise* enter. 1. Enter, penetrate, pierce, probe, as here com-

sometimes a dense sometimes a resisting medium as the rain could not *enter* the frozen earth, the bullet entered the body near the heart such an idea never *entered* his mind. Penetrate (see also *PENETRATE*) carries a far stronger implication than *enter* of an impelling force or of a compelling power that makes for entrance (as, the rain *penetrates* the thickest coat — *Jefferies*)

other terms *penetrate* suggests the use of a keen mind or the exercise of powers of intuition or discernment in the understanding of the abstruse or mysterious as "We

interpretation of a poem Admit, as here compared usually means let in It may imply a human agent as the maid admitted the callers to the drawing room more
It is predicated of a means as, small
light to the cell
interpolate intercalate insinuate intro-

with a sharp-pointed instrument such as a sword a spear a knife or the like as they pierced both plate

*Adventure emprise quest
Ana Exploit *feat achievement struggle striving endeavor essay attempt (see under ATTEMPT)
entertain. 1 *Harbor shelter lodge house board
Ana *Receive admit cultivate cherish foster (see NURSE) *feed nourish
recreate
light gratify rejoice gladden regale
vile
D version amusement recreation

aesthetic effectiveness far beyond what is usual to the thing that pierces as The remembrance of all that made life dear pierced me to the core (Hudson) What ever is expressed with art—whether it be a lover's despair or a metaphysical theory—pierces the mind and compels assent and acceptance (A Huxley) Probe derives its implications from the earliest of its senses to use a probe (i.e. a long slender instrument used by surgeons in exploring wounds cavities and the like for the sake of ascertaining their depth their condition or their contents) In its extended senses it implies penetration so far as circumstances allow or so far as one's powers or skills permit and it usually suggests an exploratory or

Ana *Last title fiesta festival *banquet dinner play sport disport (see under PLAY)
enthus. *Thrill electrify
enthusiasm 1 *Inspiration afflatus fury furor frenzy
Ana *Ecstasy rapture transport (fanaticism zealotry bigotry (see corresponding nouns at FANATIC)
2 Fervor ardor *passion, zeal
Ant Apathy — Con Impassivity phlegm solidity (see under IMPASSIVE) unconcern detachment aloofness indifference (see corresponding adjectives at INDIFFERENCE)
enthusiast, n. Enthusiast, fanatic, zealot, bigot, as here compared denote a person who manifests excessive ardor fervor or devotion in his attachment to some cause party church or the like Although enthusiast in current general use commonly denotes a person of keen and ardent interests and carries either favorable or unfavorable connotations such as mental or spiritual vitality or

one of its current senses *probe* means little more than to investigate thoroughly as by questioning those in a position to know facts as A rascally columny which I was determined to probe to the bottom (Scott)

Ana Invade entrench *trespass encroach *intrude butt in *begin commence start

Ant Issue from
2 Enter, introduce, admit are synonymous only when they mean to cause or permit to go in or get in Enter, in its causative sense is used chiefly in idiomatic phrases though occasionally it is employed in the sense to drive or force in as he could not enter the wedge between the layers of rock In idiomatic use it commonly implies writing down as in a list a roll a catalogue or a record but in some of these phrases it also connotes the observance of other formalities thus to enter a word in a dictionary is to list it in alphabetical order and define its meaning to enter one's son at a private school is to send in his name as a candidate for admission to enter a judgment is to put it upon record in the proper legal form and order Introduce is often preferred to enter when it implies insertion The painter who was introducing a tree into his landscape (H Ellis) When a but

a preacher a member of a religious sect or somelike
a poet who claims to be immediately inspired or who

sects such as Anabaptists as the Harmonic revelations of the enthusiast (Glanville) Harmonic twang! Such as from jabbing lungs the enthusiast blows (Pope) She [the Roman Catholic Church] thoroughly understands what no other Church has ever understood how to deal with enthusiasts (Glanville) Fanatic like enthusiast in this restricted sense also carries a hint of madness or irrationality In contrast to enthusiast however the term suggests extreme monomaniac devotion and a concentration of attention sometimes on the end to be gained but possibly more often on the chosen means to one's end regardless of the real value of that end Fanatic therefore in distinction

may
of
sup
oup

gists ardent devotion but it distinctively emphasizes vehement activity in the service of one's cause, party, or church. It may or may not connote blinding partisanship but it usually suggests jealous vigilance in protecting one's beliefs or institutions. For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight" (Pope). "A furious zealot may think he does God service by persecuting one of a different sect" (J. Galt). Bigot implies obstinate, often blind devotion to one's own (especially religious) beliefs or opinions as compared with fanatic and zealot, the term implies dogged intolerance and contempt for those who do not agree rather than enthusiasm or zeal, as "the hell that bigots frame to punish those who err" (Shelley).

Not that the modern bigot is any more tolerant or less cruel than her ancestors. (Shaw)

Ana Devotee votary *addict fiend

entice. *Lure inveigle decoy tempt seduce

Ana Snare ensnare trap, entrap (see CAPTIVE) cajole, blandish *coax wheedle

Ant Scare — Con *Frighten alarm, terrify, fright.

entire. 1 *Whole total all gross.

Ana Complete *full plenary

Ant Partial

2 *Perfect, whole intact.

Ana Integrated, concatenated (see under INTEGRATE) unified consolidated compacted (see COMPACT, 1)

Ant Impaired

entrance. Entrance, entry, entree, ingress, access, in the sense in which they are here considered agree in meaning the act, fact, or privilege of going in or coming in. All but *entree* also carry the denotation of a way or means of entering. Their differences are largely in their applications and in their connotations. Entrance is the widest in its range of application and the thinnest in its specific implications. It fits in with nearly every context as to await the entrance of the king of a wedding party, of the jury, a twenty-five-cent ticket gives you entrance to this exhibit, the entrance is through a gate or a hole in the fence. Entry, by comparison, often but not always implies a formal or ceremonial character to the act of entering. The trumpet will announce the Nuncio's entry (Browning). When used with reference to a place where one enters, it usually signifies a door, a gate, a portico or now commonly a vestibule or entrance hall. As the postman throws the letters in the entry, I hear a knocking at the south entry (Shak). It has almost completely yielded its meaning of the privilege or right of entrance to entree. The latter word however is usually restricted in its application and suggests exclusiveness in those admitting or distinction or social gifts in those admitted. My mother's introductions had procured me the *entree* of the best French houses (Lysons). Ingress, because of legal use, carries more than any of the others the implication either of permission to enter or of encroachment. As, hee dees give him use of the path with free ingress and egress. We pardon it and for your ingress here Upon the skirt and fringe of our fair land (Tennyson). When used concretely it more often suggests a natural passageway than an architectural structure as, a narrow gap is the only ingress to the valley. Access, like ingress implies admission where barriers are imposed but they may be of many kinds: social, legal, personal etc. as well as natural. He is here at the door and importunes access to you (Shak). Access is distinguished from the other words of this group by its emphasis on approach rather than on entrance as explorers still find the North Pole difficult of access in spite of their use of airplanes the access to the harbor was through a long narrow channel.

Ant Ent

entrap. Trap snare, ensnare bag *catch capture nab cop

Ana Seize, *take clutch *lure inveigle decoy entice

entreat. *Beg beseech implore supplicate importune adjure, conjure

Ana *Ask request solicit pray, appeal plead petition sue (see under PRAISE)

Con Flout withstand resist *oppose dare, *face brave challenge

entree. *Entrance entry, ingress access

Ana Admission, *admittance.

entrench or intrench. Trench encroach *trespass infringe invade

Ana *Monopolize, engross consume absorb *interpose interfere intervene

entrust or intrust. Confide *commit, consign relegate

Ana. *Aliot assign allocate *rely, trust depend count bank, reckon

Con Suspect doubt (see corresponding nouns at UN-CERTAINTY) mistrust *distrust

entry. 1 *Entrance entree ingress access

Ana *Door doorway gate gateway, portal postern

2 Entry, entryway, hall, vestibule, narthex, foyer, anteroom, antechamber, lobby agree in denoting a room leading to the interior of a building or of a special apartment or suite. Entry, entryway, and hall are the most common terms for a room or way through which one passes after entering a building from out of doors or after entering an apartment from a public corridor.

Entry and entryway are sometimes distinguished from hall especially in the United States and in reference to residences where there are two rooms or ways that come under this description. The small space between an outer and an inner door in which one waits until one's ring or knock is answered is then termed an entry or entryway. The room or passage to which one is admitted is called in contrast a vestibule or a hall. Vestibule is often used in a general sense but it is more commonly applied to a large space serving as a passageway or waiting room between the outside door or doors of a building and the doors leading to the interior (often an auditorium) as the bridal party waited in the vestibule of the church.

The vestibule of a church is sometimes technically called a narthex. The vestibule of a theater and of some pretentious apartment buildings is often called a foyer. The latter term is also often applied to a large hall or reception room at the entrance to a luxurious apartment.

An anteroom and an antechamber are rooms in which callers of clients and the like wait until admitted to an apartment, an office or private quarters. Antechamber in distinction from anteroom carries connotations of a regal or official setting and often of regal splendor. A large open space on the ground floor of a hotel or a capitol building which serves not only as a vestibule and as an anteroom but also as a place where the guests of the hotel or the members of a legislative body in session may confer with others, is called a lobby. Though the word in American use commonly suggests an entrance room in British use it may suggest an anteroom or a corridor. Thus lobby in reference to the British House of Commons may designate either a large room for the public outside the legislative chamber or one of two corridors (division lobbies) to which the members retire to vote when the house divides.

entryway *Entry hall vestibule narthex foyer lobby anteroom antechamber

enumerate *Count tell number

Ana Compute *calculate reckon *add sum total figure rehearse recount recite (see RELATE)

Ant Enumerate

Ant Enumerate

Ant Enumerate

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enunciate *Pronounce articulate

envious Envious, jealous are not close synonyms but they come into comparison because both carry as their base a meaning that of grudging another a possession of something desirable. But envious stresses a coveting of that which belongs to another such as riches possessions or attainments or of that which has come to another such as success or good fortune in its strictest but not now most common sense. It implies either a gnawing often a malicious desire to deprive one of that which gives him gratification or a spiteful delight in his dispossession or loss of it, as "Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace. To silence envious tongues" (Shak).

"Here and there along the course wherein we hoped to glide. Some envious hand has sprinkled ashes just to spoil our glide" (Eugene Field). Frequently however the stress is on coveting rather than on a desire to injure as we are all envious of your good fortune. Jealous often stresses intolerance of any rival for the possession of a thing which one regards as peculiarly one's own or on the winning of which one has set one's heart but sometimes it merely implies intensely zealous efforts to maintain that which one possesses. The term often is used without derogation as "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" for "I the Lord thy God am a jealous God" (Exodus xx 3-5) proud of their calling conscious of their duty and jealous of their honour (Galsworthy). However the term often carries a strong implication of distrust suspicion enviousness or sometimes anger as a jealous wife; he was jealous of Carson's fame as an Indian fighter (Cather) stabbed by a jealous lover. **Ana** *Covetous grasping greedy grudging coveting envying (see covet) malign malignant spiteful *malicious malevolent

Con Generous *liberal bountiful kindly, *kind benign benignant

environment *Background setting milieu backdrop mise-en-scène

envision, envisage Conceive imagine *think realize fancy

Ana View behold survey contemplate (see see) objectify externalize materialize *realize

envoy *Ambassador legate minister nuncio inter nuncio

envy, v *Covet grudge begrudge

Ana *Long pine hanker yearn

eon Variant of AEON

eonian Variant of AEONIAN

ephemeral *Transient transitory passing fugitive fleeting evanescent momentary short lived

Ana *Daily diurnal *brief short

epicene Hermaphrodite hermaphrodite *bisexual androgynous

Ana Effeminate womanish (see FEMALE adj)

epicure Epicure, gourmet, gourmand glutton, bon vivant, gastronome gastronomer come into comparison as meaning one who takes pleasure in eating and drinking. An epicure in modern usage is one who is choicé and fastidious while at the same time voluptuous in enjoyment of food and drink. The term is also applied to a connoisseur in any art the enjoyment of which suggests both feasting and delicacy of taste. I am become a per-

fray) Gourmand implies less fastidiousness and less discernment than gourmet but it suggests a hearty in-

difficult to determine whether they were most to be distinguished as gluttons or epicures for they were al-

gourmand except in its stronger connotation of a lively or spirited enjoyment of the pleasures of the table especially in the company of others. The Major was

frequently used than that term. A conversat on on the mysteries of the table which a modern gastronome might have listened to with pleasure (Scott)

Ana Connoisseur *aesthete dilettante

ephturean, Sybaritic, luxurious *sensuous sensual voluptuous

Ana Fastidious, dainty *nice particular

Ant Gross (taste life habits etc)

epigram Aphorism apothegm *saying saw maxim adage proverb motto

episode 1 *Digression divagation excursus

Ana *Deviation, divergence deflection departing departure (see corresponding verb at SWERVE)

Incident event *occurrence circumstance

epistle *Letter missive note message dispatch report memorandum

epitome, Conspectus synopsis *abridgment abstract brief

Ana Précis aperçu sketch digest *compendium

epoch Era age *period aeon

equable Even constant *steady uniform

Ana Regular *orderly methodical systematic invariable immutable unchangeable (see affirmative adjectives at CHANGEABLE) *same equal equivalent

Ant Variable changeable — **Con** Fluctuating varying (see SWING) *fitful spasmodic

equal, ed Equivalent *same very identical identically tantamount

Ana Equable even uniform (see STEADY) like alike (see SIMILAR) proportionate commensurate (see PROPORTIONAL)

Ant Unequal — **Con** *Different diverse disparate various divergent

equal, v *Match rival approach touch

Ana *Compare square accord tally correspond agree

equanimity. Equanimity composure sang fro d phlegm agree in meaning the mental temper of one who

or a nplv total n el great that from n of some dy) ppe 200

nimely the misfortunes of life {Page} Composure commonly implies the conquest of mental agitation or disturbance but it may imply a temperamental freedom from agitation as His passions tamed and all at his control How perfect the composure of his soul! (Compo) There was his son lying all but dead and the man was still unconvinced of the folly he has been guilty of I could hardly bear the sight of his composure (Meredith) Sang froid (a French term meaning cold blood) implies great coolness and steadiness, especially under strain as, "no being ever stood in a pedagogic presence with more perfect sang froid" (Disraeli), at all these [gambling games] she won and lost with the same equable sangfroid (R Macaulay) Phlegm suggests an apathy of mind or sluggishness of temperament that results from a physical condition rather than from discipline or self-control It therefore suggests even greater imperturbability and insensitiveness than any of the preceding terms as soldiers with phlegm stand war better than all others the patience of the people was creditable to their phlegm (Meredith)

Ans Poise equipoise *balance equilibrium self possess on self assurance aplomb (see COMPOSURE) tranquillity serenity placidity, calmness (see corresponding adjectives at CALM)

Con D decompose agitation disquieting or disquiet perturbing or perturbation disturbance (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE)

equilibrium Equipoise poise *balance tension. Ans Stableness or stability (see corresponding adjective at LASTING) stabilization steadying (see corresponding verbs at STABILIZE) counterbalancing or counterbalance counterpoising or counterpoise (see corresponding verbs at COORDINATE)

equip *Furnish, outfit appoint accouter arm Con Diverse, dismantle, denude *strip despoil spoliate *ravage

equipment Equipment apparatus machinery, paraphernalia outfit, tackle gear matériel (or material) are comparable when they mean all the things that are used in a given work or are useful in effecting a given end Equipment usually but not invariably covers every thing needed for efficient operation or efficient service except the personnel thus the equipment for a polar expedition would include not only the vessels instruments and implements required but also the sleds dogs clothing food medicines, and the like the equipment for any industry includes its buildings, machines, tools and the like the equipment of furnishings utensils, supplies, etc. provided for beginning housekeeping Sometimes but not often equipment is more limited in its application thus, in railroading it covers only the rolling stock and not the roadbed and stations In extended use equipment is also employed in reference to persons and covers the qualities and skills necessary to their efficiency or competency in a given kind of work.

Knowledge penetration seriousness, sentiment, humor Gray had them all he had the equipment and endowment for the office of poet (Arnold) A health officer needed more than technical training it appeared that diplomacy should constitute a major part of his equipment (V Hesse) Apparatus in its literal and collective sense usually covers only the instruments tools, machines, and appliances used in a given craft or profession or in a specific operation thus the apparatus of a dentist includes all the mechanical and electrical devices he uses in his professional work the apparatus of a laboratory as distinguished from its equipment consists of all the mechanical requisites for carrying on operations or experiments. When used in reference to

persons or employments not requiring mechanical devices, apparatus denotes all the external aids useful in prosecuting a particular kind of work thus the apparatus of a scholar in Old English includes all the reference books texts glossaries bibliographies, and the like that he finds essential to or helpful in his investigations.

Formal lectures with an appalling apparatus of specimens charts and wall pictures (Grandgent) Machinery, as a collective term derives its implications more from its early application to the material contrivances or devices by which an end is effected especially on the stage and in the production of a play than from its later and more common application to the power-driven apparatus which effects certain kinds of work by transmitting and modifying force and motion. The term therefore covers all the devices means or agencies which permit a thing to function (as an organism a government, an institution, a law) or which enable it to accomplish its ends (as a movement a political party propaganda) "The physiological machinery of the body is so adjusted that great variations of atmospheric temperature can be supported without detriment (V Hesse) Public meetings harangues resolutions and the rest of the modern machinery of agitation had not yet come into fashion (Macaulay) If the peoples wanted war no machinery could prevent them from having it (Inge) Paraphernalia usually suggests a collection of the miscellaneous articles or belongings that constitute the usual accompaniments (often the necessary equipment) of a person or group of persons in a particular employment activity or the like, as the paraphernalia of a circus the paraphernalia of a tourist.

Little piles of wheels strips of unworked iron and steel blocks of wood the paraphernalia of the inventor's trade (S Anderson) The word frequently carries a slightly contemptuous connotation such as that associated with trash trumpery frumpiness as to clear a boy's room of all its paraphernalia Outfit is sometimes interchangeable with equipment but it has a slightly more colloquial flavor and is preferred when the latter term might seem pretentious as a camper's outfit a gambler's outfit It often specifically suggests wearing apparel and other necessities for a journey a school year a new employment or the like A bride's outfit a college girl's outfit a soldier's outfit Tackle is also a more colloquial term than apparatus which otherwise it closely resembles as fishing tackle Gear is variously used sometimes approach equipment (as You've got a good six hours to get your gear together -- Conrad) sometimes apparatus (as sportsman's gear) sometimes outfit or wearing apparel (as, servants ready in waiting at Pathankote with a change of gear -- Kipling) It is also occasionally the most general of these terms and equivalent to one's belongings collectively They are all as far as worldly gear is concerned much poorer than I (Shaw) Matériel, a French word now naturalized in English or its English equivalent material (somewhat rare in this use) is used in industry and in military affairs as a comprehensive and unambiguous term that covers everything but the personnel that is buildings, furnishings apparatus and supplies.

equipoise Equilibrium poise *balance tension, equitable *Fair just impartial, unbiased expression are uncolored objective.

Ans *Proportional proportionate proportionable commensurate, commensurable equal equivalent *same identical

Ans Inequitable unfair -- Con Unreasonable *unjust

equity *justice

Ans analogous words Ant antonyms Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

equivalent, *adj* Equal *same identical identic, selfsame very tantamount
Ana Like alike comparable parallel uniform (see SIMILAR) proportionate commensurate (see PROPORTIONAL) *reciprocal correspondent convertible
Ant Different — *Con* Disparate diverse divergent various (see DIFFERENT) discrepant discordant *inconsonant incompatible
 equivocal Ambiguous *obscure dark vague enigmatic cryptic
Ana Dubious questionable *doubtful
Ant Unequivocal — *Con* *Explicit express definite specific categorical perspicuous lucid *clear
 equivocate Prevaricate *lie palter fib
Ana *Deceive mislead delude evade elude *escape
 equivocation *ambiguity tergiversation double

ring fibbing or
 iplicity dissimu-

era. Age epoch *period aeon
 eradicate Uproot deracinate extirpate *exterminate wipe out
Ana *destroy
 breed *generate
 erase Erase, expunge, cancel efface obliterate, blot

body the marks of what he thought of as his inferior birth (S. Anderson) Expunge (etymologically to mark for erasure by pricks or dots set above or below) has in English use possibly through confusion with sponge come to imply so thoroughgoing an erasure that the thing affected is wiped out completely. A woman's history you know certain chapters expunged (Mere

or invalid by so marking them or by tearing or otherwise defacing them. Consequently cancel in its far more common extended sense implies some action that renders a thing null invalid or worthless or rules it out of existence. So netimes it implies a legal annulling (as to cancel a contract or a writ) sometimes a revoking or rescinding (as to cancel an order) sometimes a neutralization as of one thing by its opposite (as The later kindness may cancel a greater previous wrong — Jowett) In legal postal and philatelic use to cancel is to mark a stamp so as to indicate that it has served its

something impressed or imprinted on a surface a constant use gradually effaces the figures and letters on a coin to efface the offensive murals in a public

every trace of a thing's existence, the falling snow

piece of exceptionally fine writing obey it—wholeheartedly—and delete it before sending your manuscript to press (Quiller-Couch) But delete which etymologically means to destroy and once carried that meaning in English now also often suggests eradication or elimination by the exercise of arbitrary power as the censor deleted all the interesting parts of the letter
Ana *Remove draw withdraw annul *nullify negate *abolish extinguish
Con Imprint impress print stamp (see corresponding EXPRESSION)

Hermit anchorite *recluse cenobite
 *Controversial polemic polemical spoliage
 Erosion, corrosion abrasion attrition are often confused because of overlapping implications. Erosion and corrosion imply a gradual wearing away or disintegration erosion usually by a mechanical process such as friction corrosion by a chemical process such as rusting. However they are at times used interchangeably. Abrasion (see ABRASE) like erosion implies a wearing

erotic Erotic amatory amorous amative aphrodisiac

endencies erotic music an erotic poet is a poetry It was the persuasion that the depraved final that obsessed him with erotic imaginations
 *) indicates place of treatment of each group

almost to the verge of madness" (*H G Wells*) *Amatory* is a synonym of *erotic* but far weaker in its suggestion of sexual desire. It sometimes connotes little more than ardent admiration thus one might more correctly describe the youthful love poems of Tennyson as *amatory* than as *erotic* poetry. "Sir Lucius has been deluded into thinking that some *amatory* letters received by him from Mrs Malaprop are from Lyd a" (*Sir Paul Harvey*). *Amorous* is applied chiefly to persons their words, or their acts especially when they are falling in love or are making love. Came many a *thrice amorous* cavalier And hack retired her heart was elsewhere (*Keats*) Yielded with coy sublimation modest pride And sweet reluctant *amorous* delay (*Shelton*) The word often suggests a ripeness or eagerness for love. A prince I was blue-eyed and fair in face Of temper *amorous* as is the first of May' (*Tennyson*) In this sense it is also applied to animals as: While falling recalling The *amorous* thrush concludes his song (*Burns*) *Amare* implies merely a disposition to fall in love or a propensity for loving it is chiefly used in describing temperaments or in analyzing character as he is not normally *amative* Aphrodisiac once applied chiefly to drugs is now applied also to writings, music, works of art and the like that arouse or tend to arouse sexual desire as the laboured unreserve of *aphrodisiac* novels and plays (*C E Montague*), three men played upon a violin, a cello and a guitar some of T P a most seductive and *aphrodisiac* compositions (*American Mercury*) *Ana* Passionate *unpassioned fervid periservid ardent fervent *carnal, fleshly sensual

erratic. Eccentric odd queer *strange singular peculiar unique quaint outlandish curious.
Ana. Aberrant *abnormal atypical *irregular un natural anomalous capricious fickle mercurial *inconstant
Con Normal *regular typical natural *usual customary wonted, habitual *common ordinary familiar conventional formal (see CEREMONIAL)
*decorous decent seemly proper

error. Error, mistake blunder slip lapse faux pas *bull* howler bower bloomer floater come into comparison when they denote anything such as an act statement or belief that involves a departure from what is or what is generally held to be true right or proper. Error etymologically implies deviation it suggests culpability but not necessarily carelessness or intention for it implies a guide to be followed such as a record or manuscript (as a historical error a typographical error) or a rule or set of rules (as an error in addition an error in reasoning) or a principle law accepted code or the like (as an error in conduct a grammatical error) Those who with sincerity and generosity fight and fall in an evil cause posterity can only compassionate as victims of a generous but fatal error (*Scott*) Mistake implies misconception misunderstanding a wrong but not always blame-worthy judgment or inadvertence it expresses less severe criticism than error as he made a serious mistake when he chose the law as his profession a child makes many mistakes in spelling when he strictly follows the phonetic method There is a medium between truth and falsehood and (I believe) the word mistake expresses it exactly I will therefore say that you were mistaken (*Cowper*) Blunder is harsher than mistake or error it commonly implies ignorance or stupidity or sometimes blameworthiness We usually call our blunders mistakes and our friends style our mistakes blunders (*H B Thackeray*) One a translation of a medieval poem is sure to be full of gross blunders but the supreme blunder is that of translating at all when one is trying to catch

not a fact but a feeling" (*H Adams*) Slip carries a stronger implication of inadvertence or accident than mistake and often in addition connotes triviality as the wrong date on the check was a slip of the pen, 'a social slip which makes us feel hot all over' (*L P Smith*) Often especially when it implies a transgression of the moral law the word is used euphemistically or ironically Let Christian slip before he came hither

be a warning to those that come after" (*Bunyan*) People don't care for him [the minister] every time they make a slight moral slip—tell a lie for instance or smuggle a silk dress through the custom house (*Holmes*) Lapse though sometimes used interchangeably with slip stresses forgetfulness weakness or inattention more than accident thus one may a lapse of memory or a slip of the pen, but not vice versa You gave natives hints to copy under all possible threats against lapses of accuracy (*M Austin*) When used in reference to a moral transgression, it carries a weaker implication of triviality than slip and a stronger one of a fall from grace one's own standards or the like For all his lapses there was in him a real nobility as even ascetic firmness and purity of character (*H Ellis*) Faux pas (literally a false step) a French phrase in frequent English use once was applied to a serious moral lapse especially one that is a cause of scandal 'The road of virtue in which I have trod thus long and never made one Trip not one faux pas' (*Congreve*) In current use the phrase is often applied to a mistake in etiquette as she was carefully instructed so that there was no danger of her making a faux pas when she was presented at the Court of St James's Bull and howler apply to ridiculous blunders Bull (often Irish bull because regarded by some persons as characteristically Irish) implies a combination of utterly incongruous ideas in a statement that at first sight or hearing appears reasonable as for example He remarked that it was hereditary in his family not to have children Howler implies ignorance or confusion of ideas and is applied chiefly to gross and ludicrous errors in information tests or in scholastic examinations as a printed collection of schoolboy howlers Bower bloomer and in British use floater are all slang terms applied chiefly to gross or stupid blunders as to pull (ie make) a bower you are making the bloomer of a lifetime (*P G Wodehouse*) She made what she called a floater (*A Huxley*)

errorless. Flawless faultless *impeccable
Ana. Correct accurate exact precise right nice
ersatz adj. *Artificial synthetic factitious
erudite. Learned polymathic scholarly
erudition. Learning scholarship *knowledge science information, lore

escape. v 1 Escape, flee, fly, decamp abscond agree in meaning to run away especially from that which limits one a freedom or threatens one well being Escape so stresses the idea of eluding confinement or restraint that it very often conveys no suggestion of wrongdoing or of danger One of the most powerful motives that attract people to science and art is the longing to escape from everyday life (*H Ellis*) The cactus which had escaped from a decorative garden bed and now covers virtually thousands of acres (*V Heiser*) Flee implies haste and often abruptness in the departure as there was evidence that the burglars had been frightened and had fled It often but not always connotes disappearance especially when used figuratively of things as the moon fled before the rising sun By etymological confusion on fly has long been used as a variant of flee However its use is restricted in idiomatic English to the present tense where it is commonly preferred to flee Fly

tinctive implications of clandestine withdrawal and concealment to avoid the consequences of fraudulent action. He had the appearance of a bankrupt tradesman absconding (Meredith)

Con *Follow chase pursue trail tag

2 Escape, avoid, evade, elude, shun, eschew, as they are here computed agree in meaning to get away or to keep away from that which one does not wish to incur to suffer to encounter or the like. Escape when referred to persons (sometimes to animals) usually implies a

d discovery to escape the family tendency to tuberculosis to escape annoyance to escape a blow by dodging it, few fish can escape this net. When referred to things especially to inanimate or even to intangible things, escape is largely figurative and connotes something comparable to a net which holds and confines yet permits passage through it as details which escape the mind nothing escaped the kind eyes (DeLond)

The exquisite beauty of this passage even in translation will escape no lover of poetry (G. L. Dickinson)

Avoid, in contrast with escape suggests a keeping clear of that which one does not wish to risk or knows to be

escape infection. He kept himself somewhat aloof

avoided an open rupture by never referring to their differences (Sanityana). By pooling our difficulties we may at least avoid the failures which come from conceiving the problems of government to be simpler than they are (Frankfurter). Evade implies escape or the intent to escape but it also commonly suggests avoidance by the use of adroit ingenious or sometimes underhand means thus, one evades suspicion who escapes it by spreading rumors that throw others off the scent one evades a question one does not wish to answer by seeming not to hear it. The exacting life of the sea has this advantage over the life of the earth that its claims are ample and cannot be evaded (Conrad). I have a horror of the men who evaded service during the war (R. Macaulay). Elude comes closer to escape than to

used in place of evade when there is a strong suggestion of aliveness or unreliability or of the use of stratagems as she is adept in eluding her obligations in the game of

one's experience or one's sense of prudence as, "[I]epid] shunned and rebuffed by the world (V. Heiser) "to shun for his health the pleasures of the table (Quiller Couch). Thus I have I shunned the fire for fear of burning (Shak). I used to live entirely for pleasure. I shunned suffering and sorrow of every kind (Hilde). Eschew, up to the eighteenth century was a close synonym of avoid as What cannot be eschewed must be embraced (Shak). It now admits the implication of avoidance only when the idea of keeping clear of for moral or prudential reasons (see FORGO) is stressed.

Observers thought that capitalists would eschew all connection with what must necessarily be a losing concern (Macaulay).

Con *Incur contract catch *bear endure suffer tolerate abide

1 Shun elude avoid evade *escape
 oose — Con *Adopt, embrace espouse
 ntract catch *take assume
 *forgo abnegate sacrifice

Ana Abetain *refrain forbear
 escort, v Conduct convoy chaperon *accompany attend

Ana Protect, shield guard safeguard *defend lead
 *guide pilot steer

esoteric Occult *recondite abstruse
 Ana Mystic *mystical anagogical cabalistic; arcane
 *mysterious

especial *Special specific particular individual
 respective concrete

Ana Pre-eminent surpassing *supreme paramount
 *dominant predominant preponderant, sovereign
 nal

1 Usually espousals Spousal *marriage
 y nuptials wedding wedlock
 ial sponsalia *engagement affianced

espouse Embrace *adopt
 Ana Assume *take *support uphold advocate
 champion back
 Con Renounce *abjure forswear forsake *abandon, desert

espy Despy behold *see perceive discern notice
 remark note observe survey view contemplate

essay, v Endeavor assay strive struggle *attempt try

Ana Work labor toil travail (see corresponding nouns at WORK)

essay, n 1 Endeavor assay striving struggle attempt try
 Try under ATTEMPT v

Ana *Effort exertion trouble pains toil, labor
 *work travail

2 Essay, article, paper, theme, composition etc. here

to cover a subject briefly competently and intelligibly whether the attempt is successful or not and whether it is intended for publication or for submission to a teacher or others for criticism. In such usage an essay is often distinguished from a short story or an

one of the
 each group

concerning Oriental rug. Paper is applied to a writing chiefly an informative writing that

this sentence with emphasis on its cardinal words" (Karl K. Darrou)

Ann Basic basal underlying *fundamental substratal
principal foremost capital *chief main leading
prime *primary primal
Corr *Subordinate secondary dependent *auxiliary

*secure rivet

etc) abrogate
Corr v - c

schools there is a real the words Theme strict elaboration of a definite adequacy in its complet tations and readability who read it and impress i position on the other t details, facts ideas or th and paragraphs) so that t is a unified and clear p ece of writing
essential, adj 1 *Inherent intrinsic, constitutional ingrained

Ann *Innate inborn imbred congenital *inner inward elemental (see ELEMENTARY) *characteristic individual peculiar distinctive

Ant Accidental. — Cor Adventitious fortuitous incidental (see ACCIDENTAL) contingent *dependent conditional adjective

2 Essential fundamental vital cardinal agree in meaning so important as to be indispensable That is essential in the strictest sense of the word which belongs to the

the French revolutionary spirit means devotion to reason (Brownell) That is fundamental upon which everything else in a system institution or the like is

concentrated attention as the fundamental source of the prodigious productiveness of great workers (C IV Et c) That is vital which is as necessary to a thing's existence continued vigor efficiency or the like as food

upon which depends its temperature

Contain *despise, scorn, disdain.

esteem, n Respect admiration *regard
Ann *Honor homage, reverence deference obeisance veneration, reverence worship adoration (see corresponding verbs at REVERE)

Ant Abomination contempt. — Cor Despite scorn disdain (see under DESPISE) abhorrence loathing hatred hate detestation (see under HATE v)

esthete Variant of AESTHETE

esthetic Variant of AESTHETIC

estimate, v 1 Estimate, appraise (or appraise), evaluate value, rate, assess assay are here compared only as meaning to judge a thing with respect to its worth Estimate, as here considered usually implies a personal judgment (sometimes, but far from always a reasoned judgment) which whether considered or casual is by the nature of the case neither thoroughly objective nor definitive In estimating him [Byron] and ranking him we have to strike a balance between the gain which accrues to his poetry from his superiority and the loss which accrues to it from his defects (Arnold) To estimate the Frenchwoman's moral nature with any approach to adequacy it is necessary to avoid viewing her from an Anglo-Saxon standpoint (Brownell) Mr Brownell says that he did not care enough about his friends to discriminate between them which was the reason he estimated Alcott so highly (A Reppner) Appraise implies the intent to fix definitely and in the capacity of an expert the monetary worth of the thing in question such as the price it ought to bring in the market if sold or in case of its loss by fire theft etc the monetary compensation due its owner from the insuring company as, to appraise the decedent's real estate to appraise a fire loss. In extended use, appraise in contrast to estimate implies an intent to give a final

Ann an.

qualify eye glance look etc., it then suggests close

Lioid Evaluate, like *appraise* suggests an intent to arrive at a mathematically correct judgment. It seldom suggests however an attempt to determine a thing's monetary worth but rather to find its equivalent in

CIATE 2) comes very close to *appraise* in that it also

can be fixed on one person or party or on a third person or party, as Mr and Mrs Brown have been *estranged* for a year but she *alienated* him by her extravagance (or his affections were *alienated* by another woman). *Disaffect* is more often used with reference to groups from whom loyalty is expected or demanded. It stresses the

Ant Reconcile — *Con* Conciliate prop llate appraise
*pacify unite *join link

round with a negative or with a restrictive word such as

age-long *secular

ere *air ozone
aerial
heavenly emptyman, tenuous rare

of determining the tax to be levied in extended use it implies a determining of the exact value or extent of a

*indecorous indecent
ethnic, *adj* Pagan heathen Gentile paynim See under PACAN *

tile paynim
ecology
leach *wh ten
decency dignity
inor mien *bearing
*raise
*commend applaud

value in extended use implies a critical analysis for the sake of measuring weighing and appraising To *assay* changes which the great reformers within and without the Catholic Church accomplished (*J H Randall jr*)
Ana *Judge adjudge adjudicate determine *discover ascertain settle *decide determine
2 Reckon *calculate compute
Ana Figure cast sum (see ADD) *count enumerate *conjecture surmise guess.

Ant Calumniate vilify — *Con* *Malign traduce asperse defame slander libel
eulogy *Encomium panegyric tribute citation
Ana *Compliment flattery adulation laudng or
laudation extolling or extollation praising or praise (see corresponding verbs at PRAISE)
Ant Calamny tirade — *Con* *Abuse invective obloquy

euphuistic Flo very aureate grandiloquent *orbeton
cal magniloquent bombastic

evade Elude avoid *escape shun eschew
Ana Elude fl *escape

estymate
tive fleeing
lived

estrangle Estrange, alienate, disaffect, wean agree in meaning to cause one to break a bond or tie as of

knowledge often *estranges* men from religion a deeper knowledge brings them back to it (*Inge*) I don't want [by ritualistic innovations] to *alienate* those who are just beginning to appreciate the idea of lending greater dignity to the worship of Almighty God (*C Mackenzie*) *Estrange* is preferable when the indifference or hostility is mutual *alienate* when the blame

evangelist 1 Apostle *disciple
2 Revivalist *missionary apostle
even, *adj* 1 Smooth *level flat pline plain flush.
Ant Uneven — *Con* Curving turning bending
twisting (see CURVE *) waving or wavy undulating or
undulatory rippling (see corresponding verbs at WAVE)
*crooked devious rugged *rough scabrous, harsh

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

2 Uniform equable *steady constant
 Ana *Same equal identical continuous constant
 incessant *continual
 Con *Irregular varying changing (see CHANGE *)
 fluctuating wavering undulating (see SURGE *)
 event 1 Incident *occurrence episode circumstance
 Ana *Action, act deed exploit *feat achievement
 *chance accident fortune happening befalling trans-
 piring (see HAPPEN)
 2 *Effect consequence result aftereffect aftermath
 issue outcome upshot sequel
 eventual Ultimate concluding terminal final *last
 latest, extreme
 Ana Ensuing succeeding (see FOLLOW) terminating
 closing ending (see CLOSE *)
 ever *Forever always aye evermore forevermore
 Ant Never
 everlasting, adj Everlasting endless interminable
 unending never ending are here compared as mean-
 ing continuing on and on without end Unlike infinite
 eternal and similar words (see INFINITE) these terms do
 not presuppose the absence of a beginning and therefore
 usually have reference only to continued extent or
 duration However everlasting is often used inter-
 changeably with eternal differing from it only in placing
 more stress on the fact of enduring throughout time
 than on the quality of being independent of time or
 of all similar human limitations as The eternal God is
 thy refuge and underneath are the everlasting arms
 (Deuteronomy xxxiii 27) And these shall go away into
 everlasting punishment but the righteous into life
 eternal (Matthew xxv 46) Therefore in serious use
 everlasting rather than eternal is applied to material
 things or earthly conditions which endure or seem to

end) chiefly when a circular form or construction is

faculty for the knowledge of God (Inge) endless
 masses of hills on three sides endless world or valley on
 the fourth (Jogerius) Interminable like endless is
 rarely used in its literal sense of incapable of being
 brought to an end or termination rather it applies to
 something so prolonged or protracted that it exceeds
 any measure or exhausts one's patience as the
 weeks were interminable and papa and mamma were
 clean forgotten (Aspling) the [fiddler's] air was now
 that one which best conveys the idea of the inter-
 minable—the celebrated Devil's Dream (Hardy)

never-ending hate Jules de Goncourt died from the
 mental exhaustion of his unceasing struggle to attain an
 objective style adequate to express the world as he saw it (H Ellis)
 Ana Eternal boundless *infinite *his
 perpetual *immortal deathless undying
 Ana analogous words Ant antonymy

Ant Transitory — Con *Transient passing fleeting
 fugitive ephemeral evanescent momentary short lived
 evermore Always aye forevermore *forever ever
 every Each *all
 evict *Eject oust expel dismiss

Ana *Exclude eliminate shut out reject repudiate
 expel (see DECEIVE) *Dismiss fire cashier discharge
 evidence, n Evidence, testimony, deposition affidavit
 are in their legal senses closely related but not synony-
 mous terms The last three designate forms of evidence
 or material submitted to a competent legal tribunal as a
 means of ascertaining where the truth lies in a question
 of fact Evidence also implies the intention of the side
 offering the material to use it as a basis for inference and
 argument and therefore as a medium of proof Testi-
 mony is the evidence offered by persons who are alleged to
 be in a position to know the facts such as eyewitnesses
 or experts It always implies declaration under oath or
 affirmation, usually on the stand in open court Testi-

properly used in a restricted sense to designate a form
 of testimony given orally in response to questioning by
 competent officers (usually in advance of court proceed-
 ings) taken down in writing and sworn to or properly
 affirmed Affidavit covers any written declaration made
 upon solemn oath before a recognized magistrate or

the declaration
 dispute and that

strate *show
 display evl bit
 oken attest be-

speak
 evident Evident manifest, patent, distinct, obvious
 apparent palpable, plain clear come into comparison
 when they mean readily perceived or apprehended
 Evident implies the existence of visible signs all of
 which point to the one conclusion It may be applied to
 something which is beyond the range of the senses such
 as another person's state of mind a hidden condition

When fact known

opposite to that which is imperceptible or obscure but
 existent it therefore is applied to things which are not
 invariably or as a class evident or manifest such as a

the record as when he is tried on a defective indictment (*Justice Holmes*) Three very patent reasons for the comparatively slow advance of our children (*Grand gent*) Distinct (as here compared see also *DISTINCT*) implies such sharpness of outline or of definition that the thing requires no effort of the eyes to see or discern (as,

reasoning is not only *evident*, it is *distinct*, he gave a *distinct* account of everything that occurred) Obvious stresses ease in discovery (sometimes, ease in accounting for) and often connotes conspicuousness in that which is discovered or little need of perspicacity in the dis-

fectly obvious methods (*St Austin*) Acting on the conviction of Mr Justice Holmes that 'at this time we need education in the obvious more than investigation of the obscure' (*Frankfurter*) Apparent, as here compared (see *APPARENT* 2) is often so close to *evident* in meaning that the two words are difficult to distinguish But *evident* usually implies inference directly from visible

ceptibility through another sense than that of sight It therefore is applied to something that is felt or heard or smelled or realized through some other avenue of knowledge such as a sixth sense This probable that

Smith) Yes that makes much which was dark quite clear to me (*Galworthy*) Proof as sharp and clear as anything which is known (*Karl K Darrow*)

Ana. *Perceptible, sensible palpable tangible, appreciable ponderable conspicuous prominent *noticeable

evil, adj. *Bad ill wicked naughty

Ana. *Base low vile iniquitous nefarious flagitious *vicious villainous infamous *pernicious baneful *execrable damnable

Ana. Exemplary salutary

evil, n. Evil ill, bale come into comparison when they mean whatever is harmful or distrustful to morals or

well being Evil is the ordinary term capable of use in

of government) but also to motivating desires or acting causes of such deeds practices or conditions (as think no evil [the deed or condition] comes of evil

Milton) Evil is also the term in general use for the abstract conception of whatever is the reverse of good, especially of the morally good or as a designation of

is not a quality of things as such It is a quality of our relation to them (*Lippmann*) Although ill, like evil may imply an antithesis to good it is seldom used to designate the abstraction except in a poetic context and

Utopian State feel any other ills than those which arise from bodily sickness (*Hume*) There mark what ills

romantic poets It usually implies an opposition to well and carries less explicit but more doleful connotations either evil or ill such as of woe pain misery and sorrow Bring us bale and bitter sorrows tidings of bale she brought (*Bryant*)

Manifest evidence demonstrate *show betoken *indicate attest prove argue bespeak exhibit expose *show disclose *reveal betray

*Suppress repress *hide conceal Elicit *educate extract extort *Provoke excite stimulate arouse rouse rally awaken stir

evolution *Development

exact, adj. Accurate *correct right precise, nice *Ana.* *Careful meticulous scrupulous punctilious agreeing squaring tallying joining conforming (see *AGREE*)

exact, v. Require *demand claim *Ana.* *Ask request solicit compel *force constrain coerce oblige

exact, adj. *Onerous burdensome oppressive *Ana.* *Severe stern rigid rigorous strict stringent arduous difficult *hard

Art Easy lenient

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

exalt. Exalt, magnify, aggrandize are here compared chiefly as used in modern English and as meaning to

according to a given standard or measure; as 'My wrath shall far *exceed* the love I ever bore' (*Shak*). 'Though the pleasures of London *exceed* In number the days of the year' (*Cowper*). *Surpass* is often used in place of *exceed*, especially when superiority to a given standard or meas-

ing them into a leading position in the school curriculum"

as, the poem is not *surpassed* in linguistic material for sheer beauty of sound, he *surpasses* all others in keenness

extol laud, *praise

Ant Abuse — **Con** Demean debase, degrade, humble humiliate (see **ABASE**) disparage, depreciate, detract from, derogate from *decry, belittle minimize.

examination. Inspection, scrutiny, scanning, audit. See under **SCRUTINIZE**, s

Ans Questioning interrogation, inquiry, catechism quizzing or quiz (see corresponding verbs at **ASK**)

examine. 1 Inspect *scrutinize, scan audit

Ans *Analyze dissect anatomize, resolve contemplate, observe, survey, view notice note (see **SEE**)

2 Question interrogate, quiz, catechize, *ask, query, inquire spear

Ans Fensitate, probe (see **ANALYZE**) test, try (see **TRY**)

example. 1 Sample, specimen, *instance, case, illustration.

Con Anomaly *paradox.

2 *Model, exemplar pattern, paradigm ideal beau ideal standard mirror

Ans Archetype *prototype *paragon, sublimation apotheosis

Con Precept rule *law

exasperate. Provoke nettle *irritate aggravate, red dress.

Ans Vex, *annoy irk bother *anger incense, enrage madden infuriate

Ant Mollify — **Con.** *Pacify, placate appease propitiate conciliate

excavate. *Dig delve exhume disinter spade grub

exceed. Exceed, surpass, transcend, excel, outdo, out-

excel or surpass, but it is often preferred when there is the intent to connote the breaking of a previously established

excel. Surpass transcend, *exceed outdo, outstrip excellence. Excellence, merit, virtue, perfection are

fessional man but no one maintains that he is incapable by nature of the characteristic excellence of man' (*G. L. Dickerson*) Merit (as here considered see also **PURSE**) may be used interchangeably with excellence

faults and its delays (*T S Eliot*). The faculty of discerning and using conspicuous *merit* in other people distinguishes the most successful administrators rulers and men of business (*C H Eliot*) Virtue, because of the long association of the term with moral goodness (for this sense see *GOODNESS*) is in current use chiefly ap-

strength power or efficiency, as the special *virtue* of a newly discovered remedy for pneumonia that unsparing impartiality which is his [Hallam's] most distinguish- ing *virtue* (*African*). An aristocracy if it is to survive needs certain *virtues* these were to be imparted at school (*B Russell*) Perfection, in the sense here considered as well as in its abstract sense of faultlessness (Faultless faultless idly regular splendidly null Dead perfection no more — *Tennyson*) suggests an attainment of the ideal It therefore is usually found in less restrained writing or speech than the other terms when it

Ant Fault — *Con* *Blemish defect, flaw falling in its foible vice (see *FAULT*)

exceptionable *Exceptional

Ant *Offensive repugnant loathsome repulsive revolting repellent distasteful obnoxious invidious *repugnant

Ant Unexceptionable exemplary — *Con* Pleasant agreeable gratifying *pleasant grateful welcome

therefore displeasing or offensive to others as *exception- able* conduct, there was nothing *exceptionable* in his comment

Ant Outstanding remarkable *noticeable conspicuous prominent without signal rare *infrequent uncommon scarce singular unique *strange anomalous *irregu- lar

Ant Common (sense 3) average. — *Con* Ordinary familiar popular vulgar (see *COMMON*)

excerpt, *n* *Extract pericope

excess, *n* Excess, superfluity, surplus, surplussage, overplus agree in denoting that which goes beyond a limit or bound Excess applies to that which exceeds any limit measure bound or the like (as In measure rein thy joy scant this excess — *Shak* the proper point between sufficiency and excess — *H James* I think poetry should surprise by a fine excess — *Keats*) often it specifically implies intemperance immoderation or the like (as, early excesses the frame will recover from — *Meredith* restrain the excesses of the possessive in strict — *H Ellis*) Superfluity applies to an excess of money clothes possessions or the like that is above or

beyond what is needed or desired as the inventory of

plussage may be used in place of *surplus* but good writers and speakers employ the term when they wish to imply wasteful or useless excess as the subsequent part of the section is mere *surplussage* = entirely without meaning if such is to be the construction (*Ch Just Marshall*)

Say what you have to say with no *surplussage* (*Peirce*) Overplus is often used in place of *surplus* but it less often implies a remainder than an addition to what is needed as the overplus of a great fortune (*Add 100*) there was no overplus in the proceeds this year *Ant* Lavishness prodigality profuseness or profusion luxuriance exuberance (see corresponding adjectives in *PROFUSE*) inordinateness immoderation extravagance (see corresponding adjectives at *EXCESSIVE*)

Ant Deficiency dearth paucity — *Con* Meagerness scantiness scantiness exiguousness (see corresponding adjectives at *MEAGER*)

excessive Excessive, immoderate, inordinate extra- gant, exorbitant, extreme come into comparison as meaning characterized by going beyond or above its proper just or right limit Excessive implies an amount quantity extent or the like too great to be just reason- ably endurable or the like as to attach an excessive importance to attendance at every lecture of a course the excessive heat of a midsummer afternoon (*Excess*)

feelings or their expression as immoderate zeal immoderate laughter inordinate (etymologically disordered) implies an exceeding of the bounds or limits prescribed by authority or dictated by good judgment as The great difficulty of living content is the cherishing of inordinate and unreasonable expectations (*T E*)

laughter (*Hudson*) Could it be the intent on of it use who gave this power to say that a case arising under the constitution should be decided without examination of the instrument under which it arises? This is too extraneous to be maintained (*Ch Just Marshall*)

I shed amount or degree it often but not always notes extortion or excessive demands on the part of the agent or the infliction of hardships on the person of

lected as 'The legislature imposed an *exorbitant* security for their appearance (*Gibbon*) a resolution to contract none of the *exorbitant* desires by which others are enslaved (*Spectator*) 'The men who worked in the brick & ins lived in this settlement and paid an *exorbitant* rent to the Judge (*Deland*) Extreme as here compared (see also *LAST* adj) implies an excessiveness or extravagance that seems to reach the end of that which is possible it is often hyperbolic in actual use as the result gave him *extreme* satisfaction the *extreme* oddness of existence is what reconciles me to it (*L P Smith*) 'The most *extreme* statement of such an attitude would be nothing is poetry which can be formulated in prose (*Day Lewis*)

Ant Superfluous surplus supernumerary extra spare *intense vehement redundant (see *WORTH*)
Ant Deficient — *Con* *meager scanty scant skimpy exiguous sparse

exchange, v Exchange interchange bandy, swap agree in meaning to give a thing to another in return for another thing from him Exchange may imply a disposing of one thing for another by or as by the methods of bartering or trading (see *SELL*) as to exchange horses the hostile forces exchanged prisoners of war to exchange one's farm products for manufactured goods Sometimes the term specifically implies a substitution such as a change of a first purchase for something else (as wedding presents are often *exchanged* by the bride at the store where the givers purchased them) to *exchange* a palace for a cell or an alternation of things by two, sometimes more, persons (as, to *exchange* letters to *exchange* a few words with each other) Interchange is rarely used in place of *exchange* except when alternation as in reciprocal giving and receiving is implied often with the connotation of a continuous succession as the towns people and the summer residents *interchanged* courtesies with each other There were repeated cheerings and salutations *interchanged* between the shore and the ship (*Irving*) Bandy from its earliest sense in English implies a tossing or beating to and fro as or in the same manner as a tennis ball Hence the term is often used in place of *interchange* when vigorous rapid and more or less prolonged action is implied as to *bandy* hasty words (*Shak*) to *bandy* compliments Often however *bandy* implies heated or active discussion or a passing of information from one to another as Your name is frequently *bandied* at table among us (*Irving*) The stories they invent and *bandy* from mouth to mouth (*Dickens*) Swap (a colloquial term used in both Great Britain and America) commonly implies the exchange of one thing for another of the same species and is therefore usually followed by a plural object, as to *swap* horses to *swap* knives to *swap* stories

Ant Barter trade (see *SELL*)
Excise, n Impost *tax levy assessment rate customs duty toll, tariff tribute tithes tithes cess

Excite *Provoke stimulate pique quicken galvanize

Ant *Stir rouse arouse rally waken awaken agitate disturb perturb *discompose disquiet animate inspire fire (see *WORTH*)

Ant Soothe quiet (*persons*) allay (fears anxiety etc)

exclude Exclude *debar* blackball eliminate rule out shut out, *disbar* suspend agree in meaning to prevent someone or something from forming part of something else as a member a constituent, a factor or the like

Exclude (etymologically to shut out) implies in strict use a keeping out of what is already outside as therefore suggests a prevention of entrance or admission as to exclude light from a room by closing the shutters

to exclude a subject from consideration to exclude a class

Ant analogous words. *Ant* antonyms

Con contrasted words

from certain privileges. *Debar* implies the existence of a barrier (literal or figurative) which is effectual in excluding someone or something on the outside from entering into a group body or system from enjoying certain privileges powers or prerogatives or from doing what those not so restrained do naturally or easily as a high wall *debarred* boys from entering poor health *debars* him from society 'The qualifications demanded would be likely to *debar* 99 per cent of the secondary school instructors in America (*Grandson*) 'The Japanese designer was *debarred* by instinct and tradition from using the resources of texture and of light and shade (*Binyon*) Blackball strictly implies exclusion from a club or society by vote of its members (originally by putting a black ball into a ballot box) He was very nearly *black-balled* at a West End club of which his birth and social position fully entitled him to become a member (*Wilde*) The term has some extended use but it usually implies a deliberate (though not necessarily a voted) decision to exclude a person from one's coterie, clique set or the like Eliminate suffers from the preceding words in implying a getting rid of or a removal of what is already in, especially as a constituent element or part as to eliminate a quantity from an equation on a subject from a curriculum to eliminate a poison from the system It is always wise to eliminate the personal equation from our judgments of literature (*J R Lowell*) In most poets there is an intermittent conflict between the poetic self and the rest of the man and it is by reconciling the two, not by eliminating the one that they can reach their full stature (*Day Lewis*) Rule out may imply either exclusion or elimination but it usually suggests a formal or authoritative decision as to rule a horse out of a race to rule out certain candidates for a position Shut out may imply exclusion of something by preventing its entrance or admission (as close the windows to shut out the rain) or in sports use to prevent from scoring (as the horse team was shut out in the second game) *Disbar* (often confused with *debar*) implies the elimination by a legal process of a lawyer (attorney, counselor or barrister) from the group of those already admitted to practice thereby depriving him for cause of his status and privileges Suspend implies the elimination of a person who is a member of a staff a body or other organization or a student at a school or college often for a definite sometimes for an indefinite period of time and usually because of some offense or serious infraction of the rules the term seldom if ever implies that the case is closed or that readmission if ever implies that the case is closed or that readmission is impossible as to suspend ten members of a club for nonpayment of dues

There was but one course to suspend the man from the exercise of all priestly functions (*Cather*)

Ant *Hinder bar block preclude obviate ward off

Ant *prevent *banish exile, ostracize deport

Ant Admit (*persons*) include (*things*) — *Con* Comprehend embrace involve (see *INCLUDE*)

exclusive *Select elect, picked

Ant Exclude eliminating *debarring* shutting out ruling out (see *EXCLUDE*)

*narrow strat aristocratic

Ant *gentle gentle

Ant Inclusive — *Con* Catholic cosmopolitan *universal *common ordinary familiar popular vulgar

Excogitate Revolve weigh *consider study, contemplate

Ant *Ponder meditate ruminate muse cogitate reflect deliberate speculate *think

excommunication Excommunication, anathema

Interdict are here compared only in their technical ecclesiastical meanings especially in historic Christian

use, and as denoting a punishment for one's offense or offenses by suspension of the privileges of membership in the Church. Excommunication always implies ejection from the Church as a communicant (but not always as a worshiper) and denial of the sacraments for as long as one is unrepentant and refuses to make atonement. It does not, except when qualified by *major* (*major excommunication*), imply public censure or ceremonial expulsion. *Anathema*, as a term implying ecclesiastical censure or an ecclesiastical ban, antedates Christianity.

remains, as, to *exonerate* a person charged with theft. *Acquit* implies a decision in one's favor with reference to a specific charge, as, to *acquit* of all participation in a crime. "You do *acquit* me then of anything wrong?" You are convinced that I never meant to deceive your brother..?" (*Jane Austen*) *Vindicate*, unlike the preceding words, may have reference to things as well as to persons that have been subjected to attack, suspicion, censure, ridicule, or the like. As here compared (see also *MAINTAIN*), it implies a clearing through proof of the injustice or the unfairness of such criticism or blame, and

God were carried over into Christian use and the word, when it came to mean a kind of excommunication, was eventually applied to the severest form of major excommunication—one involving a solemn promulgation of the expulsion by the pope, a denunciation of the offender as a thing accursed, and his condemnation to Hell unless repentant. *Interdict* does not imply excommunication or loss of church membership, it is a form of censure or of

to serve on a jury and make decisions involving the disgrace or vindication, the imprisonment or freedom the life or death of your fellow creatures" (*Shaw*)

Ans. Justify, *explain, rationalize: *excuse, condone, pardon, forgive, remit
Ant. Inculpate, accuse — *Con.* Blame, denounce, reprehend, reprobate, censure (see *CRITICIZE*) charge, impeach (see

*journey, voyage

Ans. *Injure, hurt, damage, mar, impair: slay, *skin, peel, *abuse, maltreat, outrage: tongue-lash, berate, upbraid, revile, *scold. *execrate, objugate, curse, damn

excruciating *Excruciating*, agonizing, racking agree in meaning intensely and, usually, unbearably painful. All are commonly used as strong intensives and applied to pain, suffering, torture, and the like. When used to

offense) or from (an offender). In polite use *excuse*, *pardon* and *forgive* usually suggest a hope that one is not annoyed. Both *excuse* and *condone* imply an overlooking or passing over either without censure or without adequate punishment, in careful use one *excuses* faults, omissions or neglects especially in social or conventional obligations or the person committing them (as, please

of mind even when it strongly implies physical suffering. "An agonizing spasm of pain—a memento mori—shot through me and passed away" (*W. J. Locke*) "Lives

country—private treason, falsehood, flattery, cruelty at home, roguery and double-dealing — *Thackeray* "Slavery struck no deep roots in New England soil, perhaps because the nobler half of the New England conscience never condoned it" — *A. Repplier* *Pardon* (opposed to *punish*) and *forgive* (opposed to *condemn*) are often employed interchangeably but in strict usage they are differentiated. One *pardons* when one frees from the penalty due for an offense or refrains from exacting punishment for it.

exculpate. *Exculpate*, absolve, exonerate, acquit, vindicate agree in meaning to free from a charge or burden. *Exculpate* implies simply a clearing from blame especially in a matter of small importance; as, to *exculpate*

I, Lo I forgive thee, as Eternal God *Forgives!* — *Longfellow* *Remit* is a synonym only in the idiomatic phrase to remit sins, in which it means to free from the punishment due for one's sins.

Ans. Justify, *explain, account for, rationalize, acquit, vindicate, *excuse, absolve, exonerate, vindicate, *palliate, extenuate, gloss, gloss, whitewash
Ant. Punish — *Con.* Censure, reprobate, reprehend, blame, rebuke, chastise, castigate, discipline, chasten.

in a moral sense from what is regarded as a load or

alibi
ation (see
extenuate
each group

tion, whitewashing glossing (see corresponding verbs at PALLIATE)

execrable *Execrable damnable accursed, cursed agree in meaning as odious as to excite profanity. In actual use they vary little if any in force and only slightly in implications. Good usage to a certain extent however limits their applications. Execrable is applied chiefly to that which is bad beyond description as execrable taste execrable poetry or music an execrable performance of Hamlet. Damnable and accursed are applied rather to persons. the*

that excite
tion. "Unles
expiation in
damnable
accursed fat

tragedy!" (Shak) Cursed varies in d guilty sometimes being applied to that which merely excites profanity and sometimes to that which in itself is worthy of imprecation. Merciful powers Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature Gives way to in repose!" (Shak) Ana. "Outrageous atrocious heinous monstrous *base low vile loathsome, revolting repulsive, *offensive, repugnant.

execrate *Execrate, curse damn, ban, anathematize objugate agree in meaning to denounce violently and indignantly. Execrate implies intense loathing or hatred and usually a fury of passion as, they execrate their lot" (Couper) to execrate the men who were responsible for their misery. It often suggests acts as well as words which give an outlet to these emotions. For a little while he [Antony] was execrated in Rome his statues were overthrown and his name was blotted from the records. (Buchan) Curses in earlier use often implied an invocation to the Supreme Being to visit deserved punishment upon a person or to afflict him for his sins.*

He that withholdeth corn the people shall curse him but blessing shall be upon the head of him that selleth it (Proverbs xi. 26) In more modern use *curse* and *damn* (see also *sentences*) do not markedly differ in meaning. Both usually imply angry denunciation by blasphemous oaths or profane imprecations. I heard my brother damn the coachman and curse the maids (Defoe) *Curse* and *ban* were not clearly distinguished in earlier use for both implied an invocation that was the opposite of a blessing or benediction. In modern literary use *ban* more often than *curse* is used as the opposite of *bless* and often is associated with it. It implies any attitude from strong (usually vocal) disapproval to violent execration. Ever she blessed the old and banned the new (B. A. Forster) *Anathematize* implies solemn denunciation on as of an evil a heresy (not necessarily religious) an injustice or the like. It is used chiefly in reference to the impassioned denunciations of preachers, moralists, and the like as to *anathematize* the violation of a treaty to *anathematize* graft in politics. *Objugate* differs from *execrate* chiefly in implying less fury or passion. It often suggests the denunciations of an extremist or of a savage critic as cranks are people who objugate everything that displeases them personally. His [Theodore Roosevelt's] objugations surely accomplished nothing the hyphenate [hyphenated American] of 1913 is still a hyphenate in his heart (Winchew)

Ana Denounce condemn reprobate censure reprehend (see CRITICIZE) revile berate rate (see SCOLD)
Con *Commend applaud compliment recommend *praise laud extol acclaim, eulogize

execute 1 Effect fulfill, discharge *perform accomplish, achieve

Ana. Complete finish conclude *close *realize actualize externalize objectify

2 Execute, administer, and their derivative adjectives esp. executive, administrative, and nouns esp. executive, executor (feminine executrix, rarely executress), administrator (feminine administratrix or administratress) are often confused not only because of overlapping meanings but also because they are employed in reference to similar and often identical spheres of activity, acts, or powers. They are however only occasionally interchangeable partly because of distinct technical meanings and partly because idiom determines their choice. In discriminating use both verbs (and usually their derivatives) always imply vested authority or delegated powers, and therefore suggest a source of that authority or power or a prior determination of what is to be done. They come closest in meaning when used of one who governs in obedience to the will of the people and whose function it is to see that the laws made by the people's representatives are enforced. Execute, in such a context, stresses the carrying out or into effect of that which has been determined by a legislative administrator always implies management and therefore stresses rather the actual exercise of the powers given by law and the performance of executive duties. Thus, the president is sworn to execute the laws of his country but he often finds difficulty in administering them to the satisfaction of all. Idiom permits us to say that the president executes (not administers) the will of the people and that he administers (not executes) his office competently or the affairs of the country to the admiration of all. I invite consideration of the demands citizens make upon government [and] the instruments by which these demands are executed" (Frankfurter) The Senate [of ancient Rome] with the twin tasks of administering an empire and curbing the new democracy failed in both (Buchan) Executive and administrator also reveal similar differences in implications but they are commonly distinct in application. Executive is applied to a person who is the responsible head of a government or an institution or a business or of one of its departments. Administrator is applied to one charged with the management of something as, the Secretary of the Treasury is the administrator of the finances of the United States. Sometimes administrator is applied to one in temporary control thus an ad interim pastor or rector is called an administrator of the parish in some churches. In some British colonies the colonial secretary serves as acting governor under the title of Administrator.

Execute and administer carry the same fundamental implications when applied to settling the affairs of an estate. Thus one executes (not administers) the provisions of a will, one administers (not executes) the estate of a deceased person (sometimes of an incompetent or of a bankrupt). This difference is commonly manifest in executor and administrator. Executor is applied only to one appointed by the maker of a will to see that the provisions of his will are carried out. Administrator is applicable to an executor but is strictly used as a designation of a person legally appointed to settle the estate of one who has died without leaving a will.

Ana *Enforce implement *govern rule
3 *Kill dispatch slay murder assassinate.

executive, adj. Administrative (see under EXECUTE 2)

executive n. Executor administrator See under EXECUTE 2.

executor (fem. executrix rarely executress) Administrator (see under EXECUTE 2)

exemplar Pattern ideal beau ideal example *model inferior standard paradigm.

Archetype *prototype apotheosis *paragon
 phoenix unparalleled nonesuch sublimation type
 *symbol
exemplify Exemplify, illustrate come into comparison
 when they mean to use as a writer or speaker concrete
 instances or cases to make clear that which is difficult

truth of a proposition or assertion as a good preacher

conveyed in those words of Cicero and wonderfully
 illustrates and confirms them: (Arnold) The world was
 no more made to serve us by illustrating our philosophy
 than we were made to serve the world by licking its
 boots (Santayana)

virtues (H Ellis) Immunity covers all cases for which
 an exemption may be given or obtained but the term
 carries so strong an implication of privilege and of freedom
 from certain common restrictions that it is often

a physical power to resist disease (commonly a particular
 disease) or particularly to resist infecting microorgan-
 isms or their products as to build up immunity (or an
 immunity) to diphtheria he may after long years of
 exposure to plague even develop a certain immunity
 (V Helser)

exercise, v *Practice drill
 Ana *Use employ utilize display exhibit *show
 wield ply manipulate *handle

exercise, n Practice drill See under PRACTICE v
 Ana *Action act deed using or use employment
 utilization application (see corresponding verbs at USE)
 operation functioning behavior (see corresponding
 verbs at ACT)

exertion *Effort pains trouble
 Ana Labor toil travail *work grind drudgery
 struggle striving endeavor (see under ATTEMPT v)

Cori Relaxation *rest, repose leisure ease inactivity
 inertness or inertia idleness (see corresponding adjective
 at INACTIVE)
 exhaust, v 1 Drain *deplete impoverish bankrupt
 Ana Sap undermine *weaken consume absorb
 engross *monopolize dissipate disperse dispel
 *scatter
 Con Conserve preserve *save restore redintegrate
 (see REVIEW)

2 Fatigue jade weary *tire sag tucker
 Ana *Unnerve enervate emascuate disable cripple
 debilitate enfeeble *exhaust

such display of objects of art manufacture commerce
 or the like or to any display by pupils, members, asso-
 ciates or the like of their prowess or skill in gymnastics

an object or collection displayed in an exhibition as in
 English exhibit at the World's Fair In law exhibit refers
 only to a document or a material object produced in
 court or before an examiner and properly identified for
 use as evidence Exposition is now the technical term for
 a very large exhibition especially one involving the
 participation of many states countries or the like as
 the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893
 the annual Canadian National Exposition at Toronto
 the annual Eastern States Exposition at West Springfield
 Massachusetts Fair applies usually (though in-
 variably as for example a world's fair) to a
 exhibition of wares produce stock and the like
 as for the promotion of sales sometimes in
 connection with prizes for excellence in street fairs in
 county fair

Disinter excavate *dig delve grub spade
 earth *discover

ry — Cori Secrete cache conceal *hide
exigency 1 Press emergency pinch strait crisis
 contingency *juncture

Ana *Difficulty vicissitude rigor hardship *predic-
 ment plight fix quandary dilemma jam pickle
 scrape

2 Necessity *need
 Ana Demand need or demand requirement exacting or
 exaction claiming or claim (see corresponding verbs at
 DEMAND) compulsion coercion constraint duress (see
 FORCE v)

exiguous *Meager scant scanty skimpy scruffy
 spare sparsely

Ana Diminutive tiny *small little tenuous slender
 slight *thin limited restricted confined (see LIMIT v)

Art Capacious ample
 exile, v *Banish expatriate ostracize deport transport
 extradite

Ana Proscribe attain, condemn (see **SENTECE**)
 expel *effect out.

exist *Be live subsist

existence Existence, being, actuality are closely allied in meaning but not always interchangeable Existence is the inclusive term which designates the state or condition of anything regarded as occurring in space or time as distinct and apart from all other things and as having a nature or substance of its own as customs that have recently come into existence a mathematical point has no real existence wars that threaten the existence of civilization his misfortunes have existence only in his imagination. The opposite of existence is its complete negation nonexistence Being when it denotes existence adds varying implications "sometimes it implies life consciousness or personality as In him we live and move and have our being (Acts xvii 28) sometimes it implies fullness or completeness of existence and absence of imperfection, as "Everything else is in a state of becoming God is in a state of Being (F W Robertson), sometimes it suggests the complex of qualities or characteristics that constitute the nature of a person or a personified thing All the forces of his being were massed behind one imperious resolve (Buchan) **Actuality**, as a synonym of existence stresses realization or attainment in discriminating use it usually implies opposition to possibility or potentiality as ambition is the spur that makes dreams come into actuality Risks which have been seized upon as actualities when they have been merely potentialities (T S Eliot)

Ana *State condition situation status estate subsisting or subsistence living or life (see corresponding verbs at **BE**)

Ant Nonexistence

exonerate Acquit vindicate absolve *exculpate

Ana *Relieve lighten, alleviate *excuse remit

Ant Charge (a person with a task a duty a crime etc)

exorbitant Inordinate extravagant *excessive immoderate extreme

Ana *Onerous burdensome oppressive exacting greedy grasping *covetous extorting or extortionate (see corresponding verb at **EXORCE**)

Ant Just (price charge etc) — **Con** *Fair equitable reasonable, *rational.

exordium Preamble preface *introduction foreword prologue prelude overture prolegomenon proem prolation proposita avant propos

expand Expand amplify swell distend inflate dilate agree in meaning to increase or to cause to increase in size bulk or volume Expand is the most inclusive term in this group and may often be used interchangeably with any of the others It distinctively implies enlargement by opening out, unfolding spreading or the like and may be used when the enlarging force is either internal or external as tulips expand in the sun the flag expanded in the breeze to expand a sponge by soaking it in water to expand tires by introducing air to expand one's chest by breathing exercises their business is expanding Amplify implies extension of that which is inadequate and often not clear as by filling out with details or by magnifying the volume as to amplify a statement devices for amplifying sounds They (the Modernists) don't claim that the Divine revelation has been supplanted or even added to but that it has been amplified (C Macken ie) The author follows the vulgar narrative closely but amplifies and embroiders (Sternbury) Swell implies expansion on often abnormal expansion beyond a thing's or goal's circumference or normal limits as warm spring rains cause the leaf buds to swell the river is swelling his band is

swelling gifts to swell the endowment fund Often it implies increase in intensity force volume or the like as the laughter swelled to hooting (Galsworthy)

Caesar's ambition Which swelled so much that it did almost stretch The sides of the world (Shak) Often both in literal and figurative use It implies puffing up or puffing out to the point of bursting as, swollen veins in a heart swelled with pride (or with indignation) Distend always implies swelling caused by pressure from within forcing extension outward in all possible directions Sometimes it presupposes previous collapse as a rubber bag distends when filled with water, sails distended by the wind sometimes it implies an exceeding of the normal bounds; as a stomach distended by gas like the flesh of animals distended by fear or desire (Cather) Inflate usually implies distention by artificial means as by the introduction of gas or air or figuratively by puffing up with something as insubstantial or as easily dissipated as gas or air, as to inflate a balloon, to inflate values to inflate the currency an inflated idea of one's own importance Poems so inflated with metaphor that they may be compared to the gaudy bubbles blown up from a solution of soap (Goldsmith) Dilate implies expansion in diameter, it therefore suggests a widening out of something circular rather than a puffing up of something globular or spherical As round a pebble into water thrown dilates a ring of light (Longfellow) Half-frightened with dilated eyes (Tennyson) Some stirring experience may swiftly dilate your field of consciousness (C L Montague)

Ana Enlarge *increase augment *extend protract prolong

Ant Contract abridge (a book article etc) circumscribe (a range a scope a power etc)

expanse Expanse amplitude spread stretch are comparable when they denote an area or range of considerable or conspicuous extent Expanse is applied chiefly to vast areas open to view and usually in form in character as pure as the expanse of Heaven (Milton) Thy mariners explore the wide expanse (Cowper) great expanse of country spread around and below (D H Lawrence) Amplitude is more often applied to that which is relatively vast in its proportions or range It additionally implies fullness abundance or sometimes complexity as people with a dignity of port an amplitude of back (L P Smith) she went forth into the amplitude of tanned wild [the heath] (Hardy) an immense leisurely true novel with a Tolstoyan or Proustian amplitude (L P Smith) Spread is applied to an expanse thought of as drawn out in all directions as the water ripply spread of sun and sea (Brown ing) a trackless spread of moor (Blackmore) under the immense spread of the starry heavens (Stevenson) Stretch is applied to an expanse thought of especially with reference to its extent in one of its two dimensions which one usually being indicated in the context as the beach was a wide (or narrow) stretch of sand a stretch of farmland extending as far as the distant mountains the great stretches of fields that lay beside the road (S Anderson)

Ana *Range reach scope compass sweep orbit domain territory sphere *field

expansive *Elastic resilient buoyant volatile effervescent

Ana Exuberant luxuriant lavish prodigal (see **PROFUSE**) generous *liberal bountiful *elated elate exultant exulted magnified aggrandized (see **EXALT**)

Ant Tease repressed — **Con** *Stiff inflexible rigid austere austere *severe taciturn *aloof reticent.

expatiate *Discourse decant dilate

Ana analogous words **Ant** antonyms **Con** contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

reconciliation became mixed with and sometimes subordinated to other implications such as appeasement propitiation or reparation. Atonement, as a theological term with various interpretations sometimes stresses one or more of these implications to the exclusion of the others. In current general use however *alone* (usually *alone for*) and *atonement* emphasize a restoration through some compensation of a balance that has been lost. When

by doing penance for it but *one atones for* it by leading a good life afterwards. She hated herself for this movement of envy and tried to *atone for* it by a softened manner.

ling)
Ana Redress remedy rectify, *correct amend redeem deliver save (see RESCUE)

explanation Atonement (see under EXPIATE v)
Ana *Penitence repentance contrition *trial tribulation cross visitation

explain 1 **Explain** expound, explicate elucidate, interpret construe come into comparison when they mean to make oneself or another understand the meaning of something. To explain, the most general term is to make plain or intelligible to another or others something not known or clearly understood. ■ to *explain* to a boy the mechanism of an engine the teacher explained the meanings of the new words in the poem. **Expound** implies careful elaborate often learned setting forth of a subject in such a way as to explain it as in a lecture a book a treatise or the like as a clergyman *expounding* a Biblical text to *expound* a point of law. *Sir A. Eddington in two masterly chapters *expounds* the law of gravitation. (S. Alexander) to *expound* the duties of the citizen. **Explicate** (literally to unfold) a somewhat learned term adds to *expound* the idea of development or detailed analysis as the mind of a doctor of the Church who could *explicate* the meaning of a dogma. (T. S. Eliot) the *explication* of our Saviour's parables. (Atterbury) **Elucidate** implies a throwing light upon a subject a work a passage or the like especially by clear or luminous exposition or illustration as to *elucidate* an obscure passage the simplicity of the case can be added when the object is to addle and not to *elucidate*. (Shaw) **Interpret** implies the making clear to oneself or to another the meaning of something which presents more than intellectual difficulties (such as a poem a dream an abstraction a work in a foreign language) and requires special knowledge imagination sympathy or the like in the person who would understand it or make it understood as I have tried in this

interpret (Hudson) Construe is preferred to *interpret* when the difficulties are textual either because of the strangeness of the language (such as by being foreign ancient dialectal technical or the like) or because of ambiguities or equivocations in it. It therefore may suggest either translation involving careful analysis of grammatical structure (as to *construe* ten lines of Vergil)

(Kipling)

Ana *Analyze resolve dissect anatomize breakdown *discuss argue dispute *exemplify illustrate.

2 **Explain, account for, justify, rationalize** are synonymous when they mean to give or tell the cause reason nature or significance of something obscure or questionable. One *explains* what is hard to understand as that which is mysterious in its origin or nature or lacks an apparent or sufficient cause or is full of incongruities. There is no *account for* it.

it (L. Harrison) One *accounts for* something rather than *explains* it when one feels that it is incumbent on one to give an explanation. This sense of *account for* arises out of an earlier one meaning to render an account of something one has to answer for as, to *account for* —

that seemed to be *accounted for* (L. Harrison) *Justifies* oneself or another when one *explains* certain

comes close to *justify* without however so strong an implication of blame and with the added implication of self-deception and at times of hypocrisy. In other countries the plutocracy has often produced

absolve
explicate, v *Explain expound elucidate Interpret construe

explicit Explicit express specific, definite categorical are here compared chiefly as applied to statements utterances language and the like and as meaning perfectly clear in significance or reference. That is explicit which is stated so plainly and distinctly that nothing is left to be inferred or to cause difficulty by being vague equivocal or ambiguous ■ explicit directions or prom-

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment in each group.

uses to give an *explicit* and *determinate* account of what is meant by [the principle of utility] (*Bentham*) That is *express* which is both explicit and is uttered or expressed with directness, pointedness or force as an

ous influences or to reprobation contempt or severe censure as fabrics faded by *exposure* to the sun *exposure* to a contagious disease the *exposure* of a candidate

and determinate limitations as he was asked to make a

of a judge's graft

expostulate Remonstrate protest *object kick
Ana *Oppose resist combat argue debate dispute
*discuss

exposure 1 *Frontage aspect

Ana *Prospect outlook.

2 *Exposit* *exposition.

Ana Cover covering — Con *Shelter refuge
asylum retreat

ample it leaves the scout in doubt as to what he should

expound. *Explain explicate elucidate interpret
construe

anatomize break down *analyze resolve
simplify

court when he is compelled to answer yes or no a

*Explicit definite specific categorical
sed voiced uttered (see *EXPRESS* 9) lucid
pious distinct plain (see *EVIDENT*)
precise exact accurate (see *CORRECT*)

Con *Implicit constructive virtual vague *obscure
cryptic enigmatic ambiguous equivocal.

express, v *Express*, vent, utter voice broach, air,
ventilate come into comparison when they mean to let
out what one feels or thinks *Express* the most compre-
hensive of these words, implies an impulse to reveal not
only one's thoughts or feelings but also one's experi-
ences, one's imaginative concept one's personality
or the like it implies revelation not only in words but

Ana Ambiguous — Con Equivocal vague enigmatic
cryptic dark *obscure *implicit virtual constructive
exploit, n *Feat achievement.

Ana Act deed *action *adventure enterprise
enterprise quest.
expose Display exhibit *show parade flaunt.

Ana *Reveal disclose discover divulge demonstrate
evince manifest evidence *show air ventilate vent
voice utter *express publish advertise proclaim
broadcast *declare

exposé, n *Exposure* *exposition
exposed Open *liable subject prone susceptible
sensitive incident.

Ana Threatened menaced (see *THREATEN*)
Con Protected shielded guarded safeguarded de-

implies a setting forth of that which is necessary for
the elucidation or explanation of something such as a
theory a dogma the law (as You know the law your

being able to voice my opinions without being regarded as a dangerous lunatic (*C Mackenzie*) Very often voice suggests that the writer or speaker serves as a mouth piece, as, the editorial voices the universal longing for peace one bolder than the rest voiced their disapproval of the proposal Broach stresses mention for the first time especially of something long thought over and awaiting an opportune moment for disclosure as the mayor did not broach the project until he felt that public opinion was in its favor Air implies exposure often in the desire to parade one's views sometimes in the hope of attracting attention or sympathy as to air one's opinions of the government to air a grievance Ventilate

from every point of view (*Times Lit Sup*)

Ana *Speak talk *pronounce articulate enunciate *reveal disclose divulge tell *declare proclaim announce

Ant Imply — **Con** Hint intimate *suggest insinuate

expression *Phrase locution collocation idiom

expressive Expressive, eloquent, significant, meaningful pregnant sententious, here compared agree in meaning clearly conveying or manifesting a thought idea or feeling or a combination of these That is expressive which vividly or strikingly represents the thoughts feelings or ideas which it intends to convey or which inform or animate it the term is applicable not

individual—in short on the element that may be summed up by the epithet expressive' (*Babbalanja*) That is eloquent (as here considered see also VOCAL, 2) which speaks louder than words and reveals with even greater or more impressive force one's thoughts ideas or feelings (as There was a burst of applause and a deep silence which was even more eloquent than the applause —*Hardy* I could scarcely remove my eyes from her eloquent countenance I seemed to read in it relief and gladness mingled with surprise and something like vexation —*Hudson*) or which gives a definite and clear suggestion of a condition situation character or the like (as a tremulous little man in greenish black brownish eloquent of continued expression in some village retail trade —*Quiller-Couch* a sidewalk eloquent of official neglect —*Brownell*) Eloquent is also applicable to words style and the like when a power to

beauty or perfection of form and have no obvious purpose or import (as art for art sake men deny that any

to prevent such a proof of complaisance (*Amos*) could not feel that there was anything significant in his attentions (*DeLand*) That is meaningful which is significant in the sense just defined the term however is often preferred when nothing more than the presence of meaning or intention is implied and any hint of importance or of momentousness (implications sometimes associated with significant in the sense here

or resuming the significance of an episode in a long pregnant phrase (*Maugham*) That is sententious which is full of significance when applied as is usual to expressions the word connotes the force and the pertinence of an aphorism as sententious and oracular brevity (*Gibbon*) sententious maxims (*T S Eliot*) In current use the term often connotes platitude or triteness as Contentment breeds Happiness a proposition sententious sedate obviously true" (*Quiller-Couch*)

Ana Revealing or revelatory disclosing divulging (see corresponding verbs at REVEAL) *graphic vivid picturesque pictorial suggesting or suggestive adumbrating shadowing (see corresponding verbs at SUGGEST)

Con *Stiff wooden rigid tense stark stern austere *severe (wine jejune flat banal vapid *insipid vacuous *empty

expunge *Erase cancel efface obliterate blot out delete dele

Ana Wipe out eradicate extirpate (see EXTERMINATE) exquisite, adj *Choice recherché rare dainty delicate elegant

Ana Precious valuable priceless *costly *valuable mate finished flawless *impeccable faultless *perfect intact whole entire

comb beau dandy nob toff

Extemporaneous ed impromptu of meaning composed

the like The term sometimes is applied to words that express a clearly ascertainable idea as distinguished from those words that merely express a relation or a connection such as prepositions conjunctions etc (as his honoured client had a meaning and so deep it was so subtle that no wonder he experienced a difficulty in giving it fitly significant words —*Meredith* those who lay down that every sentence must end on a significant

concocted devised or done at the moment rather than beforehand Extemporaneous (now in general use the most common of the three words) extempore (more often used adverbially) and extemporary apply to something that is necessitated by the occasion or a trust or such as a speech a prayer or a song or in older and now rare use something which must be hastily constructed prepared or produced as an extemporaneous oration

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

an *extempore* sermon an *extemporaneous* altar **extemporaneous* government (Johnson) The terms however, as applied to discourse often suggest advance knowledge or thought and imply little more than the absence of a written record of what one intends to say as he is one of the best *extemporaneous* speakers of our time, *extempore* prayers are preferred in some churches as more likely to be sincere and fervent. Improvised stresses the absence of foreknowledge of what is to be accomplished and therefore the composing concocting devising or constructing of something without advance thought or preparation and often without the necessary tools instruments or other equipment as an *improvised* musical accompaniment an *improvised* pantomime an *improvised* bed for the night in the open. When an emergency came an army had to be *improvised* (Buchan) *Impromptu* stresses the immediate response to a need or suggestion on and the spontaneous character of that which is composed concocted or the like on the spur of the moment, as, an *impromptu* speech or reply an *impromptu* picnic an *impromptu* dance Offhand (also an adverb) carries so much stronger an implication of casualness carelessness or indifference than any of the preceding terms that at times it loses its suggestion of an *impromptu* character and means little more than *curt* or *brusque* as an offhand comment an offhand salute an offhand manner of dealing with strangers. Unpremeditated emphasizes less strongly than *extemporaneous* and *impromptu* the immediate stimulus of an occasion but it usually suggests some strong often suddenly provoked emotion on which drives one to composition to action or the like as [the sky lark] That from heaven or near it Pourst thy full heart. In profuse strains of unpremeditated art. (Shelley) *unpremeditated* murder.

Ana. *Spontaneous impulsive ready prompt apt *quick.

Con Planned designed projected schemed (see *verba* under PLAN) *deliberate considered studied advised premeditated formal ceremonious *ceremonial conventional.

extempore **Extemporaneous*, *extemporary* *improvised* *impromptu* *offhand* *unpremeditated*.

Ana. & Con. See those at **EXTEMPORANEOUS**.

extend. Extend, lengthen, elongate, prolong, protract all agree in meaning to draw out or add to so as to increase in length. Both *extend* and *lengthen* (opposed to *shorten*) connote an increase of length either in space or in time but *extend* is also used figuratively to connote increase in range as of lands of influence of applicability and the like as to *extend* (or *lengthen*) a road to *extend* (or *lengthen*) one's stay to *extend* (not *lengthen*) one's privileges a monarch's power a word's meaning. *Elongate* (usually opposed to *abbreviate*) denotes to increase in spatial length and has wider technical than general use as fibers *elongated* by stretching. *Prolong* (opposed to *cut short* *arrest*) means to extend in duration beyond usual or normal limits as to *prolong* one's childhood to *prolong* the process of digestion exercise *prolongs* life. *Protract* (opposed to *curtail*) adds to the denotation of *prolong* the connotation of indefiniteness needlessness, or boredom, as, a *protracted* debate or visit.

Ana. *Increase enlarge augment *expand amplify *extend dilate.

Ant. *Abridge* shorten. — Con. *Abbreviate* curtail retrench (see **SHORTEN**) *contract shrink condense.

extension Wing ell *annex dependence.

extent *Size dimensions area magnitude volume.

Ana. *Range scope compass sweep reach radii as stretch spread amplitude *expanse.

extenuate v. 1. *Attenuate* *thin dilute rarely.

Ana. Diminish lessen reduce *decrease *weaken enfeeble debilitate *moderate temper attemper qualify.

Ant. *Intensify* — Con. *Aggravate* heighten, enhance (see **INCREASE**).

*Palate gloze gloss whitewash whiten.

Ana. *Condone* *excuse rationalize *explain justify exterior, ady. *Outer, external outward outside.

Ana. **Extrinsic* extraneous foreign alien.

Ant. *Interior* — Con. **Inner* inward, internal inside intestine intrinsic *inherent ingrained.

exterminate *Extirminate*, *extirpate*, *eradicate* uproot, decimate, wipe out come into comparison in their secondary senses in which they mean to effect the destruction or abolition of something. *Extirminate* (etymologically, to expel or banish from the bounds or limits) implies utter extinction it therefore in current use usually but not invariably implies a killing off as efforts to *extirpate* certain pests such as mosquitoes rats and raccoons have not yet been successful the tribe [of Indians] had been *exterminated* not here in their stronghold but in their summer camp across the river (Cather) *Extirpate* (literally to pluck up a plant by the stem and root so as to cause its death) implies extinction as of a race or family or species, or growth but it may carry a less limited implication of killing off than *extermination* carries by suggesting the destruction or removal of the means whereby a thing is propagated rather than the destruction of all the individuals involved thus a tribe might be *extirpated* (or *exterminated*) by a famine a heresy is often *extirpated* (rather than *exterminated*) by the removal of the leaders from a position of influence a vice cannot easily be *extirpated* so long as the conditions which promote it remain in existence. *Eradicate* (literally to pluck out by the roots) stresses the driving out or elimination of something that has taken root or has established itself as diphtheria has been nearly but not completely *eradicated* from the United States it is difficult to *eradicate* popular superstitions he must gradually *eradicate* his settled conviction that the Italians and the French are wrong (Grandgent) Uproot (which literally means the same as *eradicate*) differs from the latter word chiefly in being more definitely figurative and in suggesting forcible and violent methods similar to those of a tempest that tears trees out by their roots as Hands red with gilets blood uprooted every germ Of truth (Shelley) end forthwith The ruin of a life uprooted thus (Browning) refugees from the peoples uprooted by war. *Decimate* varies little from *uproot* in meaning but is far less common in use. Frights changes horrors. Dvert and crack rend and decimate The unity and married calm of states Quite from their fixture (Shak.).

He fascinated the young Anderson's intellect and decimated certain convictions (H. R. Bent) Wipe out (literally to rub out by erasing) often implies extermination (as the entire battery was wiped out by shell fire) but it equally often suggests a canceling or obliterating as by payment retaliation exhaustion of supply or the like (as, to wipe out a debt to wipe out an old score to wipe out a disgrace the fall in share prices wiped out his margin).

Ana. *Abolish extinguish annihilate abate obliterate efface expunge blot out *erase *destroy demolish raze.

external ady. *Outer exterior outward outside.

Ana. **Extrinsic* extraneous foreign alien.

Ant. *Internal* — Con. *Interior* intestine *inner inward inside intrinsic ingrained *inherent.

externalize *Materialize* actualize *realize embody.

Incarnate objectify substantiate substantialize by postulate reify

extinguish *Abolish annihilate abate

Ana Extirpate *exterminate eradicate uproot wipe out obliterate efface blot out expunge *erase *suppress repress

extirpate *Exterminate eradicate uproot deracinate wipe out

Ana Extinguish *abolish annihilate obliterate efface expunge *erase blot out *destroy demolish rate

Con Propagate *generate engender breed

extol, **Laud** *praise eulogize acclaim

Ana Applaud *commend compliment *exalt magnify aggrandize

Ant Decry abase (oneself) — **Con** Depreciate disparage detract from derogate from belittle minimize (see DECRY) denounce condemn censure reprobate reprehend *criticize

extort **Extract** *educe elicit evoke

Ana Draw drag *pull compel *force constrain oblige coerce exact *demand require

extra, **ady** Supernumerary spare surplus *superfluous

extract, **v** Extort elicit *educe evoke

Ana Draw *pull drag *demand require exact

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extremes rather than to go between them (*H. Eli*)
The same " " " " " "

(sometimes "goes to extremes"), he is always dressed in the extreme of fashion. Extremity, on the other hand, usually implies the most extreme

reasonable " " " " " "

as the " " " " " "

caution " " " " " "

the term applies concretely to the state or condition of " " " " " "

Ana Antithesis antipodes, contrary See under OPPOSITE *adj*

extremity, *Extreme

Ana Limit bound bound end confine term

extricate, **v** Extricate disentangle, untangle disengage

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U. S. J. J. J. J.

extradite Deport transport expatriate *banish exile ostracize

Ana Surrender *relinquish yield resign.

extraneous *Extrinsic foreign alien

Ana External exterior outside *outer outward adventitious *accidental incidental.

Ant Relevant essential (sense 1) — **Con** Intrinsic

*inherent ingrained constitutional intestine internal

*inner inside interior inward pertinent germane material (see RELEVANT)

extravagant, **Inordinate**, **immoderate** *excessive exorbitant extreme

Ana Preposterous absurd *foolish silly *profuse prodigal lavish exuberant

Ant Restrained — **Con** Frugal *sparing economical

extreme, **adj** 1 *Last final terminal latest concluding eventual ultimate

2 Exorbitant inordinate *excessive immoderate extravagant

extreme, **n** Extreme extremity come into comparison when they mean the utmost limit or degree of something

Extreme, however, usually applies to either of two limits which are diametrically opposite

great force or ingenuity is required to bring about his (or their) release as the fly was not able to extricate itself from the spider's web to extricate oneself from financial difficulties his friends succeeded in extricating him from a very awkward predicament to extricate one's car from the mud into which its wheels had sunk Disentangle which is etymologically akin to extricate in meaning

Disentangle is sometimes used especially in colloquial English in place of disentangle with much the same

leaves were now suffering more damage than during the highest winds of

d " " " " " "

r " " " " " "

b herself of her long clinging dress and put on a loose shirt

and shorts to disembarass himself of his companion

(Scott) I have never been able to disembarass myself of the

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

" " " " " "

* indicates place of treatment of each group

extrinsic Extrinsic extraneous, foreign alien are comparable when they mean external to a thing (some-

ences such as chance or the assistance of friends may help a man to succeed [Those] who would persuade us

the thing as to advance arguments *extraneous* to the real issue water is rarely pure and free from *extraneous* matter "Style is not—can never be—*extraneous* ornament (Quiller Couch) "Whatever we gain comprehension of we seize upon and assimilate into our own

foreign matter inflammation caused by a foreign body in the stomach The mysticism so foreign to the French

mind and temper (Browell) Look round our World

word often suggests repugnance or at least incompatibility or irreconcilableness A voluptuous devotionality

Ans External *outer outside exterior, outward acquired gained earned (see GET)

Ant Intrinsic. — Con Internal *inner inside inward intence intestine *real actual, true

exuberant Lavish *profuse prodigal luxuriant lush

Ans Prolific *fertile fruitful fecund *vigorous lusty energetic nervous rampant, *rank copious (see PLURIFERUS)

tere sterile

*Clated elate

ous joyful *glad ecstatic rapturous trans e corresponding nouns at ECSTASY

*Discard cast shed molt throw strap junk

eyewitness Witness onlooker looker-on *spectator observer, beholder bystander, kibitzer

F

fab 1 *Fiction fabrication figment

2 Myth parable *allegory apologue

fabric *Building edifice structure pile

fabricate. *Make fashion forge form shape, manufacture

Ans *Invent create produce turn out (see BEAR) devise contrive (see corresponding nouns at DEVICE)

fabrication *Fiction figment fable

Ans Invention creation (see corresponding verbs at INVENT) art craft hand craft (see TRADE) *work product, production opus artifact

fah in " an

one's composure) and 'to put out of countenance' (that is to lose one's composure or cause one to lose it) the term denotes the facial expression as it appears normally when one is composed. Sometimes the word is used in place of face when a formal term is desired as That vile representation of the royal countenance (Swift) Both face and countenance may be used in personifications when the outward aspect or appearance of anything is denoted as startling transformations in the outward face of society are taking place under our very eyes (Frankfurter) Beholding the bright countenance of truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies (Milton) Visage is a more literary term than the preceding words it often suggests attention to the shape and proportions of the face but sometimes to the impression it gives or the changes in mood which it reflects as black hair complexion dark generally rather than some visage (Dickens) his visage all aglaze as at a wake (Tennyson) Physiognomy is the preferred word when the

face, n Face countenance visage, physiognomy mug

Smith Puss, a term of Irish origin and now slang (as she has a sour puss slap him in the puss) or dialectal

of a bear (*Lady Gregory*)
facet Aspect side angle *phase

able
Ant Lugubrious — *Con* Grave solemn *serious
sober sedate staid
facile *Easy smooth light simple effortless
Ana Adroit deft *dexterous feat fluent voluble
glib (see VOCAL) *superficial shallow uncritical
cursory
Ant Arduous (with reference to the thing accomplished)
constrained clumsy (with reference to the agent or his method)
facility Ease dexterity *readiness
Ana Spontaneity *unconstraint abandon address
pose *tact lightness effortlessness smoothness (see
corresponding adjectives *it* EASY)

facsimile Copy carbon copy *reproduction duplicate
replica transcript
faction Bloc party *combination combine ring
cabal junta
Ana Clique *set coterie circle
factious Contumacious seditious mutinous rebellious
*insubordinate
Ana Contending fighting warring (see *CONTENT*)
contentious quarrelsome litigious (see *BELLIGERENT*)
disaffected estranged alienated (see *ESTRANGE*)
Ant Co operative — *Con* Companionable gregarious
*social *compliant acquiescent loyal leal true
*faithful

factitious *Artificial synthetic ersatz
Ana Manufactured fabricated (see *MAKE* 9) forced
compelled constrained (see *FORCE* 9) simulated
feigned counterfeited shamming pretended affected
assumed (see *ASSUME*)
Ant Bona fide veritable — *Con* *Authentic genuine
*natural simple artless naive unsophisticated
Do not confuse factitious with fictitious

factor 1 *Agent attorney deputy proxy
2 Agent bailiff *steward scribe seneschal major-domo
oeconomus
3 Constituent *element component ingredient in
gradient
Ana Determinant *cause antecedent *influence
agency agent instrument instrumentality *means
faculty 1 *Power function
2 *Gift aptitude knack bent turn genius talent
Ana *Ability capacity capability property *quality
pendant flair propensity proclivity *leaning *pre-

him whimsey *caprice vagary
Unfading amaranthine *immortal deathless
verlasting never ending *lasting perdurable
perpetual permanent
faery *Fairy fay sprite elf shee banshee leprechaun,
ne, dwarf goblin brownie puck nix
haust jade fatigue *tired weary tucker
Frailty fable *fault vice
emish, flaw defect weakness infirmity (see
corresponding adjectives at *WEAK*)
Ant Perfection (in concrete sense) — *Con* *Excellence

Indolent slothful *lasy
Ana Supine passive *inactive inert idle apathetic
*impassive phlegmatic *lethargic sluggish languorous
lackadaisical *languid
fair, adj 1 Comely lovely *beautiful pretty bonny
handsome beauteous pulchritudinous good looking
Ana Delicate dainty exquisite (see *CHOICE*) charming
attractive enchanting (see under *ATTRACT*) pure
*chaste
Ant Foul ill favored
2 Fair, just equitable impartial, unbiased dispassion
ate uncolored, objective come into comparison when
they are applied to judgments or to judges or to acts
resulting from or involving a judgment and mean free
from undue or improper influence Fair the most general
term implies the disposition or the intention to regard
other persons or things without reference to one's own
interests feelings or prejudices often even to the point
of conceding every reasonable claim of the weaker side

both sides I don't feel I can quite condemn it (as
calism] wholesale (*R Macaulay*) Just implies so
divergence from the standard or measure of that which is
lawful

in favor of the person or thing judged may be adequate
as a just judge every transgression and disobedience
received a just recompense (*Hebrews* ii 2) Some just
prince perhaps had wife restored me to my native
land (*Pope*) How much easier it is to be generous than
just (*Junius*) To divert interest from the past to the
poetry would conduce to a juster estimation of actual
poetry good and bad (*T S Eliot*) Equitable implies a
freer and less rigid standard than just often but not
so strict

an equitable distribution of riches
it depended wholly on their [the Roman governors]
individual characters whether their terms of office were
equitable or oppressive (*Buchan*) Impartial implies ab-
sence of favor for or absence of prejudice against one
person party or side more than the other as, an
equitable fall
out

to all as an unbiased history to give an unbiased opinion or testimony Dispassionate implies freedom from the influence of passion or strong feeling often also implying great temperateness or even coldness in judgment, as a dispassionate judgment inquiry critic observer Uncolored (see also colorless) implies freedom from all influences that would affect the truth or accuracy of an account a statement or a judgment such as personal feeling a desire to embellish or the like, as, an uncolored story of a battle an uncolored record of one's experiences a statement of facts uncolored by personal prejudice Objective implies a tendency to view events or phenomena as apart from oneself and therefore to be judged as they are (or were) in fact and without reference to one's personal feelings, prejudices opinions or the like as Nor must we be content with a lazy scepticism which regards objective truth as unattainable" (B Russell) Even so far stand the great objective writers above all who appeal to you by parade of personal ty or private sentiment (Quiller Couch) "The simplicity and practical cast of his [Xenophon's] mind made him a good objective reporter of the Socratic conversations (J R Smith)

Ana Disinterested detached (see **INDIFFERENCE**) reasonable *rational

Ant Unfair — Con Partial prepossessed biased prejudiced (see corresponding nouns at **PREJUDICE**) 3 Average *medium middling mediocre second rate moderate indifferent

Ana Ord nary *common

Con *Good right *bad poor wrong

fair, n Exposition, exhibition, show exhibit

fairing, Gratuity largesse, *gift (present favor boon)

fairy Fairy fairy, fay elf, sprite pixy (or pixie) gnome dwarf goblin brownie (or brownay), puck nix (or in feminine form pixie), shue leprechaun banshee come into comparison as denoting a legendary supernatural being chiefly in medieval and modern folklore capable of assuming a human form and of entering into relations with men for their weal or woe Fairy is the general term for one of this class but with many writers the term implies a specific kind of being In its concrete sense fairy applies mainly to either of two types — one who assumes the form of a marvelously beautiful woman and lures men to her abode where they are held enchanted and unable to return to earth the other who is sometimes masculine but more often feminine who is extremely diminutive in size and who usually is a creature of lightness and grace possessing magical powers By some writers the former is distinguished as the Celtic the latter as the Teutonic fairy but this classification often breaks down owing to the variety of conceptions that prevail and their intermingling Also Shakespeare and Charles Perrault a Frenchman are often given credit for the second and more common conception of a fairy Under the influence of the *Fairy Queen* the spelling fairy has come to connote existence in an unreal romantic and visionary world such as one associates with Spenser a poem or with the so-called Celtic fairy as O blessed B roll the earth we pace Again appears to be an unsubstantial fairy place That is fit home for Thee! (Wordsworth) Magic caskets opening on the foam Of perilous seas in *fairy* (changed by Keats from an original fairy) lands forlorn (Keats) Fay a more or less poetic term for fairy often but far from invariably suggests reference to the diminutive fairy as fay shall haunt the green (Coltson) Elf is historically the correct term in English for the so-called Teutonic fairy the term also carries a stronger implication than fairy of sportiveness of helpfulness or harmfulness (often male)

ous but still more often mischievous) of soullessness and of earnestness in the places which they haunt or inhabit as "The tiny elves that guiltless sport (Burns), "The horns of Elfland faintly blowing! (Tennyson) Sprite is used as an equivalent of elf when its ethereal quality or its soullessness is especially to be suggested, as a mischievous sprite "that shrewd and knavish sprite Call'd Robin Goodfellow (Shak) "she was a sprite rather than a human spirit fastidiousness with her took the place of morality (H Ellis) Fairy, originally a dialectal term for fairy or elf especially in southwestern England retains in its extended use its early implications of a being that delights in misleading or annoying human beings or is extremely sportive or gay, thus a person who fell into a state of mental bewilderment was said to be *pixy-led* a *pixy ring* (now commonly called a *fairy ring*) is a circular fungus growth in a lawn or meadow where places are supposed to dance in the moonlight Gnome and dwarf designate a sprite (usually conceived of as masculine in shape and extremely ugly) who dwells below the surface of the earth and has guard of metals and minerals or is a skilled artificer of weapons and the like When his power to terrify or injure men is emphasized he is sometimes called a goblin, when he is thought of as man a helper who performs in secrecy at night heavy work such as churning threshing and sweeping he is often called a brownie, when both mischievous and helpful characteristics are implied *puck* is often employed but in nearly every case *goblin brownie* and *puck* carry few of the very specific implications usually found in *gnome* or *dwarf* as "Sift on his sooty pinions flits the *gnome* (Pope) Snow White took refuge with kindly dwarfs the Goblins will [the goblins will] get you If you don't watch out (J B Riley) The Brownie formed a class of beings distinct in habit and disposition from the great and mischievous *elves* (Scott) As I am an honest Puck We will make amends ere long (Shak) Nix (or feminine pixie) designates a water sprite similar to a merman or mermaid as If a *pixie* seek thy ring If a *pixie* seek thy spring (Scott) Shue and leprechaun are in Celtic folklore the equivalents respectively of fairy and of *gnome* but shue often carries stronger implication of rare appearance to the human a gift than *fairy* and *leprechaun* one of greater elusiveness and trickery than *gnome* Banshee applies to a female shue who is heard keening or wailing near a house as a warning of an approaching death in the family

faith 1 *Belief credence credit

Ana Assurance conviction *certainty certitude assenting or assent acquiescence agreement (see corresponding verbs at **ASSURE**)

Ant Doubt — Con *Uncertainty skepticism doubt bety dubiousy *unbelief disbelief incredulity

2 Dependence reliance confidence trust

Ana Assurance certitude (see **CERTAINTY**)

Con Incredulity *unbelief disbelief mistrust suspicion *uncertainty doubt misgiving *apprehension

3 Creed *religion persuasion church denomination sect cult communion

Ana Tenets dogmas, doctrines (see singular nouns at **DOCTRINE**)

faithful, adj Faithful, loyal [as true, constant, staunch (or staunch), steadfast (or steadfast) resolute come into comparison as meaning firm in adherence to the person the country the cause or the like to whom or to which one is bound by duty or promise Faithful in its now most common sense implies firm and unwavering adherence to a person or thing to whom or to which one is united by some tie such as marriage friendship political allegiance gratitude or honor or to the oath pledged promise or

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

the like made when one has accepted a position an office an obligation or the like as a *faithful* husband is *faithful* to his marriage vows a *faithful* public servant is *faithful* to his oath of office [Cleopatra] was *faithful* to the main policy of her life the restoration of Egypt to the position which it had held under the first Ptolemies (Buchan) The term is also used when only firm adherence to actuality or reality as in representation or portrayal is implied It then comes close to *accurate* or *exact* in meaning as the photograph is a *faithful* likeness a *faithful* description of village life *Loyal* implies faithfulness to one's plighted troth or continued allegiance to the leader the country the institution the principles or the like to which one feels oneself morally bound the term suggests not only adherence but an unwillingness to be tempted from that adherence as most of the subjects remained *loyal* to their sovereign Your my lord your true And *loyal* wife (Shak), [French Canadians] are *loyal* because we are

not quite that of *loyal* but nearer to that of *true* (or)

is the opposite of fickleness rather than a course of action that is the opposite of unfaithfulness and disloyalty

far more strongly than *loyal* an implication of one's unwillingness to be turned aside from those to whom one owes allegiance to whom one has pledged one's troth or to an institution such as a church or political party to which by conviction one belongs From its earliest and still current sense of watertight and sound as applied to a ship it suggests an inherent imperviousness to all suggestions or influences that would weaken

course or an unchanging quality or character (is Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul both sure and *steadfast* — Hebrews vi 19 the blue the *steadfast* the blazing summer sky — Woolf) However its most

fast to principles — A *Resplendent* Resolute implies steadfastness and often, staunchness but it throws the emphasis upon a determination which cannot be broken down and often suggests firm adherence to one's own purposes or ends rather than to those of others as not *resolute* and firm but perverse and obstinate" (Burke), she sat there *resolute* and ready for responsibility (Conrad) The *resolute* abstinence [of Chinese and Japanese painters] from cast shadows is a method of giving relief is partly to be explained by the desire not to be seduced into mere imitative resemblance (Barnes) Ana Devoted "loving affectionate tried trustworthy" reliable dependable Ant Faithless — Con Disloyal false perfidious traitorous treacherous (see FAITHLESS) fickle "uncom-

pledge a sworn obligation allegiance or the like Although often used interchangeably with the strongest of the terms here discriminated then implying a betrayal of a person or cause it is also capable of implying untrustworthiness unreliability or loss or neglect of an

upon one than upon a breach of a vow pledge a sworn obligation or the like however it may like *faithless*

mundedness *disloyal* but in politics there should be no loyalty except to the public good (Shaw) *Traitorous* implies either actual treason or a serious betrayal of

confidence (as a *treacherous* spy a *treacherous* secret as used of things it suggests aptness to allure to peril or disaster by false or delusive appearances as *treacherous* sands the *treacherous* Ocean (Shelley) Up steep crags and over *treacherous* morasses he moved easily (Macaulay) *Perfidious* (which etymologically implies the reverse of *faithful*) is a more contemptuous term than *treacherous* for it implies baseness or villainy as well as an incapacity for faithfulness in the person

never of
a group

fluctuating (see *VERSUS* §) *changeable changeful
 Ant Faithful — Con. Loyal *late* staunchstead
 fast resolute constant (see *FATHEFUL*)

fake, n Sham humbug counterfeit simulacrum
 *imposture cheat fraud deceit deception.

faker *impostor mountebank charlatan empiric
 quack.

Ana Defrauder cheater = cheat, swindler cozenner (see
 corresponding verbs at *CHEAT*)

fallacious Sophistical casuistical paralogistic. See
 under *FALLACY*

Ana *Irrational unreasonable *misleading, deceptive
 delusive delusory equivocal ambiguous (see *OSCURE*)

Ant Sound valid

fallacy, fallacy, sophism, sophistry, casuistry, paralogism
 are here compared as meaning unsound and
 misleading reasoning or line of argument. The same
 distinctions in implications and connotations are distin-
 guishable in the corresponding adjectives fallacious,
 sophistical, casuistical, paralogistic. *Fallacy* and *fallacious*
 in specific logical use imply an error or flaw in
 reasoning that vitiates an entire argument, thus, a
 syllogism in which one argues from some accidental
 character as though it were essential and necessary (as
 The food you buy you eat you buy raw meat therefore
 you eat raw meat) contains a *fallacy* or is *fallacious*.

The many *fallacies* that lurk in the generality and
 equivocal nature of the terms inadequate representa-
 tion (*Burke*) In more general use *fallacy* and *fallacious*
 apply to any conception belief theory or the like that
 is erroneous and logically untenable whether it has been
 arrived at by reasoning or by conjecture or has been
 taken over from others as 'The arguments of the
Federalist are intended to prove the *fallacy* of these
 apprehensions (Ch. Just. Marshall) the separatist
fallacy the belief that what may be good for any must
 be good for all (J. A. Hobson) like a well-wrought but
fallacious theory (S. Alexander) Sophism and sophistry
 and sophistical imply as *fallacy* and *fallacious* do not
 necessarily imply either the intent to mislead or deceive
 by fallacious arguments or indifference to the correct-
 ness of one's reasoning provided one's words carry
 conviction on the terms therefore often connote confusingly
 subtle equivocal or specious reasoning. *Sophism*
 however applies usually to a specific argument of this
 character. *Sophistry* often but far from invariably to the
 type of reasoning employing sophisms as skilfully
 plead with a superficial but plausible set of *sophisms*
 in favour of contempt of virtue (Shelley) the juggle
 of *sophistry* (Coleridge) 'This evil is inexcusable by
 any *sophistry* that the cleverest landlord can devise.
 (Shaw) in the end he [Hobbes in his theory of the will]
 lands himself in *sophistry* (T. S. Eliot) Rousseau
 does not often indulge in such an unedifying *sophism*
 (Babbalanja) the *sophistical* plea that matter is more
 important than manner (C. L. Montague) *Casuistry*
 and *casuistical* imply *sophistry* only in their extended
 and now more common senses. In the *past* or (and still
 current) senses both have reference to the science that
 deals with cases of conscience or the determination of
 what is right and wrong in particular cases where there
 is justifiable uncertainty as we now have to lay the
 foundation of a new *casuistry* no longer theologal and
 Christian but naturalistic and secular (H. Ellis) In
 their extended use both terms now usually imply
 sophistical and often tortuous reasoning in reference to
 moral, theological, and legal problems as 'Those who
 hold that a lie is always wrong have to supplement this
 view by a great deal of *casuistry*' (B. Russell) *casuistical*
hairsplitting *Paralogism* and *paralogistic* are technical

terms of logic, applicable chiefly to any formal fallacy
 especially in syllogistic reasoning as 'He is here guilty
 of a gross *paralogism* (Hume) 'We made no appeal
 even to *Theism* which it would have been grossly
paralogistic to do since we are maintaining Free will as a
 premise towards the establishment of *Theism* (W. G.
 Ward)

false, adj 1 *False, wrong* are here compared as general
 terms meaning not in conformity with that which is true
 or right. *False*, in all of its senses is colored by its
 etymological implication of deceit the implication of
 deceiving or of being deceived is strong when the term
 implies a contrariety between what is said thought con-
 cluded or the like and the facts or reality as *false*
 statements 'Thou shalt not bear *false* witness against
 thy neighbour (Exodus xx 16) whether it [a poet's
 awareness of the process of poetic creation] is a genuine
 insight into the workings of his own mind or only a *false*
 explanation of them' (Day Lewis) 'You can take a
 chess-board as black squares on a white ground or as
 white squares on a black ground and neither conception
 is a *false* one' (W. James) An intent to deceive or a
 deceptive appearance is implied when the term connotes
 an opposition to that which is real or genuine or authen-
 tic as *false* tears *false* pearls a *false* check dressed in
false colors a *false* arch (ie an architectural member
 which imitates an arch in appearance but does not have
 the structure or serve the function of a true arch) The
 term is applied in vernacular names of plants to a species
 related to resembling or having properties similar to
 another species that commonly bears the unqualified
 vernacular as the pinkster flower is sometimes called
false honeysuckle Even when the word stresses faith-
 lessness (for this sense see *FATHLESS*) there is usually a
 hint of a deceptive appearance of faithfulness or loyalty
 or of self-deception in one's failure to be true as far
 as outward appearances went one could not believe him
 to be a *false* friend Only in the sense of incorrect or
 erroneous (as a *false* note a *false* policy) is this implica-
 tion obscured though there is often a suggestion of being
 deceived into believing that the thing so described is true
 or right. *Wrong* on the other hand is colored in all of its
 senses by its etymological implication of wrongness or
 crookedness in general it implies a turning from the
 standard of that which is true right (especially morally
 right) correct or the like to that which is its reverse
 In comparison with *false* *wrong* is a triple and forthright
 in its meaning thus a *wrong* conception is one that is the
 reverse of the truth but a *false* conception is not only
wrong but the result of one's being deceived or of one's
 intent to deceive a *wrong* answer to a question is merely
 an erroneous answer but a *false* answer to a question is
 one that is both erroneous and mendacious *wrong*
 principles of conduct are the reverse of ethically right
 principles but *false* principles of conduct are not only
wrong but are bound to lead astray those who accept
 them so to give a person *wrong* advice (cf *false* advice)
 a lie is always *wrong* (not *false* because the implication of
 falsity is in the word lie) there is something *wrong*
 about his appearance (but there is something *false* in
 his courtesy) he may be *wrong* in his opinions but he is
 not *false* to his country (in trying to impress them upon
 others)

Ana *Misleading deceptive delusive delusory falla-
 cious sophistical (see under *FALLACY*) mendacious
 deceitful *dishonest untruthful factitious (see *ARTI-
 FICIAL*)

Ant True — Con *Real actual veritable *au-
 thentic genuine bona fide veracious truthful (see
 corresponding nouns at *TRUTH*)

2 Perfidious, disloyal, traitorous treacherous *faithless

Ana. Recrunt apostate renegade backsliding (see corresponding nouns at RENEGADE) *inconstant unstable *crooked devious

Ant True leal — Con Stanch, steadfast, loyal *faithful constant resolute

falsehood. Untruth *lie fib misrepresentation, story

Ant Truth (in concrete sense)

falter, w. Waver vacillate *hesitate

Ana Flinch blench *recoil quail shrink fluctuate oscillate *swing *shake tremble quake shudder

Con *Persevere persist resolve determine *decide fame, n Fame, renown, honor (or honour), glory, celebrity, reputation, repute, notoriety, éclat come into comparison when they mean the character or state of

suggestion of how far the knowledge of one's name extends of the reasons for it or of the creditableness of those reasons although the term often implies longevity

(Milton), Fame that second life in others breath (Pope) Popularity is neither fame nor greatness

with me in fate So were I equalled with them in renown (Milton) Niten's paintings are prized but it is as a swordsman that he won supreme renown (Binyon)

earned for one profound esteem or deep reverence as Length of days is in her right hand and in her left hand riches and honor (Proverbs li 16) one must learn to give honour where honour is due to bow down before all spirits that are noble (A C Benson) Glory usually

(Gray) To be recognized as a master in one's own line of intellectual or spiritual activity is indeed glory (Arnold) No keener hunter after glory breathes He loves it in his knights more than himself They prove to him his work (Tennyson) Celebrity is often used in place of fame when the widespread laudation of one's name and accomplishments in one's own time is implied the term usually carries a stronger implication of famousness and of popularity than it does of deep-seated or long-lived admiration and esteem The lonely precursor of German philosophy he (Spinoza) still shines when the light of his successors is fading away they had celebrity Spinoza has fame (Arnold) Reputation often denotes nothing more than the character of a person or place not as it really is but as it is conceived to be by those who know of him or of it (as he has a good reputation in the community it is a shame to injure a man's reputation) but in the sense in which it is here particularly considered the term implies a measure of fame often but not necessarily for creditable reasons as, his repu-

tation for wit was country wide a painter of growing reputation

great deal of repute (not reputation) for his bravery Notoriety implies nothing more than public knowledge of a person or deed with the result that it is much discussed or serves as a nine-day wonder it usually however suggests a meretricious fame and imputes sensationalism to the person or thing that wins such repute as he achieved notoriety as the author of a most salacious novel, Everybody of any consequence or notoriety in Bath was well known by name to Mrs Smith (Austen) that brilliant extravagant careless Reverend Doctor Dodd who acquired some fame and much notoriety as an eloquent preacher the skilful editor of the Beauties of Shakespeare and a forger (H Ellis) Éclat a French word meaning explosion now naturalized in English

Éclat to the whole affair — Scott

Ana Acclaim acclamation *applause recognizing or recognition acknowledgment (see corresponding verbs at ACKNOWLEDGE) eminence distinction illustriousness (see corresponding adjectives at FAMOUS)

*Infamy obscurity — Con Ignominy obloquy disgrace dishonor odium opprobrium disrepute

*Famous renowned noted celebrated notorious distinguished eminent illustrious

Ant Obscure

familiar 1 Familiar, intimate, close, confidential chummy, thick are here compared as meaning near to one another because of constant or frequent association, shared interests and activities or common sympathies, or when applied to words acts etc and cativ of such nearness Familiar suggests relations or manliness characteristic of or similar to those of a family where long-continued intercourse makes for freedom informality ease of address and the taking of liberties

common interests or aspirations and who have united their hearts or their minds to such a degree that they deeply know and understand one another as The

intimate political relation subsisting between the President of the United States and the heads of departments, necessarily renders any legal investigation of the acts of one of those high officers peculiarly delicate (Ch. Just Marshall) They establish and maintain more intimate and confident relations with us (J. R. Lowell), though Tariff must have so far forgiven him as to have no objection to him as a father in law intimate they could never be (Hardy) Intimate may also apply to a connection between a person and a thing especially something he says does wears, or the like it then implies a very close relation between that thing and his inmost thoughts or feelings at his life in the privacy of his home as official receptions were few but small intimate teas were frequent in the governor's home the indecency of publishing intimate letters [such as] the love letters of the Brownings (H. Ellis), her eyes, lively laughing intimate nearly always a little mocking (Cather) a shirt sleeve'd populace moved through them [the streets] with the intimate abandon of boarders going down the passage to the bathroom (E. Wharton) As applied directly or indirectly to knowledge intimate differs from familiar not only in idiom but also in implying not merely acquaintance but close or deep study thus he has an intimate knowledge of the situation he is in (far with the facts pertaining to the situation he is familiar with the poem in question he has an intimate knowledge of the poem in question Close is often used in place of intimate when one wishes to imply an attachment drawing persons together in such a way as to suggest the exclusion of others or a very strong bond of affection between them as close friends a close friendship Seeing them so tender and so close (Tennyson) Confidential implies a relationship based upon mutual trust or confidence or upon a willingness (often but not necessarily a mutual willingness) to confide one's hopes, thoughts, feelings and the like to the other as The growing harmony and confidential friendship which daily manifest themselves between their Majesties (Chatham) he slipped his arm through his father's with a confidential pressure (E. Wharton) Chummy and thick are both colloquial terms with a somewhat vulgar flavor The former implies a kind of easy intimacy that prevails between chums (see chum under ASSOCIATE) as the two boys were not long in camp before they became chummy Thick differs from close in stressing constant association more than the strength of the attachment the word may imply both (as the two friends are now as thick as fat) but often it carries a sinister suggestion as how long have you been so thick with Dunsey that you must collude with him to embezzle my money? (G. Eliot)

Ana Friendly neighborly *amicable sociable cordial genial, affable *gracious easy *comfortable cozy was intrusive obtrusive officious *impertinent

Ant Aloof — Con *indifferent detached unconcerned luxurious formal conventional ceremonious ceremonial

2 Ord nary *common popular vulgar

Ana *Usual wonted accustomed customary habitual

Ant Unfamiliar strange — Con Novel newfangled new fashioned *new rare uncommon *unfrequent

fantastic chimerical (see IMAGINARY)

familiarize Accustom *habituate addict

Ana Inure season accustomize accustom *harden

*adapt accommodate adjust

Con Wean alienate *estrangle

famous Famous famed renowned celebrated noted

notorious distinguished eminent illustrious come into comparison as meaning known far and wide among men

Famous and famed apply chiefly to men, events and things that are much talked of or are widely or popularly known throughout a section or country a continent or the like in current English they (especially famous) also imply good repute or a favorable reputation Among discriminating writers and speakers these terms are applied without qualification only to those persons or things who are still so known or who were so known in the time under consideration — the once famous poems of Owen Meredith he is the famous American aviator

Some of our most famous physicians have had to struggle pitifully against insufficient means until they were forty or fifty (Shaw) Among the romanticists Schleiermacher was the most famous theologian (Inge)

A corpulent jolly fellow famed for humor (N. Hawthorne) Renowned, in strict use implies more glory or honor and more widespread acclamation than either of the preceding words it is however often employed as a stronger or more emphatic term than famous with little actual difference in meaning except for a suggestion of greater longevity of fame Royal kings Renowned for their deeds For Christian service and true chivalry (Shak) Those far renowned brides of ancient song (Tennyson) Celebrated stresses reception of popular or public notice or attention and frequent mention especially in print often but far from always, it also suggests public admiration or popular honor as the celebrated kidnapping of Charley Ross the most celebrated of the cases pending before the Supreme Court Benjamin Franklin a celebrated late the greatest but the least celebrated general in the war Noted also implies the reception of public attention, but it often suggests more discernment or discrimination on the part of the public than does celebrated or implies more distinction to the person or thing that is singled out for such attention

He is the most noted and most deserving man in the whole profession of chivalry (Pope) His two children were both daughters one noted for her prettiness the other for her cleverness (H. Ellis) Notorious stresses the fact of being widely known or recognized for certain acts certain conditions, or certain qualities now it commonly but not exclusively implies evil to those acts conditions or qualities or qualifies words or phrases that denote an evil or bad person, act quality or the like as, the city's most notorious malefactor (Lucas) "men of notoriously loose lives (R. Vacantay) his fine library was notorious (Bennett) The iconoclasm of Herbert Spencer's Agnosticism are by this time notorious (Inge) The courage and efficiency of Spartan troops were notorious (G. L. Dickinson) Distinguished stresses the facts of being differentiated from all other persons or things of its kind because of its or its excellence or superiority and of being a duly and publicly recognized for these qualities as Henry Adams at Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres is one of the most distinguished contributions to literature America thus far has produced (R. A. Cram), meetings with distinguished and interesting people (H. Ellis) She had the most distinguished house in New York (E. Wharton) Eminent adds to distinguished an implication of even greater conspicuousness for excellence or other outstanding qualities it is applicable therefore chiefly to those persons or things that are recognized as topping all others of their kind as the age produced no eminent writers many eminent men of science have been bad mathematicians (B. Russell) Eminent manifestations of this magical power of poetry are very rare and very precious (Arnold) Illustrious carries a far stronger implication of renown than eminent it also imputes to the thing so described a glorioussness or splendor that

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Ana analogous words Ant antonyms Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

increases its prestige or influence, as the illustrious deeds of great heroes, his right noble mind illustrious virtue (Shak), Boast the pure blood of an illustrious race (Pope)

Ant Obscure

fan, n Devotee votary *addict habitué fiend

fanatic, n Bigot *enthusiast zealot

fanciful *Imaginary, visionary fantastic, chimerical quixotic

Ana *Fictitious fabulous mythical apocryphal legendary bizarre grotesque *fantastic preposterous absurd (see FOOLISH) *false wrong

Ant Realistic — **Con** Matter of fact *prosaic truthful veracious (see corresponding nouns at TRUTH)

fancy, n 1 *Imagination fantasy phantasy

Ant Experience

2 **Fancy, fantasy, phantasy, phantasm, vision, dream, daydream, nightmare** come into comparison when they denote a vivid idea or image or a series of such ideas or images present in the mind but having no concrete or objective reality **Fancy** (see also IMAGINATION) is applicable to anything which is conceived by the imagination whether it recombines the elements of reality or is pure invention Let us sit quiet and hear the echoes about which you have your theory Not a theory it

or other form of art) that is the product of an unre-

writing of love poems by the impotent and of sagas of the chase and war by the physically deficient] is the well

the eyes (or mind) to grasp as a whole as A whole life

men shall see visions (Joel ii 28) Figuratively dream (then often specifically called a daydream) suggests

person has no time for daydreams **Nightmare** applies to any frightful and oppressive dream which occurs in sleep or by extension to any vision (or sometimes actual experience) which inspires terror or which cannot easily be shaken off *How many of our daydreams would darken into nightmares were there a danger of their coming true! (L P Smith)

Ana Fictitious fabrication fable *fiction notion conception *idea concept

Ant Reality (in concrete sense)

fancy, v 1 Dote on or upon *like love enjoy relish

Ana *Approve endorse sanction

Con *Disapprove deprecate

2 **Imagine** conceive envisage envision realize *think

Ana *Conjecture surmise guess

fang *Tooth tusk

fantastic or fantastical 1 Chimerical visionary

fanciful *imaginary quixotic

Ana Extravagant extreme (see EXCESSIVE) incredible unbelievable implausible (see affirmative adjectives at PLAUSIBLE) preposterous absurd (see FOOLISH) *irrational unreasonable delusory delusive deceptive *misleading

Con Familiar ordinary *common *usual customary

2 **Fantastic (or fantastical), bizarre, grotesque** and come into comparison when they are used to describe works of art effects produced by nature or art ideas and the like and mean conceived or made or as if conceived or made without reference to reality truth or common sense **Fantastic** stresses the exercise of unrestrained imagination or unlicensed fancy It therefore variously connotes absurd extravagance in conception remoteness from reality or merely ingenuity in devising This

Keller] are purely *fantastic* and he never connects them with the real world in any way (B Russell) He no *fantastic* stories of the hunting bridle (Kipling) **Bizarre** is applied to that which is unduly often sensationally strange or queer it suggests the use of violent contrasts as in color in sound in emotional effects or of strikingly incongruous combinations such as the tragic and the comic the horrible and the tender and the like The love of energy and beauty of distinction in passion [as the work of the romanticists] tended naturally to become a little *bizarre* Are we in the Inferno?—we are tempted to ask wondering at something so malignant in so much beauty (Pater) The spectacle [of New York

Originally and still technically the word is applied to type of painting or sculpture of ancient Roman or Greek

figures
architecture
in group

especially of gargoyles. It is from this association that the adjective in general use derives its leading implications of ridiculous ugliness or ludicrous caricature. [The camel's] grotesque head waving about in dumb protest to the blows which often fell on his neck. (St. Hoffman)

She differed from other comedians. There was nothing about her of the grotesque, none of her comic appeal was due to exaggeration. (T. S. Eliot) Sometimes however the word suggests an absurdly irrational combination of incompossibles. The attempts to dress up the Labour movement as a return to the Palestinian Gospel are little short of grotesque. (Inge) And which is now rare in other than literary use was originally indistinguishable from grotesque; later it came to stress ludicrousness or buffoonery more than unnaturalness or irrationality.

He came running to me making a many antic gesture. (Defoe) There was something in him [Maccenas] of the antic and the grotesque. He had all the foibles of the seethe and the foppishness of the petit maître. (Buchan)

Ant Imagined fancied conceived (see THINK) externalized objectified (see REALIZE) ingenious, adroit *clever eccentric erratic singular *strange odd queer

fantasy 1 Fancy *imagination phantasy

Ant Imagining fancying conceiving envisioning (see THINK) externalizing objectifying (see REALIZE)

2 *Fancy phantasies phantasies vision dream day dream nightmare

Ant *Delusion illusion hallucination vegary *caprice whimsy whim freak grotesquerie d'artifice (see corresponding adjectives at FANTASTIC)

far, faraway, or far off *Distant remote removed Ant Near nigh near by

farcical Comical comic ludicrous *laughable ridiculous risible droll funny

fardel, n Pack *bundle bunch bale parcel package packet

Ant Burden *load

farewell *Good by Godspeed adieu au revoir and Wiedersehen, bon voyage adios

farming *Agriculture husbandry

farther Farther further are often used without distinction even by good writers. Etymologically they are different words farther being the comparative of far and further in its adverbial form (as an adjective it is without a positive) being the comparative of fore or forth. At any rate farther etymologically implies a greater distance from a given point in space (sometimes in time) farther etymologically implies onwardness or an advance or an addition as in movement or progression, not only in space but in time quantity degree or the like thus the farther (rather than the further) tree

Germany is farther (not further) from the United States than England to move farther (better than further) away from the city as farther (better than further) steps are necessary the incident happened farther (better than further) back than I can remember "circumstances such as the present render farther (not further) reserve unnecessary. (Shaw) In spite of this fundamental distinction in meaning there are many occasions where it is difficult to make a choice since the ideas of distance from a given point and of advance in movement are both implied. In such cases either word may be used as

"To go further and fare worse. (Old Proverb) My ponies are tired and I have further (or farther) to go. (Hardy) As we climb higher we can see further (or farther). (Inge) "What! was Pat ever in France? Indeed he was, cries mine host and Pat adds, Ay and farther (or further) (Lever)

Ant Analogous words Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

fascinate Charm bewitch enchant captivate take allure, *attract

Ant Influence impress *affect sway strike touch delight rejoice gladden *please

fascinating Charming bewitching enchanting captivating taking alluring attractive See under ATTRACT

Ant *Delightful delectable luring enticing seducing or seductive tempting (see corresponding verbs at LURE)

Con *Repugnant repellent distasteful obnoxious abhorrent.

fashion, n 1 Manner way *method mode system

Ant Practice *habit custom usage wont

2 Fashion, style made vogue, fad rage craze detsler tri, try, come into comparison as denoting a way of dressing or furnishing and decorating rooms of dancing or behaving or the like that is generally accepted at a given time by those who wish to follow the trend or to be regarded as up-to-date. Fashion (etymologically a making) is thought of in general as the current conventional usage or custom which is determined by polite society or by those who are regarded as the leaders in their world (not only the social but the intellectual the literary the artistic, or a wider world) as the dictates of fashion to follow the fashion. Nowhere is fashion so exacting not only in dress and demeanor but in plot and art itself. (Brownell)

[Augustus] took the view that external count for much since they sway opinion and opinion sways fashion, and fashion is reflected in conduct. (Buchan) Fashion is also applicable to the particular thing (type of dress, furniture, behavior, subject in literature or art etc.) which is dictated by fashions as this poem [T. S. Eliot's The Waste Land] provided

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paper?" (R Macaulay) *Demier cri* (a French phrase)

*form, usage

fashion, *v* Form, shape, *make, fabricate, manufacture, forge.

Ana Devise, contrive (see corresponding nouns at *device*) design plan plot (see under *PLAN* *n*) produce turn out (see *BEAR*)

fashionable, *Stylish modish smart, chic, dapper, dashing spruce natty, nifty, nobby, posh, toffish, brave, draw

Ant Unfashionable old fashioned

fast Fast, rapid, swift, fleet, quick, speedy, hasty, expeditious come into comparison as meaning moving proceeding or acting with great celerity *Fast* and *rapid* are often used without distinction but *fast* frequently applies to the moving object and emphasizes the way in which it covers ground whereas *rapid* is apt to characterize the movement itself and often to suggest its

bullets wind thought swifter things (*Shaw*), more swift than swallow shears the liquid sky (*Spenser*)
How fleet is a glance of the mind! Compared with the

quickness and often hurry or haste, when applied to things and their motion or movement it also often suggests velocity in general it is opposed to *dilatory* hasty, as here compared suggests hurry or precipitation rather than speed and often connotes carelessness inattention nervousness or the like as No mode

a hasty meal work that was too hasty to be satisfactory Expeditious adds to quick or speedy the implication of efficiency, it therefore implies the absence of waste

Ant Slow

fasten, *v* Fasten, fix, attach, affix agree in meaning to

mechanical device such as a lock a screw a hook and eye as to fasten a horse to a post, to fasten down the lid of a box to fasten a calendar to a wall to fasten a door

in its extended than in its literal sense but the implications remain the same, as to fix a face in one's memory to fix certain facts in one's mind to fix a color in a fabric by use of a mordant In some phrases where *fasten* and *fix* are used interchangeably there is a distinction in meaning which is subtle but justified by discriminating use To fix one's affections on someone connotes open

(*Psalm* cxvii 7) Society wanted to do what it pleased all disliked the laws which Church and State were trying

shoulder blade at one end and to the breastbone at the other he attached himself to the cause in his youth odium was attached to his name to attach a condition to a promise Affix usually implies imposition of one thing upon another Originally it connoted any of several means as nailing impressing or the like as to affix a seal to a document Felton affixed this bull to the gates of the bishop of London's palace (*Hallam*) Now however it usually suggests either attachment, as by paste, gum or mucilage (as to affix a stamp to an envelope) or subscription as of a name to a document He's old enough to affix his signature to an instrument (*Meredith*)

Ana *Secure rivet moor anchor *join connect link unite adhere cleave cling *stick cohere bind etc
Ant Unfasten loosen loose — *Con* *Separate part sever sunder divorce divide

fastidious Fimical particular, fussy, *nice dainty squeamish pernickety

Ana Exacting demanding (see *DEMAND* *v*) *critical hypercritical captious *careful meticulous punctilious scrupulous

(*Con*) *Negligent remiss neglectful slack lax uncritical (see *SUPERFICIAL*)

Stronghold *fort fortress, citadel acropolis *Fleshy stout portly plump corpulent obese

rotund chubby

Ant Lean — *Con* Spare lank lanky skinny gaunt scrawny rawboned angular (see *LEAN*) *thin slender slight

Grease *oil wax

*Mortal *deadly lethal

Killing abying (see *KILL*, *v*) destroying or destructive (see corresponding verb *DESTROY*) baneful

*pernicious

some come into and two or lower Fate such as one e Supreme erm there ach group

fore usually suggests inevitability and sometimes, immutability (except in its increasingly frequent weakened use, as to decide a bill *fatal*)
fears h . . .

... as by the
... of God even in this sense however,

lot and portion carry a stronger implication of distribution in the decreeing of one's fate lot however stressing blind chance by or as if by determination through the

much a law of nature as evolution. There is no escape from this doom. (Inge)

Ana Issue outcome upshot consequence result
*effect *end ending termination.

fateful. *Ominous portentous inauspicious, unpropitious.

Ana Momentous significant important (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE) decisive determinative *conclusive crucial, critical *acute

fatherly Paternal *parental

fatigue, n Exhaust jade *tire weary lag tucker

Ana *Deplete, drain debilitate disable *weaken.

Ant Rest — Con. Refresh restore rejuvenate
*renew *relieve assuage

fatuous Asinine silly foolish *simple

Ana Idiotic imbecile morose (see corresponding nouns at FOOL)

*fond infatuated besotted insensate.

Ant Sensible — Con. Sane prudent judicious, *wise sage sapient.

fault, n 1 Fault, failing frailty, foible, vice come into comparison when they mean an imperfection in character or an ingrained moral weakness Fault implies failure but not necessarily serious or even culpable failure to attain the standard of moral perfection in disposition, deed, habit or the like as, to have many virtues and few faults

which makes one prone to fall when tempted as, 'God knows our frailty pities our weakness' (Locke) The term therefore often denotes a pardonable or a petty

... was criminally proud That
... (Bennett) As Professor Wheadhead has

ty answerability accountability (see CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY) an *offense

Captious, caviling carping censorious

manding requiring (see DEMAND) v)

musical pernickety (see NICK)

g or appreciative valuing prizing

responding verba at APPRECIATE)

approving endorsing (see APPROVE)

faultless *Impeccable flawless errorless.

Ana *Correct right nice accurate, exact, precise

*perfect, intact entire whole

Ant Faulty

faux pas Blunder slip *error mistake lapse blunder

bowler boner bloomer flounder

favor or favour, n 1 Favor (or favour), good will

countenance come into comparison when they denote

the attitude of mind of one who is disposed to be friendly

and helpful. Favor not only implies the absence of all

hostility or opposition but it definitely suggests either an

... ..

again to be finding favour in men's eyes —H. Ellis) or

obvious partiality (as, [the phenomena of life and

character] set down without fear favour or prejudice

—Galsworthy) Good will (see also FRIENDSHIP) more

...

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favor won by the quality of one's merchandise or product

the promptitude with which one fills orders and the

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Loosely frailty often implies a weakness

Ana analogous words Ant antonyms

of his approaching disappointment" (*Austen*) Countenance emphasizes an attitude of approval or a willingness

Ant. Unfavorable antagonistic. favorite or favourite, sycophant, toady backer

Ana. *Predilection, partiality, prepossession, bias, prejudice *regard, respect, esteem, admiration, approving or approval, sanctioning or sanction, endorsement (see corresponding verbs at APPROVE)

Ant. Animus. — *Con.* Ill will *malice, malevolence, malignity, antipathy, animosity, *enmity, hostility, rancor

2 Boon, largess, *gift, present, gratuity, favoring
Ana. Token, *pledge, earnest, concession, *allowance, *honor, homage, deference, benefaction, *donation, contribution

favor, v. Accommodate, *oblige.

Ana. *Help, aid, assist *indulge, pamper, humor *benefit, profit

Con. Foil, thwart, baffle, circumvent, *frustrate, *inconvenience, incommode, discommode

favorable or favourable Favorable (or favourable), benign, auspicious, propitious, as here compared, agree in meaning of good omen, or presaging a happy or successful outcome Favorable implies that the persons or circumstances involved tend to assist one in attaining one's ends—persons, by being kindly disposed or actually helpful and circumstances by being distinctly advantageous or encouraging, as, to lend a favorable ear to a request, it was feared that many of the small countries were favorable to the enemy, a favorable breeze, 'a hot dry summer favourable to contemplative life out of doors' (*Conrad*) Benign (see also KIND) derives its connotations largely but not entirely, from its application in astrology to the aspect of the stars at a given moment such as the time of a person's birth or of his beginning a project It is applicable chiefly to someone or to something that has power to make or mar one's fortunes by his or its aspect and that is thought of as looking down with favor on one or of presenting a favorable countenance to one "So shall the World go on To good malignant to bad men benign" (*Malton*) "Thy form benign, O Goddess [Adversity] wear, Thy milder influence impart" (*Gray*) "On whose birth benign planets have certainly smiled" (*C. Brown*) "They [my

carries a strong implication of a menial as well as of a fawning attitude in an attempt to ingratiate oneself,

large bed when not in use) always implies subordination

or bullying and scorning on the other" (*Thackeray*) "She [Jenny Lind] is very humble and careless of self

whole family cowered under Lady Kew's eyes and rule, and she ruled by force of them" (*Thackeray*) Having found every incentive to cower and cringe and hedge and no incentive to stand upright as

Ana. Blandish, cajole, wheedle, *coax in, *yield, submit, court, woo, *invite
Ant. Domineer

gay. *Fairy, faery, elf, sprite, pixy, gnom, brownie, puck, nix, shue, leprechaun, b.

*Allegiance, homage, duty, loyalty, devotion, allegiance, faithfulness or faith, lealty, tr

(see corresponding adjectives)
Fear, dread, fright, alarm, dis-
tress, terror, horror, trepidation, etc.
which overcomes one in the as-

the presence of danger Fear is the mos-

of death or rather of something after death. — (Barnett)
 Do you know what *fear* is? Not ordinary fear of insult injury or death but abject, quivering dread of something that you cannot see (*hiding*) *Fright* implies the shock of sudden startling and commonly short lived fear alarm suggests the *fright* which is awakened by sudden awareness of imminent danger. She had taken *fright* at our behaviour and turned to the captain pitifully (Conrad) "Thou wast born amid the din of arms And sucked a breast that panted with alarms" (Cowper) *Dismay* implies deprivation of spirit, courage, or initiative esp. by an alarming or disconcerting prospect "The storm prevails the rampart yields a way Burns the wild cry of horror and dismay" (Campbell) *Consternation* heightens the implication of prostration or confusion of the faculties "It is easy to believe though not to describe the consternation they were all in (Defoe) *Panic* is overmastering and unreasoning often groundless fear or fright. A blockhead who was in a perpetual panic lest I should expose his ignorance (De Quincey) *Terror* suggests the extremity of counter nature or (often violent) dread "The terror by night (Psalms xci. 5) Frozen with terror" (Bickford) *Soul chilling terror* (Shelley) *Horror* adds the implication of shuddering abhorrence or aversion for it usually connotes a sight rather than a premonition, which causes fear. The horror of supernatural darkness (Pater) *Fierce thrills of delighted horror* (F. W. Farrer) "What is *terror* in poetry is *horror* in prose (Landon) *Trepidation* adds to dread the implication of timidity especially timidly as manifested by trembling or by marked hesitation "The Stubbard aunts were not the ladies to receive a solicitor's letter calmly. They were thrown into a state of extreme *trepidation* (H. G. Wells) I take up with some *trepidation* the subject of programme music (Babbitt)

Ana *Apprehension foreboding misgiving presentiment anxiety worry concern (see CARE) cowardliness pusillanimity cravenness (see corresponding adjectives at COWARDLY)

Ant Fearlessness — *Con* Boldness, bravery intrepidity valiancy (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE)

*courage mettle spirit resolution *confidence assurance, plomby

2 Awe reverence

Ana Veneration worship adoration (see under REVERE) admiration, *wonder, amazement respect, esteem (see REGARD 2)

Ant Contempt

fearful 1 *Fearful*, apprehensive, afraid are synonymous when they are followed by *of that* *lest* or *the* like and mean inspired or moved by fear or fears. *Afraid* is never *fearful* and *apprehensive* are infrequently used attentively in this sense. *Fearful* carries no suggestion of a formidable cause of fear, it often connotes timorousness, a predisposition to worry or an active imagination as, the child is *fearful* of loud noises they were *fearful* that a storm would prevent their excursion. "It [the American intelligentsia] is timorous and *fearful* of change" (Mencien) *Apprehensive* suggests a state of mind rather than a temperament and usually genuine grounds for fear. It always implies a presentiment or anticipation of evil of danger or the like as in July 1914 all civilized peoples were *apprehensive* of war "The invaders had driven before them into Italy whole troops provincial, less *apprehensive* of servitude than of famine (Gibbon) *Afraid* may or may not imply sufficient motivation of fears but it usually connotes weakness or cowardice. As here compared it always implies inhibition of action or utterance. The trained

reason is disinterested and fearless. It is not afraid of public opinion (Iago).

Ana *Timid timorous anxious, worried concerned (see under CARE 2); hesitant reluctant, *distrained *Ant* Fearless intrepid — *Con*. Bold audacious brave courageous, dauntless, valiant

2 *Fearful*, awful, dreadful, frightful, terrible, terrific, horrible, horrific, shocking, appalling are not here stressed as synonyms, for in loose use they are frequently employed as if they were nearly equivalent in meaning or as if they were more frequently interchangeable than good use permits. All of these words and especially their adverbs, are found in colloquial use as intensives meaning little more than *extreme*(ly). Among writers who use words with precision, however each one has a definite and distinct value when applied to a thing that stimulates an emotion in which fear or horror is in some degree an element. That is *fearful* which makes one afraid or alarmed. In literary use and in precise speech, the word usually implies a deep and painful emotion and a loss of courage in the face of possible or imminent danger. All torment, trouble, wonder and amazement inhabits here some heavenly power guide us. Out of this *fearful* country (Shak) A sight too *fearful* for the feel of fear (Keats) In less precise English *fearful* may not imply apprehension of danger but if its use is acceptable it should at least imply that the thing so qualified is a cause of disquiet as the *fearful* tenacity of a memory a *fearfully* distressing (not a *fearfully* interesting) situation. That is *awful* which impresses one so profoundly that one acts or feels as if under a spell or in the grip of its influence. In richest use it often implies an emotion such as reverential fear or an overpowering awareness of might, majesty sublimity or the like. And wring the *awful* sceptre from his fat (Shak) *God of our fathers Beneath whose *awful* Hand we hold Dominion over palm and pine (Asplins) Men living among the glooms and broken lights of the primordial forest hearing strange noises in the tree-tops when the thunder crashed and *awful* voices in the wind (Buckton) She entered the drawing room in which New York's most chosen company was somewhat *awfully* assembled (E. W. Harrison) In somewhat weakened but still correct use *awful* may be applied to qualities, conditions and the like which are unduly weighted with significance or which strike one forcibly as far above or beyond the normal, as

No tribunal can approach such a question without a deep sense of the *awful* responsibility involved in its decision (Ch. Just Marshall) a moment of *awful* silence before the questions began (DeLand) suddenly with the *awful* clarity and singleness of purpose of the innocent and intelligent she believed in Captain Remson (Wm. McPee) That is *dreadful* from which one shrinks in shuddering fear as to loathing as the *dreadful* prospect of another world war cancer is a *dreadful* disease. She felt her two hands taken and heard a kind voice: Could it be possible it belonged to the *dreadful* father of her husband? (Meredith) *Dreadful* things should not be known to young people until they are old enough to face them with a certain poise (B. Russell) In looser, but still good use *dreadful* is applicable to something from which one shrinks as disagreeable or as unpleasant to contemplate or endure a *dreadful* necessity "Wouldn't it be *dreadful* to produce that effect on people" (L. P. Smith) That is *frightful* which, for the moment at least, paralyzes one with fear or throws one into great alarm or consternation as, a *frightful* sound broke the quiet of the night a *frightful* tornado. "The Ghost of a Lady a scar on her forehead and a bloody handkerchief at her throat *frightful* to behold (Mere-

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms. *Con* contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1.

causing extreme and agitating fear or which both induces fright or alarm and prolongs and intensifies it "Millions of voices arose. The clamor became *terrible*, and confused the minds of all men" (S. Anderson) "One of those

Eliot. "A human being devoid of hope is the most *terrible* object in the world" (V. Heiser) When the word carries no implication of terrifying or of capacity for

efficiency" (C. H. Eliot) "Sainte-Beuve believed that the truth is always *terrible*" (L. P. Smith) That is

electricity] from a form too brief and bright and *terrific* to be intelligible into one of the most tractable and lucid of the phenomena of Nature" (Karl K. Darrow) In more recent use *terrific* is preferred to *terrible* when there is an implication of release of stored up energy, physical, emotional or intellectual and of its stunning effect, as, a *terrific* (better than *terrible*) explosion, a *terrific* outbreak of rage. The most admired words when a th

not only fear or terror but also loathing and aversion, thus a *fearful* precipice may not be *horrible* in the practice of the ancient Greek dramatists murder on the stage was avoided as *horrible*. Now that wars are be-

Horrible emphasizes the effect produced on a person

icabre lurid *sinister, baleful, malign sublime

NDID)

ariant of FAZE

*Possible practicable.

Aria Practical *practicable* advisable *expedient

politic* advantageous *beneficial, profitable suitable

appropriate, fitting *fit

Infeasible, infeasible chimerical (chimeric

suggestions etc) — *Cor.* Fantastic, visionary

(see IMAGINARY) utopian, *ambitious pre-

Feast, festival, fete (or fête), festa come into son in more than one sense, but especially in a day or period set apart as a time of rejoicing or a celebration or observance characteristic of such an occasion *Feast* bore both of these senses in early English use and continues to bear them. But *feast* as denoting a day or period set apart (universally or nationally or locally) for rejoicing refers commonly to one set apart for religious ceremonies of a solemn and joyful character

of Christ from the dead) or to one set apart for celebrating the day in the church calendar assigned to a saint under whose patronage a country or parish is placed (as, "To keep our great St. George's *feast* withal — *Shak*.) Since *feast* in this sense is opposed to *fast*

fires dances eating and drinking and the like as "Corpus Christi Day, the greatest *feast* in the year" (Gray) *Feast* in the other of its earliest and still common senses denotes an unusually abundant or sumptuous meal especially one that is provided for the enjoyment of those celebrating an occasion, not only a religious feast, but a marriage = betrothal = victory an assumption of a crown or title, an anniversary or the like, as

accepted as a substantive often equivalent to *feast* in its implications, but tending more and more to denote a time of civil or popular rather than of religious rejoicing and to impute a carnival rather than a religious character to its celebration, thus, in religious use Christmas is called the *Feast of the Nativity* but in popular use is more commonly called the *Christmas festival*, so the great national festival in the United States is Independence Day and in France *Bastille Day*, a harvest festival in the other sense of *feast festival* is not used. But it has another common use of its own to denote a series of concerts (or of other entertainments) provided at regularly recurring periods for the enjoyment of those interested as the city's annual music festival *Fete*, or its French form *fête*, though the French equivalent of *feast* came into English use in the eighteenth century to denote an entertainment of a sumptuous character usually but not necessarily one provided for one's social equals given out of doors (then sometimes specifically called *fête champêtre*) or on a body of water and involving pageantry or other spectacular performances as a *lawn fete* or garden *fete* for charitable purposes, the most splendid and elegant *fête* that was perhaps ever given (Gibbon) announced to give the ladies of the imperial Harem a fete on the Black Sea (*T Hope*) a gorgeous night *fête* (*Manchester Guardian*) *Fiesta* the Spanish word for *feast* is much used in the states adjacent to Mexico not only for any religious feast but especially for a saint's day and the popular celebrating of it. The term is also used in English to designate a characteristic Spanish celebration of a feast day in Spain or any Spanish speaking country.

Ana Celebration commemoration observance solemnization (see corresponding verbs in *KEEP*) rejoicing regaling or regalement (see corresponding verbs in *PLEASE*) entertainment diversion amusement recreation (see under *AMUSE*) dinner *basquet*.

Ant Fast (in religious use)

feat, *n* *Feat* exploit achievement agree in denoting a remarkable deed or performance. *Feat* in modern usage commonly suggests an act of strength or dexterity an exploit an adventurous heroic or brilliant feat achievement emphasizes the idea of distinguished endeavor commonly in the face of difficulty or opposition all are occasionally used humorously or ironically as Sights of art and *feats of strength* went round (*Goldsmith*) *feats of daring* I must retreat into the inviolable corps and tell them of my former exploits which may very likely pass for lies (*Scott*) Great is the rumor of this dreadful knight and his achievements of no less account (*Shak*) achievements of science.

Ana Deed act action triumph conquest victory enterprise adventure quest

feat, *adj* Deft adroit dexterous handy

Ana Agile, nimble brisk, spry skillful skilled

*proficient adept expert *easy effortless facile smooth

Con *Awkward clumsy maladroit inept gauche

fecund Fruitful prolific fertile

Ana Bearing producing yielding (see *BEAR*) breeding propagating reproducing generating (see *GENERATE*)

Ant Barren — *Con* *sterile unfruitful infertile impotent

fecundity Fructfulness, prolificacy fertility See under *FERTILE*

Ana Producing or productiveness (see corresponding verb at *BEAR*) profuseness or profusion, luxuriance brightness, prodigality lushness, exuberance (see corresponding adjectives at *PROFUSE*)

Ant Barrenness

federation Confederacy confederation coalition fusion *alliance

fee Suspend emolument salary *wage pay hire screw

Ana Remuneration compensation requital (see corresponding verbs at *PAY*) charge *price cost expense

feeble *Weak infirm decrepit frail fragile

Ana Unnerved enervated emasculated unmanly (see under *WEAK*) debilitated weakened enfeebled disabled crippled (see *WEAKEN*) doddering *senile and doting *powerless, impotent, impuissant

Ant Robust. — *Con* *Strong sturdy stout stalwart vigorous lusty energetic hale, healthy

feed, *v* Feed, nourish pasture graze, come into corn parison where they mean to provide the food that one needs or desires *Feed* in the comprehensive term applicable not only to persons and animals but also to plants and by extension to anything (such as a furnace) that consumes something (such as fuel) or requires something external for its sustenance as to feed the baby to feed a family of ten on fifty dollars a week, to feed the cattle to use bone meal to feed the chrysanthemums to feed a furnace with coal *Hugh's growing vocation was fed by the thought that Clara was interested in him (*S Alder son*) The press exploits for its benefit human silliness and ignorance and vulgarity and sensationalism and in exploiting it feeds it (*R. Macaulay*) in American but not in British use *feed* sometimes takes for its object the thing that is fed as to feed oats to the horses to feed coal to the furnace He has been feeding bread and butter to the dog (*Kate D Wiggin*) Nourish implies feeding with food that is essential to a person's or by extension a thing's growth health well being or the like Etymologically it implies the giving of mother's milk to the suckling child or offspring but this use is now very rare *nurse* now being the preferred word I do so wish she would not see fit to sit down and nourish her baby in my poor old bachelor drawing room (*H G Wells*) In idiomatic English *nourish* more often takes as its subject the thing that serves as a sustaining or a building up food than the person who provides such food as milk eggs and meat *nourish* the bodies of fast growing boys and girls the humid prairie heat so nourishing to wheat and corn so exhausting to human beings (*Cather*) Freedom nourishes self respect (*W E Channing*) His zeal seemed no crushed By failure and by fall (*W Butler*) Pasture (etymologically to feed) was in very early use applied chiefly to animals but very rarely to human beings Somewhat later it was restricted except in humorous use to cattle sheep, or other domestic animals fed on grass as I went with herds to watch or pasture sheep (*Spenser*) Grass is often preferred specifically to pasture when the emphasis is on the use of growing grass for food as a field or two to graze his cows (*Swift*) to graze one's cow on the common

Ana *Nurse nurture foster cherish support sustain maintain (see corresponding nouns at *LIVING*)

Ant Starve

feel, *v* Feeling *atmosphere savor tone aura.

Ana See those at *FEELING* 1

feeling, *n* 1 Sensibility sensation sense

Ana Reacting or reaction behaving or behavior (see corresponding verbs at *ACT*) responsiveness (see corresponding adjective at *TENDER*) sensitiveness susceptibility (see corresponding adjectives at *LIABLE*)

2 Feeling, affection, emotion sentiment, passion

Feeling the general term denotes any partly mental and partly physical but not sensory response (or the state that results) that is characterized by pleasure or pain attraction or repulsion or the like Unless it is

Ana *Vague nurture foster cherish support sustain maintain (see corresponding nouns at *LIVING*)

Ant Starve

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Ant Starve

Emotion, the preferred term in modern psychology because it suggests the physical as well as the mental reaction usually carries in nontechnical use a stronger implication of excitement or agitation than does *feeling*.
Eagerness for emotion and adventure (Sydney Smith)
Means of exciting religious emotion (Ruskin)
A sensation of strength inspired by mighty emotion

conquers reason still (Pope)
Ana Impressing or impression touching affecting or affection (see corresponding verbs at **AFFECT** 1)
***mood humor temper vein**
3 Feel *atmosphere savor tone aura
Ana *Impression impress imprint *peculiarity in individuality characteristic (see corresponding adjectives at **CHARACTERISTIC**) *quality property character attribute
freeze Variant of **FAZE**
feign. Simulate counterfeit sham pretend affect *assume
Ana Fabricate manufacture forge (see **MAKE**) *dissemble *disguise cloak mask
feint, *Artifice wile ruse stratagem maneuver *trick
Ana *Pretense pretens on make believe make belief hoaxing or hoax, hoodwinking befooling (see corresponding verbs at **DURE**) resort expedient shift (see **RESOURCE**)
felicitate Felicitate, congratulate agree in meaning to express one's pleasure in the joy success elevation or prospects of another Felicitate is not only the more formal term but it carries a stronger implication that the person who felicitates regards the other as very happy or wishes him happiness as to *felicitate* the parents upon the birth of a child to *felicitate* His Majesty upon his

as a friend on his promotion to whom he has escaped a trying situation
 apt. fitting appropriate *fit

Ana Telling convincing (see **VALID**) pat timely opportune *seasonable well timed apposite pertinent *relevant
Ant Infelicitous inept maladroit — **Con** *Awkward clumsy gauche unfortunate unhappy unlucky (see affirmative adjectives at **LUCKY**)
felicity *Happiness bliss beatitude blessedness
Ana Rapture transport *ecstasy joy delight delectation *pleasure fruition
Ant Misery
fell, *Pelt hide *skin rind bark peel
fell, *adj* Cruel inhuman savage barbarous ferocious *ferce truculent
Ana Baleful malign malefic *sinister pitiless ruthless (see corresponding nouns at **FURY**) relentless unrelenting merciless *grim implacable
female, *Female, woman, lady are here compared as meaning a person (especially an adult) who belongs to the sex that is the counterpart of man or the male of the human species **Female** (the correlative of **male**) emphasizes the idea of sex it applies not only to human

use is now frowned upon as derogatory or contemptuous except in strictly scientific or statistical use The term

correlative of **man**) which emphasizes the essential qualities of the adult female lady (the correlative of **gentleman**) connotes rather the externals of social position or refinement **Woman** is now preferred by many persons of fastidious taste whenever the reference is to the person merely as a person (as the country expects the help of its women the following women assisted in receiving the guests a woman of culture a saleswoman work ngwomen society women) **Lady** on the other hand is pre breeding or implied as son and f
 Leonor de

Miss Nancy had the essential attributes of a lady high veracity delicate honor in her dealings deference to others and refined personal habits (G Eliot) The

female *adj* Female, feminine, womanly womanish womanish effeminate ladylike come into comparison as meaning of characteristic of or like a female of the
 well as to the female is ch iden these words each group

and impossible *loyalties** (Arnold) * Indeed in public life it is generally considered a kind of treachery to change because people value what they call *loyalty* above truth (A C Benson) Devotion stresses zeal in service often amounting to self-dedication it usually also implies ardent attachment He set out to prove the loyalty of his nature by *devotion* to the Queen who had advanced him (Belloc) There is something outside of the artist to which he owes *allegiance* a devotion to which he must surrender and sacrifice himself (T S Eliot) Piety emphasizes fidelity to obligations regarded as natural or fundamental such as reverence for one's parents (filial piety) one's race one's traditions one's country or one's God and observance of all the duties which such reverence requires thus filial piety inspires respect for the wishes of parents religious piety (usually just piety) is manifest in faithful and reverent worship

Having matured in the surroundings and under the special conditions of sea life I have a special piety toward that form of my past I have tried with an almost filial regard to render the vibration of life in the great world of waters (Conrad)

ANA Faithfulness constancy lealty staunchness steadfastness (see corresponding adjectives at FAITHFUL)

ANT Faithlessness perfidy — **CON** Falseness or falsity disloyalty treacherousness or treachery traitorousness perfidiousness (see corresponding adjectives at FAITHLESS)

fidgety Restless restive uneasy skittish jumpynitty *impatient nervous unquiet feverish hectic
field 1 Gridiron diamond *arena circus lists ring cockpit court rink

2 Field, domain province, sphere, territory, bailiwick come into comparison in their extended senses when they denote the limits in which a person, an institution a

choice or by necessity but it seldom suggests permanent limitation thus a European war narrows the field of commerce for neutral American nations he chose the development of industries in the South as his field of investigation The philosopher and the practical man each is in his own field supreme (Buckle) Domain

trespass or invasion, as, the domain of science the domain of the spiritual What is the difference between the legitimate music of verse and the music it attains by trespassing on the domain of a sister art? (Babbitt)

Those who believe in the reality of a world of the spirit—the poet the artist the mystic—are at one in believing that there are other domains than that of physics (Jeans) Province, used in reference not only to the sciences arts etc., each of which may be said to have its own domain but also to any person or institution that because of his or its office aims special character or the like can be said to have jurisdiction competence power or influence within clearly defined limits as it is within the province of a parent rather than of a teacher to discipline a pupil for misconduct out of school it is often stated that art goes beyond its province when it attempts

Province is also used figuratively in the sense of function (see also FUNCTION n. 1) and in the sense of a part of a larger domain I should like the reader to accept eagerly as a province of physics so that the feats of the one may serve as credentials for the discovery of the other (Karl K Darrow) Sphere, even more than domain throws emphasis on clear circumscription of limits it therefore suggests apartness rather than fundamental differences and carries no hint of danger of trespass or interference The aesthetic and ethical spheres were never sharply distinguished by the Greeks (G L Dickinson) In the sphere of morals we must often be content to wait until our activity is completed to appreciate its beauty or its ugliness (H Elms)

In the life of a man whose circumstances and talents are not very exceptional there should be a large sphere where what is vaguely termed herd instinct dominates, and a small sphere into which it does not penetrate (B Russell) Territory comes very close to domain in implying a field possessed and controlled and regarded as one's own it does not however carry the implications so strong in domain of rightful ownership of sovereign and of the title to inviolability it may even suggest that the field has been usurped or taken over by the sciences art activity etc in question Prose has pre-empted a lion's share of the territory once held either in sovereignty or on equal terms by poetry (Lowell) "If passage-ways connect the domain of physics with the domains of life or of spirit physics ought in time to discover these passage-ways for they start from her own territory (Jeans) Bailiwick, literally the jurisdiction of a bailiff (see POLICEMAN) is increasingly used during recent years in an extended and humorous sense in reference to an individual and the special and limited province or domain in which he may or does exercise authority It often also carries a connotation of petty yet despotic display of power as a politician whose influence does not extend beyond his own bailiwick he will not get along with others until he learns to keep within his own bailiwick We may neither be angry nor gay in the presence of the moon nor may we dare to think in her bailiwick (J Stephens)

AREA Limits bounds confines (see singular nouns at LIMIT) extent area *size magnitude

fiend 1 *Demon devil daemon
2 votary devotee habitué fan

Fiendish, devilish, diabolical, diabolic, demonic, demoniac, demonic come into comparison when having or manifesting the qualities of with infernal or hellish beings called devils

as a fiend to man in mind as extreme

The term is often loosely used as an intensive as in a coarsely humorous connotation as devilish good d (Dickens) Diabolical often (and sometimes devilish) connotes colder and more calculating malevolence than fiendish as diabolical cruelty diabolical ingenuity diabolical sneer People suffering from the paranoias of a

reference is to devils as individuals of a given character or origin rather than to their malign qualities as the difference between the angelic and the diabolic temperament (*Shak*). [The heroic age of heroes were doughty men to whom diabolic visitors were no more unusual than angelic ones (*J B Krutch*)] Demoniacal frequently suggests frenzy or excesses as of one possessed as diabolical strength demoniacal laughter Demoniac and demonic, though sometimes synonymous with demonic are more frequently suggest in recent usage (chiefly under the influence of Goethe) the inexplicable or superhuman element in life or especially in genius (in this sense the preferred word and spelling is now *daemonic* [see *daemon* under *DEMON*]) as In the soul's last kingdom of routine and the senses he [Goethe] showed the lurking demonic power (*Emerson*) the rapt demonic features of the Magician (*Helel*)

Ana Hellish *infernal malignant malefic baleful *sinister malignant malevolent *malicious

fierce Fierce, truculent ferocious barbarous savage, inhuman cruel, fell come into comparison when they mean displaying fury or malignity in looks or in actions Fierce as here compared is applied largely to men or to beasts that inspire terror because of their menacing aspect or their unrestrained fury in attack "The other Shape black it stood as night Fierce as ten Furies terrible as Hell And shook a dreadful dart (*Milton*)"

No bandit fierce No tyrant mad with pride (*Pope*) Truculent though it implies fierceness especially of aspect suggests the intent to inspire terror or to threaten rather than the achievement of that intention Consequently it often implies a bullying attitude or pose It is applied chiefly but not exclusively to persons groups of persons and nations as a group of truculent schoolboys He [Carlyle's Hero] must worry them toward the fold like a truculent sheep dog (*J R Lowell*) "The America that [Theodore] Roosevelt dreamed of was always a sort of swollen Prussia, truculent without and regimented within (*Alenchen*) Ferocious not only connotes extreme fierceness but it implies actions suggestive of a wild beast on a rampage or in an attack on its prey it therefore usually implies unrestrained violence extreme fury and wanton brutality as a ferocious attack on the enemy to take a ferocious revenge a particularly ferocious dog Barbarous (see also *BARBARIAN*) in its extended sense applies only to civilized persons or their actions it implies a harshness a brutality and often a ferocity possible among primitive or uncivilized men but unworthy of human beings in an advanced state of culture as the barbarous pleasures of the chase (*J Morley*) barbarous treatment of prisoners barbarous methods of warfare Savage (see also *BARBARIC*) implies an absence of the restraints imposed by civilization or of the inhibitions characteristic of civilized man when dealing with those whom he hates or fears or when filled with rage, lust, or other violent passion as a savage desire for revenge savage punishment of a sobbed out child a savage criticism of a book the savage wars of religion (*Long*) Inhuman is even stronger than savage for it suggests not so much undue violence or lack of restraint as absence of all feeling that normally characterizes a human being on the one hand it may suggest bestiality or wanton brutality or on the other hand it may imply absence of all capacity for love kindness or pity as an inhuman mother Thy deed inhuman and unnatural (*Shak*) Man's inhumanity to man Makes countless thousands mourn (*Burns*) Cruel implies an inhuman indifference to the suffering of others and even a positive pleasure in witnessing it or in inflicting it Her mouth crueler than a tiger's colder

than a snake's, and beautiful beyond a woman's" (*Sunshine*) As cruel as a schoolboy ere he grows To pity (*Tennyson*) Fell, now rhetorical or poetic, connotes dire or baleful cruelty Unsex me here And fill me from the crown to the toe top-full Of direst cruelty!

Stop up the access and passage to remorse That no compunctious visitings of nature Shake my fell purpose (*Shak*)

Ana Menacing threatening (see *THREATEN*) Infuriated maddened enraged (see corresponding verbs at *ANGER*) ravening ravenous rapacious *voracious *fearful terrible horrible horrific

Ant Tame mild

fery. *Spurred, high-spirited peppery gingery mettlesome apunky

Ana Impetuous *precipitate headlong passionate perforce ardent *impassioned fervid vehement *intense

fiesta Fete *feast, festival

fight, * Combat fray, affray conflict *contest

Ana Struggle striving (see under *ATTEMPT*) strife contention, conflict dissension *discord variance

fight, * Battle war *content cope

Ana Struggle strive (see *ATTEMPT*) dispute debate (see *DISCUSS*) wrangle squabble, quarrel altercation (see under *QUARREL*, *N*)

figment Fabrication, fable *fiction.

Ana. *Fancy fantasy dream daydream nightmare invention creation (see corresponding verbs at *INVENT*) figure, * 1. *Form, shape configuration conformation Gestalt

Ana *Outline contour, profile silhouette *character symbol sign mark.

2 Figure, pattern, design, motif, device come into comparison when they mean a unit in a decorative composition in an ornamented textile or fabric, or the like consisting of a representation of a natural conventionalized or imaginary shape or a combination of such representations Figure commonly refers to a small simple unit which is repeated or is one of those repeated over an entire surface A figure may be either one of the outlines commonly associated with geometry (*geometrical figures*) such as triangles diamonds pentagons circles, and the like or such an outline filled in with color lines or a representation of another kind it may however be a natural or conventionalized leaf flower animal or the like as an Oriental rug with geometrical figures in blue and red a silk print with a small figure the wallpaper has a well-spaced figure of a spray of rosebuds Carved with figures strange and sweet All made out of the carver's brain (*Coleridge*) Pattern may be used in place of figure (as arranged in a series of simple and pleasing patterns—diamonds quincunxes hexagons — *A Huxley*) but figure is not interchangeable with the more inclusive sense of pattern The latter term is applicable not only to the simplest repeated unit or figure or to a larger repeated unit involving several related figures but also to the whole plan of decoration or adornment (as the pattern of a lace tablecloth the pattern of a rug) Also pattern may be used of other things than those which are visible objective works of art and craftsmanship but which nevertheless can be viewed or studied as having diverse parts or elements brought together so as to present an intelligible and distinctive whole as the true pattern of the campaign revealed itself after the first week "when he said pattern he did not mean the pattern on a wall paper he meant the pattern of life (*V Sackville West*)" as skepticism grows the pattern of human conduct inevitably changes (*J W Krutch*) The nearness of friends in those days

Ana analogous words *Ant* antonyms *Con* contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

which it is considered at **PLAN** for both stress the disposition of details with the result that a pattern is produced as here considered however *design* emphasizes drawing

distinctive character of the whole **in** face for ecclesiastical use a sheaf of wheat is often the *molt* of the pattern Device applies usually to a figure that bears no likeness to anything in nature but is the result of imagination or fancy Unlike the other terms (as here

(Amy Lowell)

figure, v Cast *add sum total foot

Ana Compute *calculate reckon estimate *count enumerate number

filch, v Purloin lift pilfer *steal pinch snatch swipe cop

Ana Snatch grab *take seize grasp *rob plunder loot rifle thief

fillet, n *Strip band ribbon stripe

filthy *Dirty foul squalid nasty

Ana Slovenly unkempt sloppy *slipshod *offensive loathsome repulsive revolting

Ant Neat spick and span — **Con** Cleaned cleansed (see **CLEAN** v) *clean cleanly tidy trim trig shipshape (see **NEAT**)

final Terminal concluding *last latest ultimate extreme eventual

Ana Closing ending term nating (see **CLOSE** v) decisive determinative *conclusive definitive

financial Financial monetary pecuniary fiscal bursal come into comparison as meaning of or relating to the possession the making or the expenditure of money **Financial** **impl** a relation to money matters in general especially as conducted on a large scale as the financial concerns of the company are attended to by the treasurer the financial position of the bank is sound the financial interests of the country the city is in financial difficulties Monetary **impl** is a much more direct refer

gests a reference to the practical uses of money it is often but not exclusively employed in preference to *financial* when money matters that are personal or on a

finical or finicking or finicky Particular fussy fastidious *nice dainty squeamish pertickly

Ana Exacting demanding (see **DEMAND** v) captious hypercritical *critical dapper spruce patty isht) meticulous punctilious *careful conscientious scrupulous (see **UPRIGHT**)

*lipshod sloppy slovenly *slatterly dandy rowzy

Complete conclude *close end terminate hieve accomplish effect fulfill (see **PERFORM**) burnish forbush shine

*Consummate accomplished

*effect entire intact whole refined cultivated cultured (see corresponding nouns at **CULTURE**) *suave urbane sir

Ant Cruel

fire, v 1

Ana *Blow

glow *illuminate lighten.

2 Animate inspire *inform

Ana Excite *provoke stimulate galvanize *thrill electrify *stir rouse arouse enliven *quicken vivify

Ant Daunt — **Con** *Dismay appall

3 Discharge *dismiss cast off sack, bounce drop

Ana *Eject oust expel *d scard

firearms See under **WEAPON**

firm, adj Firm, hard, solid are here compared chiefly as meaning having a texture or consistency that markedly resists deformation by external force **Firm** (opposed to loose flabby) suggests such closeness or compactness of texture or a consistency so heavy or substantial that the substance or material quickly returns to shape or is difficult to pull distort cut or the like as, a firm cloth firm muscles or flesh firm jellies firm ground **Hard** (opposed to soft see **HARD** 3) **impl** impenetrability or relatively complete resistance to pressure tension or the like but unlike firm hard rarely **impl** elasticity as hard as adamant hard as steel hard ice **Solid**, as opposed to fluid **impl** such density and coherence in the mass as enable a thing to maintain a fixed form in spite of external deforming forces (as solid substances solid mineral matter) as opposed to **fluid** the term **impl** a structure or construction that renders

substantiality or genuineness (as a solid meal solid virtues solid attainments) but it may **impl** absolute reliability or seriousness of purpose (as solid book) or of work

nacious.

loppy

h group.

firm, * *Settled as establish
 And *implant fast inculcate *secure anchor moor.
 rivet.

fiscal *Financial, burial monetary pecuniary

fish, v Fish angle agree in meaning to attempt to catch fish in the case of fish, with any kind of apparatus and as a sport or an occupation in the case of angle (chiefly literary except in the derivative *angler*) with hook, bait line and (usually) rod and as a sport. Both words are used without perceptible distinction in the figurative sense to seek to obtain or win by artifice, as to fish for a compliment. Modesty is the only sure bait when you angle for praise (*Chatterfield*). The first woman who fishes for him hooks him (*Thackeray*). *She knew her distance and did angle for me. Blinding my eagerness with her restraint (*Shak*)

fit, adj Fit, suitable, most proper, appropriate, fitting apt, happy, felicitous are comparable when they mean right with respect to the nature condition circumstances, or use of the thing qualified. That is fit which is adapted or adaptable to the end in view the use proposed or the work to be done as food fit for a king.

But when to mischief mortals bend their will How soon they find fit least a means of ill (*Pope*). Never were in the most perfect days of my development as an artist could I have found words fit to bear so august a burden (*Wilde*). Sometimes in addition fit connotes competence or the possession of the required qualification as a man fit to command he is not a fit father for his children they do not know what the boy is fit for And fit audience find though few (*Milton*). Other times it suggests readiness as in condition, state of health mood inclination or the like as the vessel is now fit for service he played tennis to keep fit he keeps you standing till you are fit to sink (*Newman*). That is suitable which answers the requirements or demands of the occasion the circumstances the conditions and the like or suggests no incongruity with them as that is not a suitable costume for this season of the year behavior suitable to one's age and station in life. A Cambridge don pronounced a suitable epithet (on Paley a *Liveside*) when he said that Paley had the merit of reducing Christianity to a form eminently fitted for examination purposes (*Keble*). In derisive use that is meet which is not only suitable but nicely adapted to the particular situation need circumstances or the like the word usually suggests rightness or justness rather than an absence of incongruity thus a punishment of a childish offense may be suitable if it is in accord with the years and mentality of the child but it may not be described as meet unless it suggests due proportion between the offense and its penalty. It is very meet right and our bounden duty that we should at all times and in all places give thanks unto thee O Lord (*Bk of Com Prayer*). Those common phrases which it is peculiarly meet to call counters have become so common so use because so fit to use (*H. Ellis*). That is proper (see also *decorous*) which belongs in a thing by nature by custom by right reason or on any justifiable grounds as water is the proper element for fish the proper observance of Memorial Day the article brought but half its proper price. When as often happens fitness or suitability is stressed rather than natural or rightful association proper then implies determination of fitness or suitability by right reason or good judgment. The proper study of mankind is man (*Pope*). [According to Aristotle] the thing to aim at is to be angry on the proper occasions and with the proper people in the proper manner and for the proper length of time (*G. L. Dickinson*). That is appropriate which is so eminently fit or suitable that it seems to

belong peculiarly or distinctively to the person or thing with which it is associated sometimes giving him or it a distinguishing grace or charm through its very congruity. An excitement in which we can discriminate two sorts of elements the passions appropriate to the subject and the passion proper to the artist (*S. Alexander*). The eighteenth-century gentleman spoke with a refined accent quoted the classics on appropriate occasions (*B. Russell*). We have agreed that our writing should be appropriate that it should rise and fall with the subject be grave where that is serious where it is light not afraid of what Stevenson calls a little judicious levity (*Quiller-Couch*). That is fitting which is in harmony with the spirit the tone the mood the purpose or the like news fitting to the night. Black fearful comfortless and horrible (*Shak*). And made a fitting song of words but few. Something his woeful heart to make more light (*Wordsworth*). That is apt (as here considered see also Art 2 quick 3) which is nicely fitted by its nature or construction to attain the end desired to accomplish the purpose in view or to achieve the results contemplated. It was recognized that while one style was suited to one set of themes another was after for another set (*Binyon*). Fourier invented a mathematical process which was not only suitable for handling his problem but proved to be so universally apt that there is hardly a field of science or of engineering which it has not penetrated (*Carl A. Darrow*). Before we can consider the aptness of political ideas or the adequacy of political machinery (*Frankfurter*). That is happy (as here compared see also *CLAB LUCKY*) which is singularly appropriate and apt and therefore brilliantly successful or effective considered in its relation to the situation the conditions or other important factors as a happy choice of words, nicely expressing the subtlety of his thought. I never saw such happy manners!—so much ease with such perfect good breeding! (*Austen*). Whether a compound language like the English is not a happier instrument of expression than a homogeneous one like the German (*Coleridge*). That is felicitous which is most opportunely telling or gracefully happy as I do not like mottoes but where they are a regularly felicitous (*Lamb*). Some of the most felicitous turns of thought and phrase in poetry are the result of a flash of inspiration under the happy (i.e. fortunate) guidance of a rhyme (*Lowell*). Let us inquire whether the relation of the figures to each other and of groups to the space they occupy is a felicitous one (*Binyon*).

fit, v Adapted or adaptable adjusted or adjustable conformed or conformable (see corresponding verbs at above) qualified capable able competent

fit, n Unfit

fit, n Fit attack, access, accession paroxysm spasm convulsion come into comparison when they denote a sudden seizure or spell resulting from an abnormal condition of body or mind. The last three are too specific in their technical medical senses to be synonyms of the others (except of fit in its narrower significations) but in their extended senses they are frequently closely parallel. Fit is often used narrowly sometimes to designate a sudden stroke which manifests a disease such as epilepsy and apoplexy and which is characterized by conditions such as violent muscular contractions and unconsciousness as to fall in a fit sometimes to designate a period in which there is a marked increase of a physical disturbance characteristic of a disease as hysteria often reveals itself in fits of alternate laughing and weeping. In its wider application, fit still may imply suddenness and violence but it emphasizes temporariness as a fit of the blues he works only by fits and starts. Occasion

ally it suggests nothing more than the unusual and passing character of the condition and is applied to things as well as to persons as to enjoy a *fit* of laziness

often come close in meaning to *outbreak* or *outburst*. Now and then an *access* of sudden fury would lay hold on a man (*Aspling*). One of his sudden sharp *accessions* of impatience at the leisurely motions of the Trujillo boy (*Mr Austin*). Occasionally they also con- note intensification as of a mood or state of mind to the point where control is lost or nearly lost. Her evident but inexplicable *access* of misery (*G Meredith*). In their technical medical senses *paroxysm* *spasm* and *convulsion* are sudden and usually short attacks especially characteristic of certain diseases. The distinguishing marks of a *paroxysm* are intensification of a symptom such as coughing and recurrence of attacks; those of *spasm* are sudden involuntary muscular contraction in some cases producing rigidity of the body or constriction of a passage and in others producing alternate contractions and relaxations of the muscles; those of *convulsion* are of repeated spasms of the latter kind affecting the whole or a large part of the body and producing violent contortions of the muscles and distortion of features. The implications of these technical senses are usually carried over into the figurative senses. *Paroxysm* commonly occurs in the plural and suggests recurrent violent attacks as the girls went into *paroxysms* of laughter, throughout the night he suffered *paroxysms* of fear. *Spasm* especially when used of emotional disturbances often implies possession by something that

laughed at me some of them literally throwing themselves down on the ground in *convulsions* of unholy mirth (*Aspling*).

Ans Stroke shock (see PARALYSIS)

fitful *Fitful spasmodic convulsive* come into comparison only when they mean lacking steadiness or regularity as in course movement succession of acts or efforts or

which is sustained at a high pitch as *spasmodic* efforts to reform municipal government *spasmodic* energy *spasmodic* industry. I think Beethoven is rather *spasmodically* than *sustainedly* grand (*Fu Gerald*).

contrast the banality of other passages *Convulsive* differs from the preceding terms in not implying intermittency and in stressing insteadness, strain (often overstrain), and the lack of regular rhythm which is the sign of control especially of muscular mental or spiritual control as, a *convulsive* rise and fall of the breath, the *convulsive* movement of the earth characteristic of an earthquake.

Ans *Intermittent periodic recurrent deulter hit or miss, *random haphazard

Ans Constant (sense 3) — **Con** *Steady uniform even equable regular methodical systematic *orderly

guous *consonant harmonious concordant accordant (see corresponding nouns at HARMONY)

Ans Unfitting

fix, v 1 *Set settle establish firm

Ans *Stabilize steady determine *decide rule settle *prescribe define

Ans Alter abrogate (a custom rule law etc) — **Con** Modify *change vary supplant supersede displace *replace

2 *Fasten attach affix

Ans *Implant infuse, instill inculcate *secure rivet anchor moor

Con Eradicate uproot extirpate (see EXTERMINATE) upset *overturn overthrow subvert

3 *Adjust regulate

Ans Repair *mend patch rebuild remodel *correct rectify revise amend emend

Con Derange disarrange disorganize unsettle *disorder

fix n *Predicament plight dilemma quandary scrape ickle

gast Amaze astound astonish *surprise Dumbfound confound bewilder nonplus perplex (JZLE) disconcert rattle faze discomfit (see RASS)

Flaccid lippy *lump flimsy sleazy

*Loose relaxed slack lax *soft yielding casual in (see YIELD v) *powerless impotent spineless

listless enervated *languid

Ans Firm — **Con** Hard solid (see FIRM) *tight taut tense tough tenacious sturdy *strong plucky

gritty (see corresponding nouns at FORTITUDE)

flaccid Flabby lippy *lump flimsy sleazy

Ans Slack relaxed lax *loose unnerved enervated emasculated (see UNNERVE) weakened debilitated enfeebled sapped (see WEAKEN)

Ans Realent — **Con** *Elastic springy flexible supple limber 1 the (see SUPPLE) *vigorous energetic

lusty nervous

flag n Flag ensign standard banner color (or colour) streamer, pennant (or pendant), pennon jack are not always clearly distinguished. Flag the comprehensive term is applied to any piece of cloth that typically but not invariably is rectangular is attached to a staff

naval operations or in giving information as the flag that

that group

indicates nationality and specifically to one flown by ships at sea as the Stars and Stripes is the national ensign of the United States of the three ensigns of Great Britain the white ensign is flown by ships of the Royal Navy by naval barracks etc the red ensign by British merchant vessels and the blue ensign by certain vessels commanded by officers of the Royal Naval Reserve and by certain classes of government vessels not part of the navy Standard and banner are now more or less literary terms for the flag of a country a party a religious, civic or patriotic organization or the like thought of as a rallying point or as something to be followed Standard especially suggests the former because the term originally designated and still often designates a flag or a sculptured figure raised on a pole so as to be a gathering point for all who belong under it 'As armies at the call Of trumpet Troop to the standard' (Milton) Banner was earliest applied to a flag (often hung downward from a crosspiece instead of flying from a staff) of an emperor, king, lord or the like Banners were flown from windows or doors, or carried aloft at the head of a procession such as of troops marching to war 'Hang out our banners on the outward walls The cry is still They come

(Shak) Terrible as an army with banners (Song of Solomon 4:1) Color (most frequently found in the plural colors) applies generally to any national flag or ensign but specifically to the flag of a particular regiment or battalion of infantry artillery or engineers (that of the cavalry being called a *standard*) the word commonly suggests military sometimes naval activity, as in mobilization (as to call to the colors) in ceremonial exercises (as to hoist the colors to troop the colors) or in capture or conquest (as The British colors were planted on the summit of the breach —Wellington) The last four terms here d^ecriminated are even more specific and definite in their implications than those already considered. *Streamer* applies to any flag that floats in the wind but it usually suggests a long ribbonlike flag carried at the masthead of a government vessel in commission, pennant and in British naval use *pennant* (pronounced like pennants) apply to a streamer that is long narrow and tapering. *Pennant* however is even more often used to denote a narrow flag typically triangular which is flown by ships which is used in signaling and in decorating or which is exhibited as by a baseball club as a sign of championship. *Pennant* the earliest spelling for a flag that suggests a wing was applied originally to a small streamer attached to a lance or to the top of a helmet especially of a knight bachelor in the Middle Ages. It is now used instead of color in designating the flag of a lancer regiment. *Jack* denotes a small oblong flag which is hoisted on a staff at the bow or bowsprit cap of a ship or is used in signaling. In Great Britain and in the United States, the jack carries the same design as that carried by the upper left hand section of the national ensign; thus, the British jack (specifically the *union jack*) displays three crosses the cross of St George the cross of St Andrew the cross of St Patrick and symbolizes the union of England Scotland and Ireland the *American jack* has a blue field with white stars equal in number to the states comprising the United States.

flagitious nefarious infamous iniquitous villainous
*vicious corrupt degenerate

Ana Scandalous, criminal, sinful (see corresponding nouns at OPPOSITE) shameful, disgraceful (see corresponding nouns at OPPOSITE) #disgrace, crime, damage

flagrant Flagrant, glaring gross rank come into comparison as intensives, often derogatory intensives meaning conspicuously or outstandingly bad unpleasant or the like Flagrant (etymologically flaming) now

Ans analogous words Ant antonyms Con con

usually applies to offenses transgressions or errors which are so bad that they cannot escape notice or be condoned as, his treatise is marked by several *flagrant* errors a *flagrant* abuse of the executive power, *flagrant* injustice * open and *flagrant* mutiny (*Aspling*) in *flagrant* violation of all the New York proprieties (*E. Wharton*) Glaring carries an even stronger implication of obtrusiveness than *flagrant*; the term is often applied to that which is so evident or so conspicuous that it inflicts pain upon the observer such as too vivid a color too harsh a light an error which stares one in the face or the like as, a *glaring* fault in a design a *glaring* inconsistency in his argument his second novel is in *glaring* contrast to his first novel This evil is so *glaring* so inexcusable (*Shaw*) Gross (as here compared see also *Coarse* whole 2) is even more derogatory than *flagrant* or *glaring* because it suggests a magnitude or degree of badness that is beyond all bounds and wholly *inexcusable* or *unpardonable* however the term is not so often referred to evil acts or serious offenses as it is to human attitudes qualities or faults that merit *un-
condemnation* as *gross* *careless*

The h " " " " " " 10158
 (Shah) * * * * * cited see also RAJA 1)
 applies unetly though far from exclusively to nouns
 that are terms of reproach It implies that the person
 or thing described by such a term is extremely utterly
 or violently that which he (or it) is declared to be as
 "O my offence rank it smells to heaven (Shah) till
 she looked less of a rank lunatic' (Meredith) A power-
 fully prayerful Highland regiment officered by rank
 Presbyterians (Aspland) rank heresy rank nonsense it
 would be rank madness to attempt such a journey in this
 weather

Ana Heinous *outrageous, atrocious, monstrous
 nefarious flagitious infamous (see VICIOUS)
 flair Proclivity propensity *leaning penchant
 flamboyant *Ornate florid rococo baroque
 Ana Luxuriant exuberant (see RAUPLSE) resplendent
 gorgeous *glorious *splendid dashing brave (see
 STRAISE) ostentatious, *showy pretentious flashy
 *gaudy

flame, a Blaze flare glare glow See under BLAZE •
 Ars Ebulgence radiance brilliance or brillancy
 refulgence luminosity, brightness (see corresponding
 adjectives at BRIGHT) ardor fervor • passion flashing
 coruscation gleaming scintillat on (see corresponding
 verbs at FLASH)

flame, *Blaze flare glare glow
Aria *Flash gleam glance glint coruscate *burn
fire ignite kindle *light

flame, s. Glare flame *blaze glow
 Ana. Dart shoot (see FLY) flutter flicker (see FLIT)
 rise arise *spring *flash glance glint coruscate
 scintillate kindle *light fire

Ant Gutter out
flacc. n. Glare flame glare glow See under glare v

And Rising or rise surging or surge towering (see corre-

corresponding verbs at *FLY*) flashing or flash coruscation scintillation (see corresponding verbs at *WAVE*)

flash v Flash, gleam glance glint, sparkle, glitter
chatter, scintillate

gleiten scintillate coruscate glimmer, shimmer twin
 lie glister, spark agree in meaning to shoot forth light

in rays sparks or the like Flash implies a sudden and transient outburst of light or a sudden display of some-

thing that brilliantly reflects light or seems lighted up as The headlights flashed into barnyards where

trasted woods. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

- fowls slept* (S. Andersen). *Flash d*, all their sabres (flashy. Garish *gaudy tawdry metreticious
 *Showy pretentious ostentatious flamboyant.
 florid glittering flashing sparkling (see
 v)
 Dowdy *slatternly smart chic mod sh (see
) simple *natural unaffected
 1 *Level plane plain even smooth, flush
 *Rough rugged uneven scabrous
 i. *insipid jejune banal wishy washy lame
 iquant *pungent poignant racy spicy farw
 ivory espid saporous tasty *palatable scintil
 responding noun at TASTE)
 Apartment tenement *rooms lodgings, cham
 arters diggings dig
 Adulation *compliment
 landishment cajolery (see corresponding verb)
 fawning toadying truckling (see FAWN v)
 panegyric encomium homage obsequie
 (see HONOR)
 *Inflated tumid turgid
 rpty hollow *vain *superficial shallow
 grandiloquent magniloquent *rhetorical
 eighty (see HEAVY) pithy compend out
 (see COVETISE) cogent telling convincing (see
 orable, forceful potent (see POWERFUL)
 atride expose d splay exhibit *show
 1st brag vaunt gasconade *reveal disclose
 divulge advertise publish broadcast.
 *declare
 *mask. *disguise dissemble conceal *hide
 te bury
 our, n *Taste sapidity savor tang relish
- stream coruscate the emission of a brilliant flash or
 succession of flashes both words are used figuratively as
- suggests a soft and intermittent gimmering as twink
 his twinkle little star like a diamond in the sky
- spark or sparks, sometimes of light more often of fire
- pouring rain the plugs of the motor sparked at once and
 the plane soared away
 Ana Shoot dart (see FLY) *rise surge tower rocket
- use where they name a body of ships operating in unison
- Beet, ad Swift rapid *fast quick speedy hast
 expeditious
 Ana *Agile brisk nimbly spry darting skimming

and are under the control of the chief naval officer (as The United States Fleet) or to one of its largest units (such as the battle fleet of the United States Navy) which is provided with battleships and attendant vessels such as destroyers submarines, aircraft and aircraft carriers and the like necessary for warfare. A squadron is a smaller unit of a fleet consisting of one or more divisions, or groups of four or more vessels, usually of the same type. It is used especially of such a unit detached from a fleet under the command of a flag officer and assigned for special duty. In general nautical and extended use fleet suggests a large group of ships, boats, airplanes, trucks, or the like moving together or belonging to the same owner or company, squadron an organized body such as of airplanes moving in formation or as of persons, operating according to the direction of a commanding officer. Armada is not a technical term but one with historical (the Spanish Armada) and literary associations. It is a close synonym of fleet especially of battle fleet for it usually suggests equipment for fighting. It is also applied to a fleet or a squadron of airplanes. *Fleets* in current use is applied most commonly to a fleet of small vessels as the fleets of the Yacht Club a fleet of destroyers. On the road to Mandalay Where the old *Fleets* lay (Asplint) However it sometimes occurs in its etymological sense of a small fleet with reference to the number and not to the size, of the vessels that comprise it and such has some naval use as a near equivalent of squadron.

fleetling Evanescent fugitive passing transitory transient, ephemeral momentary short lived

Ant Lasting

Fleshy Carnal sensual animal animalistic

Ant Physical Bodily corporeal corporal somatic
*sensual sensual voluptuous, luxurious sybaritic epicurean

Con Moral ethical noble virtuous spiritual divine religious (see holy) intellectual psychic mental

Fleshy *Fleshy* fat, stout, portly, plump rotund chubby corpulent obese agree in meaning thick in body because of the presence of superfluous flesh or adipose tissue. *Fleshy* and fat are not clearly discriminated in use although strictly *fleshy* implies overabundance of flesh or muscular tissue fat of adipose tissue when however a derogatory connotation is intended fat is usually preferred as a *fleshy* jolly man a dowdy fat woman. *Stout* implies a thickest bulky figure or build portly adds to stout the implication of a more or less disguised and imposing appearance as a very stout puffy man in buckskins and Hessan boots (*Thackeray*) one very stout gentleman whose body and legs looked like half a gigantic roll of flannel elevated on a couple of inflated pillowcases (*Dickens*) a large portly figure the very beau ideal of an old adobe (*Jane W. Carlyle*) an elderly gentleman large and portly and of remarkably dignified demeanor (*N. Hawthorne*) *Plump* implies a more or less plump as fullness of figure and well rounded curves as the plump goddesses of Renaissance paintings she became plump at forty Rotund suggests the shape of a sphere it often in addition connotes shortness or squatness. This plump faced rotund specimen of prosperity (*G. Eliot*) *Chubby* applies chiefly to children or to very short persons who are otherwise describable as rotund as a chubby cherub of a baby. *Corpulent* and obese imply a disfiguring excess of flesh or of fat. *Mrs. Byron* was a short and corpulent person and rolled considerably in her girth (*T. Moore*) A woman of robust frame square shouldered and though stout not obese (*C. Brown*)

Ant Muscular brawny burly bulky

Ant analogous words **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ant Skinny scrawny — **Con** Lean lank lanky gaunt rawboned angular spare thin slim slender slight

flexible Elastic supple resilient springy
Ant Pliable pliant malleable ductile *plastic tractable (see Obedient) lumbering the *supple
Ant Inflexible — **Con** Stiff rigid wooden tough tenacious (see Strong) brittle crisp fragile *fragile *hardened indurated callous

serpuous Winding sinuous, serpentine tortuous, intricate.

flicker, *v* Flutter *flit flutter hover
Ant Waver vibrate oscillate fluctuate *swing flare flame glare *blaze *flash gleam glance glint coruscate shimmer quiver quaver tremble (see Shimmer)

flock *Flock herd drove pack bevy covey gaggle swarm shoal, school

flightiness Light mindedness, volatility levity

*lightness frivolity flippancy
Ant Capriciousness unstableness or instability fickleness mercurialness inconstancy (see corresponding adjectives at INCONSTANT) effervescence buoyancy elasticity (see corresponding adjectives at ELASTIC) liveliness gaiety sprightliness (see corresponding adjectives at LIVELY)

Ant Steadiness steadfastness — **Con** Constancy equableness (see corresponding adjectives at STEADY) serousness, staidness, sedateness, earnestness (see corresponding adjectives at SERIOUS)

fimsy, *adj* Sleazy *lumpy lumpy flaccid flabby

Ant *Thin, slight, tenuous *loose, slack *weak feeble

Con Stout, sturdy *strong *heavy weighty

blinch *Recoil shrink, wince blench quail

Ant Falter *hesitate vacillate evade elude shun eschew avoid *escape withdraw retire (see GO) retreat, recede

fling *v* Hurl *throw sling toss cast, pitch

Ant Thrust shove propel *push impel, drive *move
flippancy Levity *lightness light mindedness frivolity volatility flightiness

Ant Sauciness pertness archness (see corresponding adjectives at SATIRY) impishness, wagishness toglishness mischief evousness, playfulness (see corresponding adjectives at PLAYFUL)

Ant Seriousness — **Con** Earnestness gravity solemnity soberness (see corresponding adjectives at SERIOUS)

flirt *v* Coquet, dally *tease toy

Ant *Play sport disport *caress fondle pet

flit, *v* Flit flutter flicker, hover in their current use (but not always for etymological reasons) suggest the movements of a bird or other flying or floating thing and so carry in common the meaning to move in a manner like or reminiscent of such movements. *Flit* implies a light and swift passing from place to place or point to point as the birds flitted from tree to tree the talk flitted from one subject to another and never dropping so long as the meal lasts (*Arnold*) [he] seemed to pass the whole of his life flitting in and out of bedrooms (*Bennett*) Clare Porter flushed and gallantly gay flitting about from person to person (*R. Macanlay*) *Flutter* implies the movement of a bird rapidly flapping its wings, the restless flitting of a moth about a light or the like it commonly implies unsteadiness and agitation as "Till she felt the heart within her fall and flutter tremulously (*Trimmion*)" all ways the rarest (thoughts) those streaked with azure and the deepest crimson flutter away beyond my reach (*J. P. Smith*) "a little dark

shadow *fluttered* from the wall across the floor It was a bunch of woman's hair (*Cather*) her eyes *timidly fluttering* over the depths of his (*Meredith*) *Flitter*

(once common of birds now chiefly of light flame) implies a light fluttering or more often a fitfully wavering movement as the sun and me (*Ste*) as a dying pulse rises down (*Shelley*) *F* (*Amy Lowell*) *Hover* implies a hanging suspended over something like a bird maintaining its position in the air by an even usually slow movement of the wings the word frequently connotes irresolution sometimes menace sometimes solitude as vultures *hovering* over a

Ana *Fly dart skim float scud
flitter, *v* *Flit flutter flicker hover
Ana *Fly dart skim quiver quaver teeter (see SHAKE)
float, *v* *Fly skim sail dart scud shoot
Ana Glide *slide slip *flit hover flitter
float Bloomer *error mistake blunder slip lapse
bull howler boner
flock, *n* Flock herd, drove, pack, bery covey, gaggle

to particular animals *Flock* (literally chiefly of birds wild or domestic sheep and goats) suggests a large company or crowd or in religious use a congregation it often connotes care or guidance but sometimes merely large numbers as Feed the flock of God (1 Peter v 2) flocks of friends (*Stak*) *Herd* (literally chiefly of

(*Milton*) *Drove* often connotes a threatening approach as Not one of all the drove should touch me swine (*Tennyson*) *Pack* often carries a hint of craft or rapacity

as an uncomplimentary term for a group of women
Flight (literally of any birds that fly together in large numbers as when migrating) applies to any group thought of as flying or flitting together in close forma

Ana *Aureate* flowery euphuistic grandiloquent magniloquent *rhetorical bombastic sumptuous *luxurious opulent *showy ostentatious pompous pretentious

Ant *Chaste* (in style decoration etc) — *Con* *Bild* *matter-of-fact *prosaic
Catland *anthology treasury thesaurus tomathy chapbook

*ect squadron armada
flounder, *n* *Wallow welter grovel
Ana *Struggle* strive (see ATTEMPT) to labor travail (see corresponding nouns at WORK) muddle addle *confuse

flourish *v* Brandish *swing wave thrash

Revere — *Con* *Regard* respect esteem admire
under REGARD *n*)

Issue emanate proceed stem derive *spring arise rise originate

Ana *Emerge* *appear loom start *begin commence
flow, *n* Flow, stream current, flood, tide, flux are here compared as meaning anything issuing or moving in a manner like or suggestive of running water Flow may apply to the issuing or moving mass or to the kind of motion which characterizes it but in either case it implies the type of motion characteristic of the movement of a fluid such as a liquid or gas the term may suggest either a gentle or a rapid pace and either a copious or a meager supply but it always implies an

quantity of water pouring forth from a source or outlet (such as a fountain a faucet a spigot a tap) either of which maintains the same direction throughout its entire length The term places emphasis more upon the quantity or the volume the extent or the duration and the constant succession and change of its part than upon the type of motion which characterizes it as they (people going about the business) passed us = an unending sombre stream (*Conrad*) for weeks after the surrender a stream of refugees crossed the country's border Music, acting poetry proceed in the one mighty stream sculpture painting all the arts of design in the other (*H Ellis*) novelists who present their characters not in action but through the stream of consciousness (i.e. the unbroken succession of thoughts
asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| | hover |
| | quaver wobble beat |
| | taste vibrate oscillate |
| | |
| | c. lacustrine lacuscular |
| | critic, pelagic, abyssal, |
| | |
| | in flood |
| | ation oscillat on waver |
| | ponding verbs at swing) |
| |) *motion movement |

to attribute to it an overwhelming or torrential power | stir

1 Fly dart float skim scud shoot sail are not synonymous terms in their literal senses but they come comparison in their extended senses when they

outward or inward pull (as Stanley was caught in the
de of war fervour —R *Maca day*) Fly far more than
can stresses the unceasing change in the parts par
cles or elements and sometimes, direction of that
which flows (as For th s and that way swings The *flux*)

be used to imply any movement through or as
through the air that suggests similar swift passage

implies the use of a dart or of a pointed weapon such as

Ana. *Succession p ogress on series sequence con
tinuity *continuation continuance.

lowery Aureate grandiloquent magniloquent *rhe
torical euphuist c, bombast c.

Ana Florid *ornate flamboyant *inflated tumid
turgid *wordy verbose redundant prolix, diffuse

fluctuate Oscillate *swing away vibrate pendulate
waver undulate

Ana Alternate *rotate waver vacillate (see *HESSITATE*)
Con. Fix. *set establish settle resolve determine

*decide.

fluent Eloquent voluble glib articulate *vocal
Ana Facile effortless smooth *easy *qu ch, p ompt
ready apt.

Con Stuttering stammering (see *STAMMER*, v) fettered,
hampered trammelled (see *HAMPER* v)

fluid adj *Liquid
Ana Liquefied melted fused, dissolved, debauched or
deliquescent (see corresponding verbs at *LIQUEFY*)

flu d n Liquid (see under *LIQUID* adj)
Ant Solid.

flurry n Bustle fuss ado, *stir pother
Ana Perturbation, agitation disturbance discomposure
(see *DISCOMPOSE*) *has e hurry spend.

flurry v Fluster agitate perturb disturb *discompose
disquiet.

Ana Bewilder distract perplex (see *FUZZLE*) qu ch
excite, galvanize stimulate *pro oke.

flush adj Even *level flat plane, plain smooth.

fluster v Upset agitate perturb flurry disturb
*discompose d squ et.

Ana. Bewilder distract confound noxius mystify
perplex, *puzzle rattle faze disconcert discomfit (see
EMBARRASS) *confuse muddle addle fuddle

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con. contra

thing that is buoyed up such as a boat a swimmer
resting or the like in its extended use it implies a
similar buoyant and seemingly effortless gliding as

extended senses from its earliest sense of to remove a
thing from the action of

such as that of a hare pursued by hounds, or of a sailboat

over the great shi ng river (*Thackeray*) Crisp foam flakes *sud* along the level sand (*Tennyson*) Shoot literally suggests the speed and directness of motion characteristic of a bullet or other missile propelled by a gun or the like. It differs from *dart* its nearest synonym in throw ng less emphasis upon the suddenness of start and often in more definitely suggest ng continuous or extended movement as The lambent lightn gs *shoot* Across the sky (*Thomson*) the automobile *shot* around the corner Sail literally implies the smooth and glid ng movement of a sail ng vessel. It differs from its nearest synonym *float* in more frequently imply ng power ostentat ion (as if of spread sa ls) directness of course or the like as Hope set free from earth On steady wing *sa ls* through the immense abyss (*Cowper*) Till over down and over dale All night the shi ng vapor *sa ls* And pass the silent lighted to vn (*Tennyson*) But who is th s? Female of sex it seems— That so bedecked ornate and gay Comes th s way *sa l ng* (*Milton*) Ana *Flit flutter flitter flicker hover soar mount *rise arise ascend glide *slide slip

regarded as a sign of foulness in stagnant water the term especially in extended use and applied to a class or body of persons usually connotes worthlessness or the like as men and women who are the

usable for laundering clothes as, the laundress likes the soap because it gives her plenty of *suds* soak the clothes hot *suds* La her however rather than *suds* is the preferred term when the foam induced by intense swea ng or emotional excitement is denoted (as, a hard ridden horse working up a *lather* he was in a *lather* of rage) *suds* is the preferred term when the reference is to something that suggests the appearance of *suds* in a laundry tub or washing machine (as another [med cine-man] whips up a mixture of water and meal into frothy *suds* symbol of clouds —J G Fraser) Yeast in its earliest and still common sense applies to a substance composed of an aggregate of small cells of sac fungi that arise on the top of or sink as a sediment in malt wort fruit juice and other saccharine liquids and that induces fermentation in them. It is this substance that is used as a leaven ng agent in bread. But because yeast often appears

yeast of waves (*Byron*)

skin of some animals (or persons) in a rage in great hub omphalos

visious comen

monly has the most pleasant and elevated associations usually connot ng n poetry whiteness delicacy and grace as Idalian Aphrodite beautiful Fresh as the

assailant
attacker (see correspond ng verbs at ATTACK) rival
competitor (see correspond ng verbs at RIVAL)
Ant Friend — Con Ally colleague confederate
er *associate comrade companion

Variant of PETIO

Haze smog mist brume

Fa'ling *fault frailty vice

glass of beer is half froth froth form ng at the mouth of a mad dog h s speech had no logical substance being mostly froth n all the froth and ferment between capital and labor (C C Furnas) Spume etymolog

Ana Weakness infirmity (see correspond ng ad ec at WEAK) defect flaw *blemish aberration *deviation
fo? Thwart *frustrate circumvent balk baffle

scornful *embarrass disconcert fasten
ck snaffle *restrain inhibit

*advance further forward promote abet
*incite instigate

1 Follow succeed ensue supererogate agree in to come after someone or more often something as transitive
e most common
eral term for
sequence in
nd ng o the
e will
owed
ce in
t th
a on
tage
group

(B Russell) * She converses somewhat rapidly at times I find it difficult to— "To follow her?" Oh well one would get used to that. (Deland) Succeed commonly implies an order by which a certain or given person or thing comes after another = has been determined by decent inheritance election rank or the like as son succeeded father as head of the business for many generations the eldest son succeeds to the title the person who will succeed the late congressman will be appointed by the governor of the state Succeed is often used when the idea of a fixed order is lost but it still usually retains the idea of taking the place of someone or something as The link dissolves, each seeks a fresh embrace Another love succeeds another race (Pope) the anxieties of common life began soon to succeed to the alarms of romance (Austen) Ensur usually implies some logical connection or the operation of some principle of sequences such as that of necessity as That with a consequence should ensue was far enough from my thoughts (Austen), "When his [my] mind fails to stay the pace set by its [civilization's] inventions madness must ensue" (Doy Lewis) But ensue in somewhat archaic transitive use carries a strong implication of seeking after rather than of coming after because of necessity as "Seek peace and ensue it" (1 Peter ii 11) "to seek health and ensue beauty" (Galsworthy) Supervene suggests the following of something added or conjoined and often unforeseen or unpredictable as Two worlds two antagonistic ideals here in evidence before him Could a third condition supervene to mend their discord? (Pater) it was not acute rheumatism but a supervening pericarditis that killed her (Benwell) it is in the philosophy that supervened upon the popular creed that we shall find the highest reaches of their thought (G L Dickinson)

2 Follow pursue chase, trail tag tail come into comparison as meaning to go immediately or shortly after someone or something Follow is the comprehensive term it usually implies the lead or sometimes guidance of someone or something as the detective followed the boys to their hiding place hangers-on who follow the circus the vengeance that follows crime (G L Dickinson) to follow up a clue to follow a calling or trade He should not desire to steer his own course, but follow the line that the talk happens to take (A C Benson) "What was it that made men follow Oliver Cromwell?" (S M Crothers) Pursue in its earliest English sense implies a following as an enemy or hunter as to pursue a fox pursuing rebels in flight to pursue happiness. The term therefore usually suggests an attempt to overtake to reach or to attain and commonly in its extended senses, even when the implications of hostility or of a desire to capture are absent it connotes eagerness, persistence or inflexibility of purpose in following one's thoughts, ends or desires as Ye who pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope (Johnson) Thrice happy man enabled to pursue What all so wish but want the power to do (Pope) pursuing the game of high ambition with a masterly coolness (Buchanan) to pursue the career of a diplomat Chase until we fast pur suit in order to or as if to catch a fleeing object or to drive away or turn to flight an oncoming thing as to chase the fleeing thieves the boys chased the intruder out of the school yard We were chased by two pirates who soon overtook us (Swift) If to dance all night and dress all day chased old-age away who would learn one earthly thing of use? (Pope) Trail implies a following in one's tracks as to trail a fugitive to his hiding place to trail a lost child to the edge of a creek. Tag (a colloquial term) and tail (a slang term) imply

close following often with the implication of watching or observing every movement, as she refused to have anyone tagging after her every time she went out for a walk, he employed detectives to tail the suspected man Anna Attend *accompany convoy *copy imitate ape *practice exercise

Ant Precede (in order) forsake (a teacher or his teach ings) — Con Lead *guide pilot steer elude evade *escape desert *abandon

follower Follower adherent, disciple, sectary, partisan henchman satellite Follower is the inclusive term denoting a person who attaches himself to the person or opinions of another as the followers of Jesus the followers of Karl Marx. Its synonyms divide themselves into two groups the first three designating a follower through choice or conviction and the last three a follower in whom personal devotion overshadows or eclipses the critical faculty Adherent connotes closer and more permanent attachment than follower it may be used without any implication of the personality of the teacher or leader as a doctrine that gained many adherents the card data lost many adherents when he announced his views on reform Disciple always presupposes a master or teacher and implies personal often devoted adherence to his views or doctrines We go to him [Matthew Arnold] for refreshment and for the companionship of a kindred point of view to our own but not as disciples (T S Eliot) Sectary etymologically means follower but is now rare in this sense or is so affected by its more common meaning (see SECTARY) that it usually implies the acceptance of the doctrines of a religious teacher or body as sectaries of Mohammed Partisan invariably suggests such devotion to the person or opinions of another or to a party a creed a school of thought that there is incapacity for seeing from any other point of view It often therefore connotes bigotry or prejudice

Laura was always a passionate partisan of her young brother (V Asslin) A few partisans argued for him [Poe] (Austen) Henchman is commonly applied to a servient follower of a political leader or boss in extended use it connotes abject submission to the will of a dominating and usually unscrupulous leader or group The catapaw of corrupt functionaries and the henchmen of ambitious humbugs (Shaw) Satellite, more than any of the others suggests devotion to the person of the leader and constant obsequious attendance on him Boswell was made happy by an introduction to Johnson of whom he became the obsequious satellite (Jenns)

Ant Devotee votary, *addict habitué fiend, fan *granite sycophant toady *scholar disciple pupil Ant Leader

following, n Following clientele clientele public, audience come into comparison when they denote the body of persons who attach themselves to another as his disciples patrons admirers, or the like Following is the most comprehensive term applicable to any group that follows either literally as a train or retinue or figuratively and in a collective sense as the adherents of a leader the disciples of a philosopher the customers of a salesman the admirers of a young woman or an actor's fans Such a man with a great name in the country and a strong following in Parliament (Macaulay) He [the critic] unconsciously enrolls a following of like-minded persons (C E Montague) Clientele, or more rarely clientele, is now chiefly used of the persons collectively who habitually resort for services sessions man such as a lawyer or physician their patronage to a business establishment hotel a restaurant or a shop as Dr Doe

Ant analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes

clientele all the leading families in the town summer hotels usually send out circulars to their *clientele* in the spring. Public is applied chiefly to the following attracted by a person such as an author a lecturer or an actor by interest in his work or to that of any establishment or institution the success of which is determined by its attracting the support of such a following as the actress declared that her aim was to please her *public* the author increased his *public* as each new book appeared. The *public* for which masterpieces are intended is not on this earth (*T. W. Alder*). Audience is applicable to a following that listens (literally or figuratively) with attention to what a person has to say whenever he addresses them in a speech a book, or the like. Still govern thou my song Urania and fit audience find though few (*Milton*). The stricken poet of Regnani had no country for an Italy in his day did not exist he had no audience no celebrity (*Arnold*). In literal use audience rather than *spectators* (see *SPECTATOR*) is the correct term for designating the body of persons attending a lecture a play a concert or the like because they are there primarily to hear only secondarily to see, as the audience at the opera packed the house.

foment Abet *incite instigate

Ana Goad spur (see corresponding nouns at *MOTIVE*) stimulate quicken excite galvanize *provoke nurture *nurse foster cultivate

Ant Quell — **Con** *Suppress repress check curb *restrain

fond, adj 1 Fond infatuated (or infatuate) besotted insensate come into comparison when they mean made blindly or stupidly foolish by passion drink or the like. Fond, in literary use implies a judgment misled by credulity undue optimism excessive affection or the like as Cowper's characterization of the *Biographia Britannica*. Oh fond attempt to give a deathless lot To names ignoble born to be forgot! Grant I may never prove so fond To trust man on his oath or bond (*Shak*). Infatuated (and the now archaic infatuate) implies a weakening rather than the absence of judgment especially under the influence of violent passion or unreasoning emotion it is therefore correctly applied to the acts or qualities of men from whom sagacity or self-control might have been expected. What the infatuated ministry may do I know not but our infatuated House of Commons have begun a new war in America (*Burke*). Your people are so short sighted so jealous and selfish and so curiously infatuated with things that are not good (*Jefferson*). Besotted adds to infatuated the implications of a stupefying or intoxicating influence that destroys the capacity to think clearly and sometimes makes its victim disgusting or repulsive as men besotted by drink. Are these So far besotted that they fail to see This fair wife-worship cloaks a secret shame? (*Tennyson*). Insensate conveys the idea of feeling and judgment lost under the influence of passions such as hatred desire for revenge greed and the like the term is also applicable to the passion as insensate rage. The insensate mob Uttered a cry of triumph (*Shelley*). Projects the most insensate [were] formed (*Sir A. Alison*).

Ana Foolish silly fatuous as name *simple *stupid dumb

2 Devoted affectionate *loving doting

Ana *Enamored infatuated *tender sympathetic

compared as meaning raw or cooked substances that are eaten, digested and assimilated by human beings or animals. Food is the most general of these terms applicable to all substances which satisfy hunger and build or repair waste in the body of men or animals it is sometimes distinguished from *drink*—that is liquid that satisfy thirst as, to conserve a nation's supply of food refrigerators that keep food fresh there was no lack of food or drink during their sojourn on the island. *Actuals* and *viands* (the singular form of the latter occurs) are both words which came into English during the fourteenth century as designations of food for human beings.

and language except where a racy or pungent word is desired for realistic or humorous effect as, I worked hard enough to earn my passage and my meals (*Shaw*), when I bear in mind how elegantly we eat our viands (*L. P. Smith*). Viands on the other hand savors of bookishness or affectation and although common enough in the nineteenth century and earlier now seldom occurs in good colloquial or written English except where quaintness rarity or an especially fine

there were not enough provisions in the hotel to care for the weekend influx of guests. Comestibles, which stresses edibility is now found chiefly in affected or humorous use for actuals or provisions as He resolved upon having a strong reinforcement of comestibles (*T. Hook*). Provender in earliest English use and still in vogue

or food as bread and meat wine and hot coffee Monsieur Defarge put this provender on the shoemaker's bench (*Dickens*). Fodder and forage are both applied to food for domestic animals such as cattle but fodder (which was originally a close synonym of food) now usually denotes the food such as hay grains, etc. provided for stall feeding and forage the food

terms for food suggesting hunger or pleasure in eating but not otherwise easily distinguishable

2 Food aliment pabulum nutriment sustenance, *pap* are synonymous only when they denote material which feeds and supports the body or organism or by extension on the mind or the soul. Food is referable to anything which enters the system is assimilated by it and contributes to its life its growth or its power for work as moisture and substances in the soil provide food for plants muscle-building foods mineral oil does not fatten since it is not a food. Aliment and pabulum

that which serves as an article (sometimes as the substance) of one's diet especially mental diet, as "For the aliment of the natural body God hath given meat" (Donne), many motion pictures provide poor *palatium* for the adolescent mind. The *aliments* Nurturing our nobler part the mind thought dreams Passions and aims at length are made Our mind itself (Lytton)

It is notorious that they [detective stories] are the favorite *palatium* of college professors kings queens presidents and heavy intellectuals everywhere (Michigan *Alumnus* Quarterly Review) *Nutritum* and *nourishment* are applied to food necessary for one's growth and health or to the effect of such food or foods, however *nutritum* is more often applied to that which is actually assimilated or assimilable, *nourishment* to the food itself, as the infant received very little *nutritum* from its mother's milk; he was persuaded to take some *nourishment* Sustenance, when it is applied to food is preferable to *nutritum* (of which it is a close synonym) when the maintenance or support of life rather than the upbuilding of the body or mind is stressed as the farm barely provided *sustenance* for the family. The blossoms of Beaumont and Fletcher's imagination draw no *sustenance* from the soil but are cut and slightly withered flowers stuck into sand (T S Eliot) *Pap*, applied literally to a soft food for infants and invalids is found chiefly in contemptuous or ironical use and applies in its extended sense to nourishment for body or especially for mind that is as slight as diluted and as innocuous as infant *pap* as college courses that are mere intellectual *pap* a preacher whose sermons are nothing more than *pap*

fool, n 1 Fool, idiot, imbecile, moron, simpleton, natural are often used interchangeably in the extended sense of one who lacks sense or good judgment but in precise (in some cases in technical) use they denote one who is mentally deficient in a clearly marked degree. Fool, the most general and probably the oldest of these words has been applied in the past to anyone who suffers from mental derangement as well as to anyone afflicted with mental deficiency. It implies the lack or the loss of understanding and reason or the absence of signs of the powers which when exercised and developed make for intelligence and wisdom. From its Biblical use the term still connotes in elevated style grave pitying or scathing condemnation. (The fool hath said in his heart: There is no God — *Psalm* xiv 1 "For ye suffer fools gladly seeing ye yourselves are wise — *2 Corinthians* x 19 Fools rush in where angels fear to tread — Pope) In colloquial usage as a term of contempt, it is strongly offensive (as "Who marries one like me but a fool! I could not marry a fool. The man I marry I must respect — *Meredith* he was a mply an irrespon sible and thoughtless fool — Bennett) Idiot imbecile moron are technical designations of a person who is mentally deficient (as opposed to one who is mentally deranged) All imply lack of intelligence to such a degree as to disqualify the person for living and working on a par with others. Idiot designates a mentally deficient person who is incapable of connected speech or of avoiding the common dangers of life and who requires constant care and attention. Imbecile designates one who is incapable of earning a living but who can be educated to a point where he is capable of attending to the simplest of his wants or of recognizing and avoiding the most ordinary dangers. moron (a much misused term) applies to one who has sufficient intelligence to learn a simple trade but who requires constant supervision in his work and recreation. In Massachusetts which may be taken as typical of the rest of the country an idiot has only

about $\frac{1}{2}$ as much chance of living to be ten years of age as a normal being. Imbeciles are slightly better for they have $\frac{2}{3}$ as much chance. Morons have about $\frac{1}{4}$ as much chance (C C Fernald) In precise nontechnical use these terms usually follow the psychiatric classification idiot implying utter feeble-mindedness as "he said you were a senseless, dissembling idiot — *Wycherley* 'April Comes like an idiot babbling and strewn flowers — *Milay* imbecile implying half-wittedness or empty-mindedness (as "What if suddenly everyone were to discover that she was an imbecile with a quite vacant, unguided mind? — *R Macaulay*), moron implying intelligence of the lowest grade and general stupidity (as, "It is possible that while we are governed by high grade 'morons' there will be no practical recognition of the dangers which threaten us — *Inge*) Simpleton (a popular rather than a technical term) implies silliness or sometimes lack of sophistication, it is often used lightly as a term of indulgent contempt as "They look upon persons employing their time in making verses as simpletons easily to be deceived (V Anon) poor innocent little simpleton! Natural, which is now comparatively rare in this sense came into English use in the sixteenth century as a term designating any congenitally feeble-minded person, as the minds of naturals (Locke), I own the man is not a natural he has a very quick sense though very slow understanding (Sterile)

2 Fool, jester, clown, antic, buffoon, rascal, merry-andrew, pantaloon, Barlequin, comedian (from comedienne), comic, stooge come into comparison when they denote a person or a character whose business it is to make others laugh. Fool in literary use as in the plays of Shakespeare is never completely dissociated from an other sense of the word in which witlessness or a degree of lunacy is implied. The designation is applied both to a court retainer who amuses his lord or to any person who constantly often unintentionally provokes laughter but in both cases (typically) though the fool by appearance seems a simpleton his words are evocative not only of laughter but usually also of thought "Who is with him (King Lear)? None but the fool who labours to out-jest. His heart struck injuries (Shak) "Let me play the fool With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come (Shak) Jester as a designation is chiefly applied to the fool who attends a king a prince or other personage. The word suggests his function and dress (motley cap and bells daubed) rather than as fool his personality and the emphasis is upon a gift for raillery or often repartee. He is the prince's jester a very dull fool (Shak) Clown was once (especially in Shakespeare's plays) used interchangeably with the preceding words but in general its range of application was far more extensive and it carried distinctive connotations. It was a common designation of the character who provides comic relief in a play sometimes he is a court fool but more often a servant or a peasant who by his boorishness his ignorance his blunders and the like creates amusement among his superiors. Let those that play your clowns speak no more than is set down for them for there be of them that will themselves laugh to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too (Shak) In recent use however the clown is the stock comic character of the pantomime and the circus who by his makeup (typically all white—face sugared with loose tunic breeches—with red spots) movements and acts creates laughter. Antic was the older designation of this type of character especially in the Renaissance dumb shows where the fun was dependent purely on the performer's grotesqueness of appearance postures and the like. Buffoon implies a more vulgar appeal than fool or

absurd * If a man cannot see a church it is *preposterous* to take his opinion about its altar piece or painted windows

are properly applied to servants of mountebanks or quacks who provided additional amusement for the crowds their masters gathered about them. In modern literary use *saw* often is contemptuous for *fool* or

aplicable to any actor or entertainer who provides

tion to another funmaker, and often the character of a laughingstock, but the resemblance ends there. The

tate impetuous.
Ant Wary — Con *Cautious circumspect calculating

foolish 1 *Simple silly fatuous assume
Ana Idiotic imbecilic, moronic (see corresponding nouns at *fool*)

Courageous behaviour is easier for a man who fails to apprehend dangers but such courage may often be *foolish* (B Russell) That is silly which seems witless pointless or futile as a *silly* dispute a *silly* sacrifice. The way she cheats herself [at patience]—it's too *silly*! (Bennett) That is absurd which is inconsistent

but in respect to anything such as literary or artistic taste, that marks the courtier or gentleman of a polite age such as prevailed in England between 1688 and 1750 as True *fops* help nature's work and go to school. To file and finish God Almighty's fool (Dryden) Nature

and overrefinement than *fop* and a stronger suggestion of

eighteenth century in place of *fop* especially when a word without the implication of absurdity or fatuousness was desired. It was usually applied to what came later to be called a *ladies man* and suggests as much attentiveness

who with balm and cinnamon smells sweet (C. A. Elton) Coxcomb, like *fop* in early use designated a pretentious fool and like it became applicable to a *beau* as a term of contempt. However *coxcomb* retains its earlier implications so clearly that it often stresses *fatuousness* and *pretentiousness* as much as if not more than *foppishness*. Of all the fools that pride can boast A *coxcomb* claims distinction most (Gay) the young *coxcombs* of the Life Guards (Emerson) Exquisite was much used in the nineteenth century as a designation of a dandy who manifested the extreme delicacy and refinement of taste characteristic of a *fop*. The particular styles he affected had their marked

side is an Americanism applying to a *valet* or in common use however the term applies

*) indicates place of treatment of each group

chiefly to a man who makes himself conspicuously different in dress or manners from the ordinary man. It is therefore the rough man's term for the carefully dressed and groomed man. The term is also used of a woman.

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comestibles victuals viands, grub eats chow
forbear 1 *Forgo abnegate eschew eschire
Ana *Restrain curb bridle, inhibit avoid *escape
evade shun des (from) cease (see stop)
2 *Refrain abstain
Ana Suffer tolerate endure *bear
forbearance, 1 Long-suffering *patience longanimity
resignation

Ana, & Ant See those at FORBEARANCE 2
2 Tolerance clemency mercifulness
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seeking vengeance or revenge or the like. 'Madame Beck was forbearing with all the world' (C. Bronie)

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happiness one may be able to find (J. B. Krutch) Of all kinds of human energy Art is surely the most free the least paradoxical and demands of us an essential tolerance of all its forms (Galsworthy) Clement and clemency (see also MERCY) suggest a temperament or nature that is mild and gentle especially in judging offenders and is slow to exact their punishment if a pardon or forgiveness will not do

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when he is not by (Dukens) She could not show the slightest leniency towards the romantic impulses of her elder daughter (Bennett) Indulgent and indulgence usually imply compliance as well as leniency therefore
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1. A gentle mild (see SOFT) patient long-suffering longanimous (see corresponding nouns at PATIENCE)
Ant Unrelenting — Con. Implacable merciless relentless *grim *impatient nervous restive

forbid Forbid, prohibit enjoin interdict, inhibit ban agree in meaning to debar a person from using doing entering or the like or to order something not to be used done entered or the like Forbid (the Saxon term) is the more direct and familiar prohibit (the Latin term) The more formal or official they do not widely differ in their essential implications for they both imply the exercise of authority or the existence of conditions which prevent with a similar imperativeness However forbid carries so strong a connotation of expected obedience that it is preferred when the order is that of a parent a master an employer a physician or the like as to

in severe

it tends to connote a less despotic exercise of authority and restraints imposed for the good of all or for the sake of orderly procedure, as, to *prohibit* the manufacture and

COMMAND is a legal term implying a judicial order

by authority, usually civil or ecclesiastical authority.

tation of certain kinds of barberries in wheat growing states, to *interdict* the administration of the sacraments in a rebellious diocese "Sunday until two o'clock.

civil or ecclesiastical prohibition but a strong connotation of condemnation or disapproval, as to *ban* all obscene magazines to *ban* profane language

Ana. Debar, rule out, *exclude, preclude, obviate,

*prevent, *prevent, forestall

Ant. Permit, bid — *Con.* *Let allow suffer *au-

thorize, license *approve sanction, endorse order

*command enjoin

force, *n.* 1 *Power energy, strength might puissance arm

Ana. *Stress, strain pressure, tension, shear thrust, torsion *speed velocity momentum, impetus, head way

2 Force, violence, compulsion, coercion, duress, constraint, restraint, as here compared denote the exercise or the exertion of power in order to impose one's will on a person or to have one's will with a thing *Force* and *violence* regularly but not invariably apply to physical powers used upon either persons or things, *compulsion*

physical strength or of power comparable to physical strength by means of which one can act on another

greater display of power or fury and often connoting the infliction of injury or cruelty, as, "They will by *violence* tear him from your palace" (*Shak*); "the rest of the party kept off the crowd by mingled persuasion and *violence*" (*Shaw*) As a result of the meaning of the term in law, and of other senses, *violence* often implies a violation of another's legal rights or property (thus, to enter a house by *violence* is to enter it as a burglar by breaking and forcing) or a profanation of someone or

"The phrase 'every common carrier engaged in trade or commerce' may be construed to mean 'while engaged in trade or commerce' without *violence* to the habits of English speech" (*Justice Holmes*) Compulsion and still more, coercion imply the application, usually by some active agent, of physical force or of moral pressure or the exercise of one's authority in order to control the

to be obeyed under coercion" (*Dickens*) Duress, which is chiefly a legal term, implies compulsion to do or forbear some act by means that are illegal, such as by imprisonment, or threats to imprison, or by some other form of violence In more general use, however, *duress* implies compulsion or coercion through fear of a penalty that will or may be exacted, as, "Ordinary clergymen subscribe them [the Thirty-nine Articles] under *duress* because they cannot otherwise obtain ordination" (*Shaw*) Constraint and restraint may imply the exercise of physical or moral power either by an active agent or by the force of circumstances, *constraint* sometimes implies an urging or driving to action, but more frequently implies its forcible restriction or confinement

absolute liberty is absence of restraint it is *restraint* therefore, the ideally free individual is responsible only to himself" (*H. Adams*), "The absence of exuberance on his part, and the *restraint* I put upon

of its senses implies the exertion of strength typically physical strength or the working of something analogous in moving power or effectiveness to such strength such as natural or logical necessity. Usually the verb is followed by an infinitive such as *to do to move to go* or *to act* or by a prepositional phrase introduced by *into* or *from* *through out upon* or the like as *to force slaves to labor to force food upon a child* he said hunger forced him to steal the food his conscience forced him into repaying what he had stolen *to force oneself to smile* the man could not be forced from the position he had taken. Sometimes, however, the term takes a simple object, naming only the person forced or the thing brought about by force then the verb carries additional implications which are often apparent only to those who know its idiomatic use in the particular phrase thus *to force a woman* is to rape her *to force a door* is to break it open *to force laughter* (or a smile or tears etc.) is to make oneself laugh (or smile or cry etc.) against one's will *to force bulbs* is to hasten their development by artificial means *to force a word* is to make it carry more significance than it can bear by reason of its accepted meaning so forced language a forced style Compel differs from force chiefly in typically requiring a personal object any other type of object such as a reaction or response (as, she always compels admiration an argument that compels assent) or a concrete thing (as such a breeze compels a dry canvas — Tenyson) is possible only in figurative or poetic language when the specific connotations of *compel* such as the exertion of irresistible power or force or a victory over resistance are to be carried by the verb. In its typical use *compel* commonly implies the exercise of authority the exertion of great effort or driving force or the impossibility for one reason or another of doing anything else as, [They] submit because they are compelled but they would resist and finally resist effectively if they were not cowards (Shaw). We see nothing in the Constitution that compels the Government to let by while a food supply is cut off and the protectors of our forest and our crops are destroyed (Justice Holmes). There is no possible method of compelling a child to feel sympathy or affection (B Russell). The westerly sun at length compelled me to quit the wood (Hudson). Coerce suggests far more severity in the methods employed than *compel* does commonly it connotes the exertion of violence or duress, or the use of means such as threats intimidation and the like as There are more ways of coercing a man than by pointing a gun at his head (Inge). Charles the First signed his own death warrant when he undertook to coerce that stubborn will [of Londoners] (A Repplier). Constrain (etymologically to draw tight) stresses far more than does *compel* its closest synonym the force exerted by that which presses or binds it usually suggests the influence of restrictions, self imposed or placed upon one by force by nature by necessity by circumstances or the like that compel one to do a stated or implied thing live a stated or implied way think certain thoughts or the like as the love of Christ constraineth us (2 Corinthians v 14). I describe everything exactly as I took place constraining my mind not to wander from the task (Dickens) causes which he loathed in his heart but which he was constrained to consider just (Van Wy Brooks). I led him to the wall where he was constrained to stay till a kind passer-by released him (Galsworthy). Oblige usually implies the constraint of necessity sometimes physical necessity (as a sharp pain obliged him to close his eyelids quickly — Hardy) but equally often moral or intellectual necessity (as he is obliged in conscience to undo the harm he has done to

a man's good name. Even the so-called laws of nature are only instruments to be used we are not obliged to believe them — Inge). The term also is used with reference to any person or thing which is regarded as authoritative or as having the right to determine one's course or acts as the discipline of their great School obliges them to bring up a weekly essay to their tutor (Quiller-Couch), the contention which obliged a satirist to be scathing (Inge).
Ann Impel drive *move *command, order, enjoin exact *demand require
forceful *Powerful potent forcible puissant
Ann Compelling constraining (see FORCE v) virile manful (see MALE) cogent telling convincing (see VALID) *effective efficient
Ant Feeble. — **Con** Weak, infirm decrepit frail
forcible Forceful *powerful potent puissant
Ann Vehement *intense energetic strenuous *vigorous *aggressive militant assertive self-assertive coercing or coercive (see corresponding verb at FORCE)
forebear *forbear, *forefather progenitor *ancestor
forebode Portend presage augur prognosticate
***foretell** predict, forecast prophesy
Ann Betoken bespeak, *indicate; import signify (see MEAN) fear dread (see corresponding nouns at FEAR)
foreboding, *boding presentiment *apprehension
Ann *Foretell presage omen portent augury prognostic forewarning, warning (see WARN)
forecast, *Predict *foretell prophesy prognosticate augur presage portend, forebode
Ann *Foresee foreknow anticipate apprehend divine surmise *conjecture guess *infer gather conclude
forefather Forebear progenitor *ancestor
forego Vanant of FORGO
foregoing adj Antecedent *preceding precedent previous prior former anterior
Ant Following
foreign Alien extraneous *extrinsic
Ann External outside *outer *inconsonant inconsistent incongruous incompatible *repugnant repellent obnoxious distasteful adventitious *accidental
Ant Germane — **Con** *Relevant pertinent material apposite apropos applicable akin alike homogeneous uniform (see SIMILAR)
foreigner Alien *stranger outlander outsider immigrant émigré
foreknow Divine *foresee anticipate apprehend
Ann *Foretell predict forecast prophesy prognosticate *infer gather conclude
foremost Leading *chief principal main capital
forensic, *Debate disputation *argumentation dialectic
forerunner Forerunner, precursor harbinger, herald
 see synonymous terms only when they denote someone or something that comes before another person or thing and in some way indicates it's (or its) future appearance
 Forerunner literally denotes a messenger that runs before a king prince lord or the like to warn others of his approach as There is a forerunner come from the Prince of Morocco who brings word the prince his master will be here to-night (Shak). In extended use the term is applicable to anything that serves as a sign presage prognostic or the like of something to follow as a coma is often the forerunner of death a black sky and a sudden squall are the usual forerunners of a thunderstorm Precursor (etymologically forerunner) in its earliest English use was applied to John the Baptist who preceded Jesus and prepared the way for his teachings The word therefore in very careful use commonly carries

an implication of making ready or of paving the way for the success or accomplishments of another person or thing rather than as *forerunner* serving as an announcement or prediction of what is to come, as the medieval sects which Dr Rufus Jones describes as *precursors* of Quakerism (*Inge*) "hepler more than any man was the *precursor* of Newton (*H Ellis*) it is important to realize that a long period of [scientific analysis] was an essential *precursor* of the present period of synthesis which has been so fruitful of good to mankind (*A C Morrison*) Harbinger literally denotes one who goes before especially to provide lodgings for his lord or master, "I'll be myself the *harbinger* and make joyful The hearing of my wife with your approach (*Shak*) The term is now used chiefly in a figurative sense sometimes applying to a person or thing that announces

that this false step in one daughter will be injurious to the fortunes of all the others (*Austen*) Almost every evening he saw Lucy The inexperienced little wife apprehended no harm in his visits (*Meredith*) Anticipate is a far more complex term than any of its synonyms. Thus a critic may *foresee* the verdict of posterity on a literary work but he *anticipates* it only when he formulates a judgment which is either accepted by posterity or is pronounced by it as though the verdict were now. One may *foreknow* one's destiny or *apprehend* a danger but one *anticipates* one's destiny or a danger only when, through the appropriate advance enjoyment or suffering one also has a foretaste of that destiny or that danger. One may *divine* a friend's wish in advance of its expression but one *anticipates* it only when one also gratifies it in advance of its expression. The use of *anticipate* as an alternative to *expect* is not generally approved as its use

claims as It was the lark the *herald* of the morn (*Shak*) He (the cock) is the sun's brave *herald* That ringing his blithe horn Calls round a world dew-pearled The heavenly aurore of morn (*A Tynan*) *Anticipator* (see corresponding verb at PREVENT) announcer or announcement advertiser or advertisement (see corresponding verbs at DECLARE) portent prognostic omen *foretoken presage augury forewarning warning (see WARN)

foresee Foresee, foreknow, divine, apprehend, anticipate agree in meaning to know something will happen or come into existence in advance of its occurrence or

Ant Sagacity perspicacity shrewdness astuteness (see corresponding adjectives at SHREW) acumen, clairvoyance *discernment divination perception

Ant Hindsight

foresighted Forethoughted provident discreet

prudent See under PRUDENCE

Ant Sagacious perspicacious *shrewd astute *intelligent alert quick-witted brilliant knowing *judicious sage sapient

Ant Hindsight

foretell *Prevent anticipate

Ant Ward off avert *prevent preclude obviate

*forewarn *foretell *forewarn *forewarn

rd *advance

look

sound negative

presentment

ing (see APPREHENSION)

ultion enjoyment (see PLEASURE) attainment

nent (see corresponding verbs at REACH)

not invariably implies supernatural powers or the like

Foretell, predict forecast prophesy prognosticate augur, presage, portend, forebode agree in meaning to tell something before it happens through special knowledge or occult power. **Foretell** and predict are frequently interchangeable but **foretell** stresses the announcement of coming events and does not spare

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vision for one's needs and the like. Seeking me who then safe to the rock of Eitham was retired— Not flying but forecasting in what place To set upon them (Milton). "A prudent builder should forecast. How long the stuff is like to last (Swift). In current use it implies prediction, but it still retains the implication of anticipated eventualities as, *forecast the weather*, since hurricanes have been forecast losses in life and property have dwindled. *Prophecy*, as here compared either connotes inspired or mystic knowledge or implies great assurance in prediction as 'ancestral voices prophesying war' (Coleridge), 'Wrinkled benchmen often talked of him approvingly, and prophesied his rise (Tennyson). *Prognosticate* implies prediction based upon signs or symptoms as, a skillful physician can prognosticate the course of most diseases. 'For the last three hundred years the relation of Church to State has been constantly undergoing change. I am not concerned with prognosticating their future relations (T. S. Eliot). *Prognosticate* and all the yet indiscriminated words of this group also come into comparison in a second sense that of to betoken or foreshow future events or conditions. "Everything seems to prognosticate a hard winter" (W. Cobbett). *Augur*, in its strict sense implies divination by an augur, an official diviner in ancient Rome who by interpreting signs and omens, especially those pertaining to the flight of birds was able to announce whether conditions were favorable or unfavorable for a given project. In its extended sense the word implies a divining or a foreshadowing of something pleasant or unpleasant often but by no means invariably through interpretation of signs. 'The morrow brought a very sober looking morning. Catherine augured from it everything most favorable to her wishes (Austen). An unloved brother of whom worse things had been augured' (G. Eliot). 'Late had he heard in prophet a dream. The fatal Ben Shie a boding scream. The thunderbolt had split the pine — All augured ill to Alpine's hue (Scott). *Presage* and *portend* more often imply foreshowing than foretelling, though both senses are found. Both also in precise use suggest occult power or an ability to interpret signs and omens as a basis for prediction but *presage* may be used of neutral or of favorable as well as unfavorable prognostications whereas *portend* always suggests a threat of evil or disaster. Lands he could measure terms and tides *presage* (Goldsmith). The yellow and vapoury sunset had *presaged* change (Burd). Some great misfortune to *portend*. No enemy can match a friend (Swift). Had it not been written that his sign in the high heavens *portended* war? (Kipling). *Forebode* implies unfavorable prognostication based upon premonitions, presentiments, dreams or the like as, 'His heart forebodes a mystery' (Tennyson). *Ana* *Divine foreboding*. **forewarn*, *anticipate*, *apprehend*, *announce*, **declare*, *proclaim*, **reveal*, *divulge*, *disclose*, **cover*, *forewarn*, **warn*.

forethought, *Forethought*, *providence*, *discretion*, **prudence*.
Ana *Premeditatedness* or *premeditation*, *deliberateness* or *deliberation* (see corresponding verbs at *DELIBERATE*).
wisdom, *judgment*, **sense*, *gumption*.

forethought, *Forethought*, *Provident*, *discreet*, *prudent*. See under *PRUDENT*.
Ana **Cautious*, *circumspect*, *wary*, *calculating*, **deliberate*, *premeditated*, *considered*, *advised*, *studied*.
foretoken, *n*. *Foretoken*, *presage*, *prognostic*, *omen*, *augury*, *portent* are here compared as meaning an event, a phenomenon, a condition or the like that serves as a sign of future happenings. *Foretoken*, the general term.

is applicable to anything observable which may be the basis of a prediction or forecast as, the usual foretokens of a thunder storm intense sultriness, a heavily overcast sky and suddenly arising winds. In June 1914 there were few foretokens of war. *Presage* is applied chiefly to foretokens which inspire emotions such as fear or hope, dread or longing, confidence or despair, or the like, and therefore give rise to presentiments.

as a basis for *forecast*.
Ana *ocean*, he sees it as a *presage*.
nostic applies from which a skilled person can infer what is coming. It is now much used in medicine of any symptom useful to a physician in predicting the course or the termination of an illness. *Prognostics* do not always prove prophecies, at least the wisest prophets make sure of the event first. (Walpole). *Prognostics* are those circumstances on which a prognosis is based. (A. Flint). *Omen* is applicable chiefly to any extraordinary event or circumstance which one feels especially under the influence of superstition to be a promise of something to come. Nay I have had some omens. I got out of bed backwards too this morning without premeditation, pretty good that too, but then I stumbled coming down stairs, and met a weasel, bad omens those some good our lives are chequered (Congreve). Consequently an event of ill omen or of good omen is one that is felt to be a presage of ill or of good. *Augury* and *omen* are often interchangeable but *augury* is applicable to ordinary as well as to phenomenal circumstances and it usually suggests discernment rather than superstition in determining whether it presages good or evil as achievements that be regarded as *auguries* (not omens) of a successful career for his son, a black cat crossing her path was to her a fearful omen (not augury). I had felt there was a mysterious meaning in that moment and in that flight of dim seen birds an augury of ill-omens for my life (L. P. Smith). *Portent* is applicable chiefly to prodigies or marvels such as an eclipse, a comet, an earthquake or something comparable which are interpreted as forewarnings or supernatural intimations of evil to come. 'What plagues and what portents! what mutiny! What raging of the sea! shaking of earth! Commotion in the winds! (Shak.).

Why gnaw you (Othello) so your nether lip? Some bloody passion shakes your very frame. These are portents but yet I (Desdemona) hope I hope. They do not point on me (Shak.).

Ana **Sign*, *symptom*, *token*, *mark*, *badge*, *note*, **fore-runner*, *harbinger*, *precursor*, *herald*.

forever or *for ever*. *Forever* (or *For* for ever), *ever*, *always*, *aye*, *evermore*, *forevermore* (or *For* for evermore) agree in meaning for all time. They are often used interchangeably without loss but when a nice shade of meaning must be expressed there is usually a first choice. When one wishes a term that means perpetually or eternally and without intermission *forever* is the precise choice as, I shall think of you forever with affection. 'For ever piping songs for ever new' (Keats). *Forever* also in ironic use can imply as perpetually and eternally often do necessity or persistency as these children are forever asking questions. When one wishes a word that means invariably and in every instance past present or future *ever*, though often regarded as archaic is the explicit term, as, ostracism is ever the consequence of defiance of the prophecies; traitors are ever without honor in their own country. When one wishes to imply intermission yet perpetual recurrence, *always* is the proper choice as, I shall always (not forever or ever) think of you when I return to this place. he is always disappointed.

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms. *Con* contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1.

when he counts confidently on success *Aye* is archaic and dialectal usually for *always* but sometimes for *forever*.
'And ay the ale was growing better (Barns) When a word especially an emphatic poetic or literary word is sought to imply eternity especially with reference to the future *evermore* or *forevermore* meets one's needs as he will *evermore* regret the course he took he will be happy *forevermore*. *Evermore* is more often found in quasi-substantive use in the phrase for *evermore* which equals *forevermore*. And little town thy streets for *evermore* Will silent be (*Keats*)

forevermore or **But for evermore** *Evermore*

**forever* ever always *aye*

forewarn *Warn caution

Ana **Notify** advise apprise **inform* admonish (see *REPROVE*) advise counsel (see under *ADVICE*)

foreword Preface prolegomenon proem *evord* *um*

*introduction prologue prelude overture preamble prolation protas avant propos

forge, v Fabricate fashion manufacture form shape *make

Ana *Beat pound produce turn out (see *BEAR*) counterfeit simulate (see *ASSUME*) *copy imitate

forget Overlook ignore disregard *neglect omit slight

Ant **Remember** — *Con* Recollect recall bethink mind (see *REMEMBER*)

forgetful Forgetful oblivious unmindful come into comparison as meaning losing or letting go from one's mind something once known or learned. Forgetful usually implies a propensity not to remember or a defective memory as Bear with me good boy I am much forgetful (*Shak*) she is growing forgetful. Sometimes however it implies a not keeping in mind something which should be remembered. It then connotes negligence or heedlessness rather than a poor memory as one should not be forgetful of his social obligations. Be not forgetful to entertain strangers (*Hebrews xiii: 2*). Oblivious in careful use stresses forgetfulness but it rarely suggests a poor memory. Rather it suggests a failure to remember rather because one has been robbed

and remember it (as a people so long unused to aggress

not keeping in mind but it may imply a deliberate consignment to oblivion as well as inattention heedless-

Ana Remiss *negligent neglectful lax slack heedless thoughtless *careless

Con Conscious *aware cognizant sensible alive awake *thoughtful considerate attentive

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

forgive Pardon remit *excuse condone

Ana Absolve *exculpate acquit exonerate vindicate

*confess shrive absolve remit

forgo, also forego Forgo (or forego) forbear absege eschew sacrifice come into comparison when they denote to deny oneself something for the sake of an end

ment By substituting rhythm alone for the fusion of rhythm and metre in one it [free verse] has foregone the great harmonic orchestral effects of the older verse

propositions In a case of this sort I cannot forbear quoting what seems to me applicable here (*Justice Holmes*) One abnegates what is intrinsically good but not consistent with one's aims principles, or limitations. To

plies renunciation or self-effacement but this distinction is not as commonly maintained in the verb as in the derivative noun abnegation. One eschews (as here compared see *ESCAPE* 2) something tempting formerly because it was to be avoided on moral or aesthetic grounds but now more often because abstinent or self-restraint is necessary for the achievement of a more significant desire or end. To work within these strict limits eschewing all the helps to illusion that modelling and shadow give was doubtless an exercise of incomparable service to the artist (*Binyon*). One sacrifices something highly desirable or in itself of great value for

the sake of supporting one's mother to sacrifice to life in defense of one's country. I do not mean that the well-to-do should forego educational opportunities which are not open to all. To do that would be to sacrifice civilization to justice (*B Russell*)

Ana Waive *relinquish surrender abandon renounce *abdicate

I Lorn lone desolate lonesome lonely solitary

Ana Deparated parted divorced severed sundered (see *SEPARATE* 8) forsaken deserted abandoned (see *ABANDON* 2) wretched *miserable depressed

weighed down oppressed (see *DEPRESS*)

2 Hopeless *despondent despairing desperate

Ana Pessimistic *cynical *futile vain fruitless

Con *Elastic resilient buoyant expansive *elated elate exultant optimistic *hopeful roseate rose-colored

Hopelessness despondency despair See under *DESPONDENT*

ion depression gloom melancholy blues

ness

Form figure shape conformation configuration Gestalt come into comparison when they denote the disposition or arrangement of content that gives a particular aspect or appearance to a thing as distinguished from the substance of which that thing is made

Form is not only the most widely applicable of these terms but it is also the least definitely fixed in its meaning largely because of its being assigned various denotations in philosophy and aesthetics and because of its frequent use in reference to literature, music and thought where more is involved than the disposition or arrangement of content as perceived by the senses. In general however *form* more than any of the other words implies reference to internal structure and disposition of details as well as to boundary lines and suggests unity in the whole as The earth was without form and void (Genesis 1. 2). "In a perfect example of either art [pointing to poetry] this subject matter is fused with the form so that we cannot dissolve them from one another (Binyon). You might go on for budding you've got a feeling for form (St. Austin). Figure, as here compared applies usually to the form as determined by the lines which bound or enclose a thing (as "Flowers have all equine to figures" — Bacon the woman has a beautiful figure) in current use however the term usually suggests the lines (sometimes the visible form) characteristic of the kind, type or species (as to paint Christ under the figure of a lamb because of the darkness it was hard to say whether the person had the figure of a man or of a woman) or the lines which follow a more or less conventional pattern rather than represent something actual (as, to cut figures on the ice in skating to decorate the border with figures of scrolls, circles, crescents and the like a rug design in geometrical figures). Shape like figure suggests reference to the boundary lines, but it carries a stronger implication of a mass or of a body than does figure and is therefore precisely applicable only to that which is shown in its bulk rather than in its lines thus one draws the figure (not shape) of a circle or a triangle but one forms a mass of clay in the shape (better than figure) of a ball or of a man, the colour of his beard the shape of his leg (Shak). Often but not invariably shape applies to the outlines that have been given to a mass as by molding, carving, pressure or the like (as "Brooke is a very good fellow but pulpy he will run into any mould but he won't keep shape" (G. Eliot). It is the business of the sensitive artist in life to accept his own nature as it is not to try to force it into another shape (A. Huxley). Form, figure and shape are also used in reference to the bodies of living creatures especially of men and women. Form is perhaps the most shadowy of these terms. It is applied chiefly to persons or animals identified but not clearly seen or noted in detail as the redleman watched his form as it diminished to a speck on the road (Hardy). busy forms bent over intolerable tasks whizzing wheels dark gleaming machinery (A. C. Benson). Figure usually suggests close vision than form and some perception of details but stresses lines, carriage posture or the like as here and there a figure leaned on the rail (Conrad). they watched her while figure drifting along the edge of the grove (Cather). Shape differs little from figure except in its clearer suggestion of flesh and body as Some human shapes appearing mysteriously as if they had sprung up from the dark ground (Conrad). And the shade under the ash trees became deserted save by the tall dark figure of a man, and a woman's white shape (Galsworthy). Conformation stresses the structure of something composed or fashioned of a number of related or carefully adjusted parts. It carries only a slight suggestion of reference to the outer lines or shape as the conformation of the vocal organs the conformation of the engine is most intimate. Configuration emphasizes the disposition or arrangement of parts that are different in size, elevation, shape and the like especially over an extent of

space or territory, thus, the configuration of a county is represented in a relief map of that county, the remarkable configuration of the Atlantic sea bed (T. H. Huxley). In every province there was a network of roads following the configuration of the country (Buchan). Configuration is also used as a translation of the word literally.

Form may be studied as Gestalt
 Analogy *outline profile silhouette *structure
 anatomy framework skeleton organism *system
 economy scheme

2 Form, formality, ceremony, ceremonial rite, ritual, liturgy come into comparison when they mean an established or fixed method of procedure especially as enjoined by law, the customs of social intercourse, the church or the like. Form is the comprehensive term applicable to any recognized way of doing things in accordance with rule or prescription as the forms of polite society in due form the occasional exercise of a beautiful form of worship (Irvine). Form often implies show without substance or suggests an outward shell devoid of its life or spirit as The real will deem in specious forms Religion satisfied (Milton). For who would keep an ancient form Thro' which the spirit breathes no more? (Tennyson). Formality applies narrowly only to some procedure required by law, custom, etiquette or the like that is more or less conventional or perfunctory in its character. There was now and then the formality of saying a lesson (Lamb). Mr. Cretchlow entered without any formalities as usual (Bennett). The term often implies endless details or red tape.

Outland was dismayed by the formalities of securing his patent (Cather). Ceremony is more specific than form and implies certain outward acts usually of an impressive or dignified character associated with some religious, public, or state occasion or collectively with a church, a court or the like as, the marriage ceremony the ceremonies attending the coronation of a king. Ceremony also applies to the conventional usages of civility as "The appearance of welcome is ceremony (Shak). to stand on ceremony. The beauty of an inherited courtesy of manners of a thousand little ceremonies flowering out of the most ordinary relations and observances of life (Binyon). Ceremonial is occasionally used in place of ceremony in its concrete applications, its very precise use, however, it is a collective noun applied to an entire system of ceremonies prescribed by a court, a church or the like. The gorgeous ceremonial of the Burgundian court (Frederick). The last three terms of this group refer primarily to religious ceremonies and only secondarily or in somewhat loose use to the ceremonies or forms of civil life. Strictly a rite is the form prescribed by a church or other organization (such as that of Freemasons) for conducting one of its ceremonies or in the case of a church for administering one of its sacraments giving not only the words to be uttered but the acts to be performed as the marriage rite of the Church of England, the rite for the ordination of priests, the rite of initiation, Jewish funeral rites. Strictly ritual is in effect a collective noun applied either to all the rites that make up an elaborate religious service or to all the rites or all the ceremonies of a particular church, religion or organization. It is however applicable to a rite when that represents the one form in use in the

specific religion or body as the *ritual* of the Roman Catholic Church is usually in Latin sacrifices dances mimetic games processions plays ordeals feasting and the like form the *ritual* of primitive and polytheistic religions the *ritual* of Freemasonry Consequently in extended use *rite* and *ritual* both refer to the customary or established order of procedure for conducting not only a ceremony of any sort or a series of

Hondo, the black shawled women sitting against the

the Book of Common Prayer the service book of that church In looser use it is applied to any strictly religious rite or ritual but this is confusing because *rite* and *ritual* stress the form to be followed and *liturgy* the complete service as followed in a given church thus the Roman *rite* is now generally followed in the *liturgy* of that branch of the Roman Catholic Church called the Latin Church He [Henry VIII] insisted on the mainte

3 Form usage, convention, convenience are here com

of a technique prescribed or approved as correct as to teach form in swimming or dancing Mr Collins made his declaration [of love] in form (Austen) It is referable to any sphere of activity where correctness or uniformity of method or manner is held essential as in the arts in worship in society and the like as a well bred person knows the forms of social intercourse In extended use form often denotes manner or style as tested by the prescribed or approved form as his form in swimming is excellent Nothing could be worse form than any display of temper in a public place (E Wharton) Sometimes it implies rigidity or lack of spontaneity as given to forms and ceremonies sometimes it suggests superficiality insincerity or emptiness and is opposed to spirit or essence as his apology was a mere form of words Usage implies the sanction of precedent or tradition rather than authority it is often used to designate a

of demarcation between these words are not always clear in use but they can be clearly drawn if attention is centered on the primary implication in *convention* namely agreement usually tacit agreement In its most general significance a *convention* is any set way of doing or expressing a thing that is accepted generally and without question as the plus and minus signs are conventions of arithmetic the lifting of the hat in greeting to a lady is a

modern social convention Sometimes even principles rules or laws are called *conventions* when the writer wishes to emphasize the point that their sanction lies in their universal acceptance and not in their rational validity However in practical affairs a *convention* is usually a practice or a device that is universally accepted as an easy useful or expedient means to an end In many cases conventions may be artificial or absurd yet pass without question because generally accepted Thus the soliloquy was a *convention* of the drama until its truth to life was questioned a room with three walls a *convention* of the theater Convenience (spelled usually regarded as a loan word and given a French pronunciation)

organize *found establish
formal Conventional ceremonious *ceremonial
solemn
Ana Systematic, methodical *orderly regular *decorous proper comme il faut solemn
Ant Informal
formality *Form ceremony ceremonial rite liturgy ritual
Ana Convention convenience usage *form practice custom *habit consuetude use wont
former Prior previous *preceeding antecedent precedent foregoing anterior
Ant Latter — Con Following succeeding ensuing (see FOLLOW)

Formidable, redoubtable come into common use of such a character as to inspire fear and words are now often used humorously or what is formidable which strikes one as exceedingly difficult to meet attack resist overthrow the like and therefore arouses apprehensions of defeat or failure or a sense of helplessness as a formid

lighter use formidable is applied to persons or things which strike one aghast by their size elaborateness power or the like as a formidable dowager looking him through her lougnette those formidable editions of the later Renaissance where a slender rivulet of text almost lost in the wide expanse of commentary (Bibliol) That is redoubtable which fills one with fear due awe deep respect or by comparison with a sense of one's own insignificance or powerlessness Revert that spear redoubtable in war (Burns) Master mine learned redoubtable (Browning) In lighter use redoubtable usually carries a stronger suggestion of what than does formidable If history belie not this redoubtable Swede he was a rival worthy of the windy and inflated commander of Fort Casimir weighing upwards of four hundred pounds, a huge feeder and bonnet proportion (Irving)
Ana *Fearful awful terrible dreadful threatening menacing (see THREATEN) Indomitable *invincible unconquerable antrepid dauntless doughty (see BRAVE)
Ant Contemptible

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

formless Formless, unformed, shapeless, chaotic, inchoate, amorphous are comparable when they mean having no definite or recognizable form. That is formless which is so fluid or so shifting in its outline, structure, or character that it does not assume or is incapable of assuming a fixed or determinate form as The rising World of waters Won from the void and formless Infinite (Milton) Sprang from the billows of the formless flood (Shelley) a formless fear That is unformed which (as here compared) has existence but has not yet attained the form or character proper to it when it has reached the height of its possible growth or development as an unformed girl of twelve an unformed mind an unformed genius Oftentimes it suggests crudeness or callousness Very clever in some ways—and very unformed—childish almost—in others (Mrs W Ward) That is shapeless which lacks the clean-cut outline or contour that is regarded as proper to a thing or essential to its beauty as, a shapeless old woman to beat a liver dish into a shapeless mass The lid is a well knit epic and the story of Beowulf a shapeless monstrosity (O Miller-Conch)

The last three words of this group are not strictly synonyms because their implications are very different. However they (especially chaotic and inchoate) are sometimes confused and in current use they roughly correspond respectively to *formless*, *unformed*, and *shapeless*. That is chaotic which is formless because it is unorganized and its constituent elements are not arranged so that each is clearly distinguishable and its relation to each of the others and to the whole clearly apparent [The hypothesis] that the present solar system gradually condensed into its present state from a chaotic mass of nebulous material (Talbot Stewart)

The difference [between classicism and romanticism] seems to me rather the difference between the complete and the fragmentary, the adult and the immature, the orderly and the chaotic (T S Eliot) That is inchoate which is unformed because it is yet existing only in its rudiments and awaits perfection, completeness or fullness of realization. This act [the signature of a communist] necessarily excludes the idea of its being so far as respects the appointment to an inchoate and incomplete transaction (Chas J. Marshall) The undifferentiated inchoate religious sense is thus intensified and fixed [by emotional or organic worship] to the great and lasting injury of the spiritual life (Inge) That is amorphous which is shapeless because it has or assumes no clearly or sharply defined outline or structure or because it presents no recognizable design or pattern as opals occur in amorphous masses. The [political] groups were amorphous without sharp edges (Galsworthy) Sentimentality is at its worst in verse when emotion flows over a theme vague and hazy and amorphous (Lowell)

Ana Fluid *liquid rough raw crude *rude

forfeiture *Adultery incest

forbearance Desert *abandon

Ana Repudiate spurn reject (see DECLINE) *abdicate

renounce resign quit leave (see GO)

Ant Return to revert to

forfeiture 1. *Abjure renounce recant retract

Ana *Abandon desert forsake repudiate spurn reject (see DECLINE) *deny contravene traverse go away

2 *Perjure.

fort Fort, fortress, citadel, acropolis, stronghold, fastness denote in common a structure or place offering resistance to a hostile force. A fort is an enclosed fortified structure occupied by troops. A fortress is a large fort of

strong construction intended for long term occupancy as on the border of a hostile country. A citadel (literally

little city) is a fortification usually one on an eminence that protects a city or keeps it in subjection. Acropolis (literally upper city) is usually restricted to the elevated citadel of an ancient Greek city, particularly that of Athens. A stronghold is a strongly fortified place whose resistance to attack or escape affords protection to its occupants. Here a famous robber had his stronghold (L. Riches) A fastness is a place whose inaccessibility or remoteness makes for security. It may or may not be fortified. A strong and almost inaccessible fastness (H. H. Wilson)

Fort, fortress, citadel, stronghold, fastness are often used figuratively. A fort is something that by its very nature resists attack. One breaks down on the pales and forts of reason (Shak.) A fortress is something that gives a feeling of security. My Rock and Fortress is the Lord (J. H. W. Selby) Citadel and stronghold are very similar in their figurative uses, both being applied to a place where (or sometimes to a class or group in which) something prevails or persists in spite of attacks or encroachment. The very head quarters of a very small of smuggling the Isle of Man (Burke) The scientific world has been the very citadel of stupidity and cruelty (Shak.) The South of Somersetshire one of the strongholds of the Anglo-Saxon dialect (J. Jennings) Fastness characteristically suggests impenetrability or inaccessibility. In the impenetrable fastness of his great rich nature he [the Roman] debauches (J. R. Lowell)

forth Forward *onward

forthright, adj. 1 Also adv. Forthright downright come into comparison because they agree in their basic sense of moving or in the habit of moving straight to the mark. Forthright (see also STRAIGHTFORWARD) applies to that which gets its effect by a straight thrust. In front of one as if of a sword driven by the arm of one person into the breast of another. It therefore usually connotes dexterity, directness, straightforwardness or a deadly effectiveness as Reach the good man your hand my girl forthright from the shoulder like a brave boar (Meredith) the home thrust of a forthright word (J. R. Lowell) The practical forthright non argumentative turn of his mind (F. V. Farrar) Downright, on the other hand, suggests a falling down or descending with the straightness and swiftness of one who leaps from a cliff or of a weapon that delivers a crushing blow. The word therefore usually implies overwhelming force rather than dexterity and concern for the effect produced rather than the point reached. Often in addition to when applied to persons or things it connotes plainness, bluntness, flatfootedness or an out-and-out quality as He Shot to the black abyss, and plunged downright (Pope) sculling against a mill current is work—downright work (Jeffries) You seem a pretty downright sort of a young woman (Shaw) A baby What a coarse downright word for the little creature (R. Macaulay)

Ana *Bluff blunt brusque candid open plain *brink.

2 *Straightforward aboveboard

Ana Honest *upright conscientious just honorable

Ant Furtive — Con. *Secret covert stealthily surreptitious underhand mendacious dishonest untruthful deceitful

forthwith Straightway at once *directly immediately instantly instantaneously upon right away

fortitude Fortitude great backbone pluck guts sand agree in denoting a quality of character combining courage and staying power. Fortitude stresses strength of

mind and firmness of purpose it implies endurance often prolonged endurance of physical or mental hard

anxiety combined with miserable health—no small test of *fortitude* (Buchan) Grit also implies strength and

(J A Hobson) Backbone *emphasizes resoluteness of character it implies either the ability to stand up in the face of opposition for one's principles or one's chosen

opinion she lacked *backbone* or *grit* or independence of spirit (Bennett) Pluck and guts in the sense in which they are here considered have a similar primary meaning both literally denote the viscera or entrails of animals but *pluck* is used especially of those that are edible such as the heart liver and lungs and *guts* of those that form the contents of the abdominal cavity especially the stomach and the intestines *Pluck* in the derived sense was first a prize fighter's word implying stoutness of heart and gameness in fighting especially against odds If a fellow knows how to box they always say he has science but no *pluck* If he doesn't know his

frightens one and to stomaching or putting up with the hardships it imposes as he hasn't the guts to be a successful surgeon they used men with guts for the East African missions Sand which is regarded as slang but

Ana *Courage mettle spirit resolute tenacity bravery courageous intrepidity dauntlessness valorousness (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE)
Ant Pusillanimity — Con Cowardliness or cowardice cravenness poltroonery (see corresponding adjectives at COWARDLY) timid timorousness (see corresponding adjectives at TIMID)

fortress *Fort citadel acropolis stronghold fastness fortuitous *Accidental contingent casual incidental adventitious

Ana *Random haphazard chance chancy hit or miss

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

Con Activated actuated motivated (see ACTIVE) planned projected designed schemed plotted (see verbs under PLAN n)

fortunate *Lucky providential happy
Ana Auspicious propitious *favorable benign advantageous *beneficial profitable felicitous happy (see FIT adj)

Ant Unfortunate disastrous — Con *Sister

hazard
*opportunity

Disaster
*Misfortune mischance adversity design intent

adj Advanced *premature untimely pre

Ant backward — Con Retrograde retrogressive regressive (see BACKWARD)

forward, adv 1 Ahead afore *before
Ant Backward

*onward
ward

*Advance promote further
ed accelerate quicken hasten *help aid

assist *support uphold back champion
Ant hinder balk — Con Impede obstruct bar

block (see HINDER) *frustrate thwart baffle outwit foil circumvent

foster, v *Nurse nurture cherish cultivate
Ana *Support uphold back champion the bar

shelter entertain lodge house promote further forward *advance (favor accommodate *oblige

Con *Oppose combat resist withstand curb restrain
inhibit *restrain *forbid prohibit interdict ban

foul Filthy *dirty nasty squid
Ana Putrid stinking fetid noisome *malodorous

*revolting repulsive loathsome obscene
lgar *coarse
r undefiled

Found establish institute organize are here
is as meaning to set going or to bring into existence something such as a business a colony an

more than
to
at
my

precise use however a person who provides the funds
for a new educational institution may be said to have
founded it

non rect and
in
as
e

and the selection of the staff of administrators
teaching are also often listed among those who have
founded it though such use occasionally meets objection

however found invariably implies the very earliest
leading to the existence of something as to found a
parish in a new section of a city the Pilgrims in 1620

founded Plymouth Colony in what is now the State of
Massachusetts a school of philosophy founded by Plato

Establish (as here considered see also SET) is of an
employed in the sense of found in strict use however

it implies not only the laying of the foundations but also
a bringing into enduring existence thus Brook Farm
was founded (not established) because its existence was

short by George Ripley and others as an experiment in
communistic living Vaassar College was not established

until some years after the date of its founding The
Sisters of Loretto who came to found the Academy of

the Academy of

of each group

Our Lady of Light The school was ~~then~~
(Cather) Insti-
tion like you
and like establi-
it differs from
aplication and
A veritable to things which do not
have a continuous life or a permanent existence such as
a new game or a course of lectures as to ~~institute~~ a new
society to institute a new method of accountancy to
institute an inquiry into an official's conduct of his office
Organize (as here compared see also ~~organize~~ 1) may
or may not imply founding but it usually implies the
taking of the steps whereby a business an institution a
government or the like is set up so that it functions
properly with its departments clearly distinguished and
governed by a responsible head and with a supervisory
staff responsible for the working of the whole as a unit
as Smith College was founded by Sophia Smith but was
organized by its first president and board of trustees (the
company sent him to Shanghai to ~~organize~~ its new branch
there.

Ana *Begin commence start initiate inaugurate
form fashion (see MAKE)
Con Uproot eradicate desecrate extirpate *exter-
minate wipe out
foundation Basis *base ground groundwork
Ant Superstructure
loxy Wily tricky crafty cunning *sly artful
Ana Devious *crooked oblique deceitful *dishonest
Con *Straightforward aboveboard forthright candid
open plain *frank
foyer *Entry entryway vestibule lobby hall mar-
tinet room antechamber

fracas *Brawl broil melee row rumpus scrap
Ana Fray affray fight conflict combat *contest
altercation wrangle *quarrel squabble contention
dissension strife *discord

fraction Fragment piece *part portion section,
segment sector detail member division parcel

fractious *Irritable peevish, snappish waspish
petulant pettish huffy fretful querulous
Ana *Unusually refractory recalcitrant ungovernable
intractable willful perverse *contrary froward
restive wayward

Con Complaisant *amiable good natured docile
tractable *obedient amenable *docile

fracture, n Fracture, rupture, although they agree in
meaning the act or an instance of breaking apart are
used in surgery and the physiological sciences as sharply
differentiated terms Fracture always implies the break-
ing of a hard or rigid substance sometimes cartilage but
commonly bone as a fracture of the skull or of the
shoulder blade Rupture usually implies the breaking of
some softer tissue such as the wall of a blood vessel. In
medicine however rupture often is used specifically to
denote hernia or the protrusion of an organ or of a part
through some opening in the wall of the cavity in which
that organ or part is normally placed as an abdominal
rupture

fragile, 1 Fragile, fragile, brittle crisp short, fragile
agree in meaning inclined to break easily They are
however not often interchangeable Fragile (see also
EASY) is applicable to anything which must be handled
or treated carefully lest it be broken as a fragile chair
a fragile dish a fragile flower I found the skeleton or
at all events the larger bones rendered so fragile by the
fiery heat they had been subjected to that they fell to
pieces when handled (Hudson) Fragible stresses sus-
ceptibility to being broken rather than positive weakness
or delicacy of material or construction as fragible

stone to avoid using fragile materials in ship construc-
tion Brittle implies hardness plus fragility because
of the inflexibility or lack of elasticity in the sub-
stance of which a thing is made it also suggests
susceptibility to quick snapping or fracture when sub-
jected to pressure or strain as glass is especially brittle
as a person ages his bones grow more brittle brittle sticks
of candy The term is much used figuratively of things
that are dangerously inflexible or taut He would take
no risks with a thing so brittle as the Roman polity on
which depended the fate of forty four millions of men
(Burhan) Crisp usually suggests a good quality which
makes a thing firm and brittle yet delicate and easily
broken or crushed especially between the teeth as
crisp toast crisp lettuce In extended use it implies
freshness brightness cleanness of cut incisiveness or
other qualities that suggest it is opposite of limpness,
languor slackness or the like as a crisp morning is
crisp style a crisp answer Short implies a tendency to
crumble or break readily and is applicable to different
things thus a short biscuit (or shortcake) is rich in butter
or other fat and is crisp and crumbly when eaten short
mortar is difficult to spread because of overseasoning
short timber is desiccated wood short (or hot-short) steel
is brittle when heated beyond a certain point because of
an excess of sulphur Frangible is applicable to substances
that are easily crumbled or pulverized as frangible soil
frangible sandstone a frangible blackboard crayon

Ant Tough — Con *Elastic resilient flexible
*strong stout sturdy tenacious
2 Frau *weak feeble decrepit infirm
Ana Impotent *powerless delicate dainty (see
choice) evanescent ephemeral *transient transitory
Ant Durable

fragment Fraction piece *part portion section
segment sector division detail member parcel
Ana Remnant *remainder relic

fragrance Fragrance perfume scent incense, redol-
ence, bouquet are here compared as denoting a sweet
or pleasant odor Fragrance usually suggests the odor
diffused by flowers or other growing things though it is
applicable to odors that merely suggest the presence of
flowers as, fragrance after showers (Milton) Flowers
laugh before thee on their beds And fragrance in thy
footing, treads (Roderwald) through the open doors
the soft wind brought in the garden fragrance
(Stark Young) A fragrance such as never clings To
aught save happy living things (Milton) Perfume
originally applied either to the pleasantly odorous smoke
emitted by burning things such as some spices gums
leaves or the like (as Three April perfumes in three hot
Junes burn'd Since first I saw you — Shak) or to some
natural or prepared substance which emits a pleasant
odor (as, Take unto thee sweet spices with pure
frankincense And thou shalt make it a perfume
after the art of the apothecary — Exodus xxx 35)
Only the latter sense prevails in current use though the
substance called a perfume is now usually a preparation
in liquid form also called a scent (for full treatment of
this term see Scent) that contains the essence of a
fragrant flower or flowers or is a synthetic concoction as
Rose like a steam of rich distilled perfumes (Milton)
a perfume redolent of the odor of violets When applied
to an odor rather than to a preparation perfume differs
little from fragrance except that it usually when un-
qualified suggests a heavy or more redolent odor or
at least a less delicate one than the latter word as,
The perfume of lilacs had overcome the scent of books
(Galsworthy) a gynaec rose tree which clambered over
the house filling the air with the perfume of its sweet

ness (L P Smith) Incense is now used in place of perfume for the agreeably odorous smoke emitted by burning spices gums and the like but since this smoke is closely associated with its ceremonial religious use (as the church was filled with the odor of incense), the term

exalting, as The breezy call of incense breathing Morn (Gray), Grateful the incense from the lime-tree flower (Keats), Love wraps his wings on either side the heart Absorbing all the incense of sweet thoughts

Ans *Smell scent odor aroma

Ant Stench stink

fragrant *Odorous aromatic redolent balmy

Ans Ambrosial nectared (see under AMBROSIA) delicious delectable *delightful

Ant Fetid — **Con** *Malodorous stinking noisome putrid rank

frail Fragile *weak feeble infirm decrepit

Ans Slight slender tenuous *thin slim puny *petty flimsy sleazy (see LIMP) *powerless impotent

Ant Robust — **Con** *Strong stout sturdy stalwart tough tenacious *healthy sound hale *vigorous lusty

frailty *Fault failing foible vice

Ans Defect flaw *blemish infirmity fragility feebleness weakness (see corresponding adjectives at WEAK)

framer *Carpenter joiner cabinetmaker

frame-up Cabal intrigue *plot machination conspiracy

framework *Structure skeleton anatomy

franchise *Suffrage vote ballot

frangible *Fragile brittle crisp short friable

frank, adj **Fran** candid open plain come into com

It therefore usually connotes complete freedom from

(Joyce) The child who has been treated wisely and kindly has a frank look in the eyes and a fearless demeanour even with strangers (B Russell) Candid (etymologically white and glistening) is often used interchangeably with frank Among highly discriminating writers and speakers this does not occur for candid implies a fundamental honesty and fairness that make evasion impossible consequently in precise use it sug

Ans Ingenuous naive unsophisticated simple *natural *forthright downright *straightforward aboveboard

Ant Reticent — **Con** *Silent taciturn reserved uncommunicative furtive *secret covert underhand

fraud, n 1 *Deception trickery chicanery chace double-dealing subterfuge

Ans Duplicitous *deceit guile dissimulation defrauding swindling cheating cozening overreaching (see CHEAT *)

2 *Imposture cheat, sham, fake humbug deceit deception counterfeit simulacrum

Ans Hoaxing or hoax bamboozling or bamboozlement hoodwinking duping or dupery (see corresponding verbs at DUPE) *trick ruse stratagem maneuver with artifice

fray, n Affray fight conflict combat *contest

Ans Fracas broil *brawl melee alternon wrangle

*quarrel contention strife dissension *discord

frisk, n *Caprice whim whimsy vagary crotchety

changeable with many of the succeeding terms it may be used not only in reference to persons that are in bondage or in a state of dependence or oppress on, or under restraint or constraint (as to free one's slaves to free an oppressed people to free a person from prison or from a charge to free one from the necessity of speaking against a proposal) but also in reference to things that are confined entangled encumbered or the like and are therefore unfastened unloosed disentangled disengaged or the like (as to free a squirrel from a trap to free one's hair from a net flower-scented that only a light time frees — Amy Lowell) Release carries a much

suggestion of resulting liberty. The term may therefore connote \equiv do the others emergence from some more or less disagreeable bondage or restraint (as to liberate all

(as, to discharge one's debts). Often *discharge* suffers from *release* in carrying a stronger connotation of force or violence. "Many creative writers have a critical activity which is not all discharged into their work" (T. S. Eliot). "All his accumulated nervous agitation

water, liberating hydrogen) "The poet draws life... from

the power of the lung — *paiois*) but in its commonest current sense it implies the removal of political disabilities and admission to full political rights, especially as a freeman or as a citizen, as, the slaves were *emancipated* by the proclamation of President Lincoln on January 1, 1863, but were not *enfranchised* until the Fifteenth Amendment went into effect in 1870. *Enfranchise*, which

slave to be *emancipated* (Quiller Couch). In current use, the term is more frequently found in an extended sense implying a liberation of someone or something from that

*Hamper, fetter, manacle, shackle, trammel, *imprison, incarcerate, jail, confine, intern, circumscribe, restrict, *limit, *restrain, curb,

philanthropic and humanitarian movements to which

Free, independent, sovereign, autonomous, \equiv is, autarchic (or autarchical), autarkic (or autarkical) come into comparison in the sense of not subject to the rule or control of another. The same differences in implications and connotations are found in their corresponding nouns freedom, independence, sovereignty, autonomy, autarchy, autarky, when they denote the state or condition of not being subject to external rule or control. Free and freedom (as here compared see also FREEDOM, 2) stress the absence of external compulsion or determination and not the absence of restraint. For free as applied to a state, a people, a person, the will, and the like implies self government, and therefore the right to determine one's own acts, one's own laws and one's own restraints, or to accept or reject those that are proposed from without. The motive power to realize it [the dream of the habitable earth peaceful under a universal empire] must come from the West, where men could still be both disciplined and free (Buchan). Freedom makes man to choose what he

purchaser) or to utter or pronounce when it implies a relieving oneself of something one must say or \equiv charged by oneself or another with saying (as to deliver oneself of one's opinions to deliver a message over the telephone

applied to a state or government, it implies not complete detachment from other states or governments and a refusal to have allies or dominions, but a lack of connection with any state or government that has the power to interfere with one's liberty of action, thus, the Thirteen Colonies sacrificed their independence, but not their freedom when they became states.

currency questions but an ordinary mortal had better follow authority" (B Russell) Sovereign (see also DOMINANT) and sovereignty stress the absence of a superior power and imply the supremacy within its own domain or sphere of that which is so described or so designated. As applied to a state or government these words usually involve the ideas both of political independence and of the possession of original and undivided power thus for many years before the Civil War it was debated whether the federal government was sovereign.

appropriate sphere of action yet it does not possess all the powers which usually belong to the sovereignty of a nation (Ch Just Taney) When used in reference to a thing both words impute to that thing unquestioned supremacy and imply that whereas it acknowledges no master everything within its sphere of influence is subject to it as, noble and most sovereign reason (Shak)

The sovereignty of man lieth hid in knowledge wherein many things are reserved that kings with their treasure cannot buy nor with their force command (Bacon) Autonomous and autonomy, in very precise use imply independence combined with freedom. The terms are much used in philosophy to describe or designate a theoretical or ideal freedom in which the individual is absolutely self governing and acknowledges no claim of another to interference or control as the question is often asked whether an autonomous state and an autonomous church can exist side by side. If this pre-eminence and autonomy of the spiritual be not granted it is misleading to use the word God at all (Inge) In political use the words seldom imply this absolute independence and freedom for they are employed largely in reference to states which belong to an empire, a federation or a commonwealth of nations (as used in the designation British Commonwealth of Nations) In reference to such states autonomy and autonomous commonly imply independence of the central power only in matters pertaining to self government; they also usually imply recognition of the central governmental sovereignty in certain matters affecting the empire, federation or commonwealth of nations as a whole such as its foreign policy. When a state is granted autonomy or becomes autonomous the terms of such a grant are usually precisely stated. The Imperial Conference of 1926 defined the Dominions as 'autonomous Communities within the British Empire equal in status in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated members of the British Commonwealth of Nations' (Statesman's Year Book 1939) Autonomous once a close but not frequently employed synonym of autonomous is now chiefly a technical term used in the biological sciences to describe movements which originate in the organism and not as a result of external

through a policy of economic self sufficiency as a means of maintaining their independence as to convert Ger

Ant Bond — Con Compelled coerced forced on strained obliged (see FORCE v)

freedom 1 Independence autonomy sovereignty autarky See under FREE adj

Ans Liberation emancipation release delivery enfranchisement manumission (see corresponding verbs at FREE) liberty, license (see FREEDOM)

Ant Bondage — Con *Servitude slavery

2 Freedom, liberty, license (or licence) are here compared as meaning the state or condition of one who can think believe or act as he wishes. Freedom as here compared (see also under FREE adj) is the term of widest application, in philosophy, for example it often implies a state or condition in which there is not only total absence of restraint but release even from the compulsion of necessity at the other extreme in ordinary unthinking use freedom merely implies the absence of any awareness of being restrained repressed or hampered in any way between these two extremes the term may imply the absence of any definite restraint or of compulsion from any particular power or agency as me this unchartered freedom tires (Horsworth) the freedom of the press he was not affected by her reserve and talked to her with the same freedom as to anybody else (Arch Marshall) Who would not say with Huxley let me be wound up every day like a watch to go right fatally and I ask no better freedom (IV James) Liberty is often used interchangeably with freedom but in precise speech or writing it often carries one of two implications which are not so marked in the

(better than freedom) to come and go as one pleases totalitarian states there is no liberty of expression for writers and no liberty of choice for the readers (A Huxley) freedom in thought the liberty in try and err the right to be his own man (Mencius) The second of these implications is deliverance or release from restraint or compulsion as to set a slave at liberty (not freedom) from the prisoners were willing to fight for their liberty

however the term implies an abuse of liberty in the sense of the power to do exactly what one pleases at license they mean when they cry Liberty (Milton) [The grammarians] rules are useful Without them freedoms might become license (II Ellis), many persons think that freedom of the press and liberty of free speech often degenerate into license

Ans *Exemption immunity scope *range compass sweep

Ant Necessity — Con Compuls on constraint

notistic, dict if each group

freezing, *adj* *Cold frigid frosty gelid icy, glacial
 arctic chilly cool
 freight, *n* Cargo *load burden lading
 frenzy or phrenzy 1 Delirium *mania hysteria
 2 Fury furor entbusiasm *inspiration afflatus
 Ana *Ecstasy rapture, transport
 frequent, *v* Frequent, haunt *habituato* come into
 comparison in the sense of to visit or resort to often and
 habitually Frequent implies little more than this it is
 chiefly used of places especially places of amusement
 (as to frequent the cinemas to frequent the lobby of a
 hotel) but it still is preserved in some idiomatic phrases
 such as to frequent the Sacraments [that is, to go to
 confession and to Holy Communion frequently] My
 self when young did eagerly frequent Doctor and Saint
 and heard great argument (Fitzgerald) Haunt may
 imply a continual or pertinacious frequenting (as, a
 poor Cavalier knight who haunted Whitehall—Use
 essay haunting [shipmasters] with demands for a
 job)—Contra but it has so long been associated with
 the actions of ghosts or specters alleged to frequent
 places (as, a haunted house) that the term now suggests
 the frequent or persistent coming of thoughts ideas
 fears or the like that terify and vex or obsess the
 mind as Wordsworth seems ever haunted by the
 sorrows of mankind (Bryant) the continual dread of
 falling into poverty which haunts us all at present
 (Shaw) *Habituato* (see also *HABITUATE*) is a colloquial
 Americanism in this sense It differs little from frequent
 except in its stronger implication of a formed habit as
 boys that habitually poolrooms are usually a problem
 Ana *Resort (to) go (to) turn (to) *unrest overran
 Con Shun avoid eschew (see ESCAPE)
 frequently *Often oft oftentimes
 Ana Rarely seldom
 fresh Novel *new new fashioned newfangled modern
 modernistic original neoteric
 Ana Gleaming glistering sparkling (see FLASH *)
 virginal *youthful raw green crude (see ADULT)
 native unsophisticated artless *natural
 Ant Stale — Con *Trite hackneyed shopworn
 stereotyped threadbare
 fret Chase gail *abrade excoriate
 Ana *Irritate exasperate irritate aggravate *annoy
 vex, irk
 fretful Peevish *irritable petulant querulous frac-
 tious snappish waspish peevish, huffy
 Ana Cross cranky touchy techy choleric *irascible
 capricious carping caviling faultfinding *critical
 *contrary perverse
 Con Patient long suffering forbearing resigned (see
 corresponding nouns at PATIENCE) *lame submissive
 subdued
 fragile Short frangible crisp brittle *fragile
 Ana Crumbling or crumbly disintegrating (see COR-
 RESPONDING VERBS at DECAY)
 friar *Religious monk, nun
 friend Friend acquaintance intimate confident come
 into comparison when they designate a person especially
 a person not related by blood with whom one is on good
 and usually familiar terms Friend in its application
 ranges from any person who is not hostile or is a well
 wisher to any person whose society one seeks or accepts
 with pleasure because of liking respect or affection
 Acquaintance in its most inclusive sense is applied to
 any person with whom one is on speaking terms How-
 ever when these words are used in contrast both imply a
 degree of familiarity friend distinctly connotes
 close bonds of love and affection and acquaintance com-

parative infrequency of contact and less close personal
 interest You understand that I am not their friend I
 am only a holiday acquaintance (Conrad) This distinction
 is commonly but not invariably observed especially
 when acquaintance is used as a collective plural, as, he
 has a wide circle of friends he has a large acquaintance

He never speaks much unless among his intimate
 acquaintances (Austin) Intimate adds to friend the
 implications of a depth of affection and a closeness of
 association that tend to preclude reserve as only his
 intimates were aware of his plans. Confidant usually
 designates that intimate who actually is entrusted with
 one's secrets or is admitted to confidential intercourse
 Ana Comrade companion crony chum pal *associate
 ally colleague *partner

Ant. For — Con *Enemy antagonist, *opponent
 adversary rival competitor (see corresponding verbs at
 RIVAL)

friendly *Amicable neighborly

Ana *Familiar intimate close *loving affectionate
 devoted loyal zeal true steadfast *faithful

Ant Unfriendly belligerent — Con Hostile antagonistic, antipathetic (see corresponding nouns at
 ENMITY)

friendship Friendship, amity, comity, good will are
 comparable when they denote the relation (or, in the
 first three instances, the alliance) existing between per-
 sons communities states, or the like that are in accord
 and in sympathy with each other Friendship is the
 strongest of these terms in its implications of sentiment
 in the relation and of closeness of attachment The
 friendship between me and you [the Indians with whom
 he has concluded a treaty] I will not compare to a
 chain for that the rains might rust or the falling tree
 might break (Penn) Sometimes as in the illustration
 just given it suggests an alliance at other times it
 excludes that suggest on Peace, commerce and honest
 friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with
 none (Jefferson) Amity always implies the absence of
 enmity or discord. Positively it may imply nothing
 more than amicable relations (as the colonists and the
 Indians acrimoniously lived together in amity) or it may sug-
 gest reciprocal friendliness On his arrival he [the new
 bishop] found amity [between the French priest and the
 Mexicans] instead of enmity awaiting him Father
 Vaillant had already endeared himself to the people
 (Cather) In current use the suggestion of a friendly al-
 lance is rare but it was not uncommon in the past

The amity that wisdom knows not folly may easily
 unite (Shak) The less we have to do with the amities
 or enmities of Europe the better (Jefferson) Comity in
 modern use (see also *COURTESY*) owing to an etymologi-
 cal confusion between comitas friendliness and comes
 [its comites] companion has come to imply comradeship
 based either upon an interchange of courtesies or upon a
 similarity of interests and aims. So strong has this im-
 plication become in recent years that the word now often
 denotes a group bound together by friendship or by
 common interests It never implies loss of independence
 by any member of the group or the transference of
 sovereignty to the group Turkey should be saved
 and rendered a useful member of the civilized
 comity (Daily Telegraph 1880) The more the
 merrier to win their way into the great comity [of poets
 influenced by the troubadours] (Quiller-Couch) Out-
 side the comity of the [Roman] empire beyond the
 border provinces and client kingdoms lay the unknown
 lands and the strange peoples (Sclon) Good will, as
 here narrowly construed, derives its chief implication of
 a benevolent attitude or of reciprocal good feeling largely

from the Authorized Version a translation of the Angelic Hymn "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace good will toward men" (Luke ii 14) The term is now often used in international diplomacy to designate a reciprocal friendliness which constitutes an informal

terfery and the latter to *frighten*

Ana Appall horribly, *dismay, daunt *intimidate cow
browbeat bulldoze agitate perturb upset daunt
*d scompose

frightful Dreadful *fearful awful terrible terrific

frosty

empathy (see *EM*) accord concord
*harmony *alliance league coalition fusion
Ant Animosity — *Con* *Enmity hostile
nism antipathy rancor *hate hatred

fright, * Alarm consternation panic *fear, dread
dismay terror horror trepidation

Ana Scaring or scare startling affrighting frightening
(see corresponding verbs at *FRIGHTEEN*) appalling
horrifying daunting (see *DISMAY* *)

fright, * *Frighten scare alarm terrify terrorize
startle affray affright

Ana See those at *FRIGHTEEN*

frighen Frighten fright, scare, alarm, terrify, terror-
ize, startle, affray, affright mean to strike or to fill with
fear or dread Frighten is perhaps the most frequent in
use it is the most inclusive for it may imply a momen-
tary reaction to a stimulus or a state of mind in which

ness vivaciousness sprightliness (see corresponding
adjectives at *LIVELY*)

Ant Seriousness staidness. — *Con* *edateness, grav-
ity solemnity soberness earnestness (see corresponding
adjectives at *SERIOUS*)

frollic, * Play sport disport rollick, romp gambol
See under *PLAY* *

Ana *Tun jest game play sport caper *prank,
antic monkeyshine dido levity *lightness frivolity

frollic, * *Play sport disport rollick romp gambol
frollicsome *Playful sportive roguish waggish

impish mischievous wanton

Ana *Merry blithe jocund jovial jolly mirthful
ilarious (see corresponding nouns at *MIRTH*)

ivacious sprightly gay
Port presence *bearing demeanor deport

n manner carriage

Frontage, exposure, aspect come into com-
mon when they mean situation with respect to that

to which they are applied Frontage is capable of being used in
reference to anything whose location may be described

in terms of that which it faces or fronts as a lot with a
river frontage a slope with a southern frontage a store

with a 100 foot frontage on Main Street Exposure is used
in reference to anything that is made more or less desir-
able or is helped or hindered by the point or points of

the compass it faces and the conditions of light or wind
to which it is exposed as the artist sought a studio with

northern exposure because of the steadiness of the light
city dwellers often prefer apartments with a southern

exposure the house's eastern exposure was weather-
beaten Aspect is used commonly in reference to

something from which one can get a view or outlook as
a window or a room with windows a veranda or piazza

like exposure it is used in relation to a point or points of
view

March border *boundary
in bound bound confine end

Chilly *cold cool frigid freezing gelid icy
retic

*Foam spume scum lather suds yeast
ferrescence *ebullience ferment fermentation

s levity frivolity flippancy

*Contrary perverse balky restive wayward
obstinate stubborn mulish pigheaded stiff

willful headstrong refractory *unruly
intractable intractable recalcitrant contumacious

imate rebellious

implant — *Con* Docile tractable amenable
t budbale acquiescent resigned (see *CON*)

and poetic the former is a rule coming close to] *FLIANT*)

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

frown, v. Frown scowl glower lower

come into comparison
or malignant counter
implies a stern face a
displeasure disappro
that Stonehenge arc

u approving faces—
Faces of the Uncles, and Schoolmasters and the Tutors
who frowned on my youth (L. P. Smith) Scowl carries
an implication of wrinkled drawn-down brows that ex
press ill humor, sullenness, or discontent as "a spinner
that would not rebel nor mutter nor scowl nor strike
for wages" (Emerson) Glower (in its earliest sense now
rare except in Scotland to stare) implies a more direct
stare or gaze than frown or scowl and carries a stronger
connotation of anger contempt, or defiance as, The
steward glowered at Powell that new-comer that
ignoramus that stranger without right or privileges
(Conrad) He stood glowering from a distance at her
as she sat bowed over the child (D. H. Lawrence)

Lower implies a menacing blackness and sulkiness of
face or aspect the term is used in reference not only to
persons but to skies that give promise of a storm as
"Stand firm for in his look defiance looms (Stilton)
wandering from chamber to chamber all distinguish
able by the same lowering gloom (Beckford) 'Up
behind the Sangre de Cristo, gathered great thunder
heads lowering as they came fringed threateningly with
light" (M. Austin) Gloom in earlier use was a close syno
nym of lower (as "What a he who with contracted brow
And sullen part glooms downward with his eyes" —
Congreve) but in current English carries a much stronger
implication of gloominess or dejection and a much
weaker (often nonexistent) suggestion of threatening

They may be wise in not glooming over what is inevi
table (J. B. Cabell) Shudder [a mountain] gloomed
solemnly overhead (E. Dowden)

Ant Smile — Con *Disapprove deprecate

frowzy, Blowzy *slatternly dowdy

Ant Slovenly unkempt sloppy *slipshod squahd
*sly filthy *negligent neglectful lax slack remiss
Ant Trim smart — Con *sleazy tidy trig spick
and-span *clean cleanly

frugal Thrifty economical *sparing

Ant *Careful meticulous provident prudent discreet
(see under PRUDENCE) saving preserving conserving
(see SAVE) parsimonious chicanery penny pinching
(see STINGY)

Ant Wasteful — Con Extravagant (see EXCESSIVE)
prodigal lavish *profligate

fruitful Fertile prolific *fertile

Ant Reproducing or reproductive propagating breed
ing (see corresponding verbs at GENERATE) bearing
producing or productive yielding (see corresponding
verbs at BEAR) teeming abounding (see TEEM)
luxuriant lush exuberant (see PROSPER)

Ant Unfruitful fruitless — Con *Sterile barren
impotent infertile *futile vain bootless abortive

fruitfulness Proficiency fecundity fertility See under
FERTILE

fruition Enjoyment delectation, *pleasure, delight
joy

Ant Realization, actualization, substantiation mate
rialization (see corresponding verbs at REALIZE)
fulfillment accomplishment (see corresponding verbs at
PERFORM) attainment achievement (see corresponding
verbs at REACH) possession, enjoyment (see correspond
ing verbs at HAVE)

fruitless *Futile vain bootless abortive

Ant Unfruitful barren infertile *sterile *vain, idle
*obscure nugatory empty hollow frustrated thwarted

Ant analogous words.

Ant antonyms.

Con contrasted words

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

FRUSTRATE

(foul) — Con *Effective effectual efficacious,
*fertile fecund prolific

Frustrate, thwart foil, baffle, balk, circum
vent, outwit agree in meaning either to defeat a person
attempting or hoping to achieve an end or satisfy a de
sire or in some cases to defeat another's desire To
frustrate is to render vain or ineffectual all efforts
however feeble or however vigorous to fulfill one's in
tention or desire. *If such a failure can change a writer

from a second-rate poet and novelist into a supreme
critical historian ought we not rather to welcome this
frustration! (L. P. Smith) 'Whatever Nature pur
poses to herself she never suffers any reason design or
accident to frustrate (Fielding) My good intentions
towards you are continually frustrated (Congreve) To
thwart is to frustrate especially by crossing or running
counter to someone or something

Other

repulse or discomfiture
further effort difficult or destroys one's in
clination to proceed further 'His attempts to replace
ambition by love had been as fully foiled as his ambition
itself (Hardy) To baffle is to frustrate especially by
confusing or puzzling to balk, by interposing obstacles
or hindrances Such knotty problems of alleys such
enigmatical entries and such sphinx riddles of streets
without thoroughfares as must I conceive baffle the
audacity of porters and confound the intellects of hack
ney coachmen" (De Quincey) I lie reading my Bible
without being baffled by unmeaningness (Arnold)

When an affection as intense as that is balked in its
direct path and repressed it usually in the end finds
an indirect outlet (Van IV Brooks) His inclination to
dreams balked by the persistent holding of his mind to
definite things (S. Anderson) Circumvent implies
frustration by stratagem outwit, by craft or cunning
'Immigration laws had been growing more and more
effective But the rejected aliens soon learned a
method of circumventing them (I. Heiser) "The skill
with which she [Elizabeth] had hoodwinked and out
witted every statesman in Europe (J. R. Green)

Ant Negative counteract, *neutralize defeat beat
overcome *conquer *ferbid prohibit inhibit *prevent
preclude obviate *hinder impede obstruct, block bar
Ant Fulfill — Con Effect accomplish achieve *per
form further forward promote, *advance *incite
instigate abet foment

fuddle Muddle bemuddle addle *confuse

Ant & Ant See those at REFUNDLE

fugitive, adj. Evanescent transitory *transient
fleeting passing ephemeral momentary short lived
fulfill or fulfill 1 Effect achieve accomplish execute
*perform discharge

Ant *Enforce implement compass attain *reach
gain *realize actualize finish complete (see CLOSE)

Ant Frustrate fail (in)

2 *Satisfy meet answer

Ant Equal, approach *match touch rival

Ant Fall short (of)

full Full complete, plenary, replete are not synonyms
in the sense that they are interchangeable with each
other but the last three are interchangeable with the
most comprehensive term full in at least one of its
senses Full implies the presence or inclusion of everything
that is wanted or required by something or that can be
held contained attained or the like by it thus a full

year numbers 365 days or in leap years 366 days a full

with comfort or is completely satisfied, a *full* meal is one lacking none of the courses (or sometimes in none of the elements) to make a satisfying or balanced meal, a sponge *full* of water has absorbed all the water it can hold. *Complete* comes into comparison and close synonymy with *full* when the latter implies the entirety that is needed to the perfection, consummation, integrity or realization of a thing as *complete* (or *full*) combustion, a *complete* (or *full*) meal, *complete* (or *full*) sovereignty or control. If you consider the ritual of the Church during the cycle of the year you have the *complete* drama represented. The Mass is a small drama having all the utilities but in the Church year you have represented the *full* drama of creation (T. S. Eliot). The panorama of to-day's events is not an accurate or *complete* picture for history will supply posterity with much evidence which is hidden from the eyes of contemporaries (C. W. Eliot). Only when *complete* means *completed* (as the building is now *complete*) is *full* not a synonym of the word. *Plenary* comes into comparison with *full* when *full* implies the absence of all qualification

dulgence implies the remission of the entire temporal punishment due for one's sins. "By this word 'miracle' I meant to suggest to you a something like *plenary* inspiration in these men an inspiration at once super

ready to laugh at himself and to prick the bladder of fulsome praise (Buchan). Only and unctuous both suggest the smoothness and blandness of oil. The former as applied to persons and their utterances and acts carries a strong implication of an offensively ingratiating quality and sometimes suggests a suavity, a benevolence, a kindliness or the like that is assumed as a mask for one's own evil or dubious ends. *an oily* recoured only manners, *oily* smugness, Only *oily* and common place evasion (Stenerson). *unctuous* on the other hand

rather than spiritual and had so to speak a kind of fleshy effulgence. He smiled with more *unctuous* benignity than ever (N. Hawthorne), Mark Twain

many (F. H. Farrar). *Sleek* (is here compared to

the *sleeker* for it (Tennyson). *Soapy* comes close to *unctuous* in its extended sense but it carries almost no suggestion of hypocrisy rather it connotes an unduly soft bland or ingratiating manner as But why do people call him [Bishop Wilberforce] *Soapy Sam*? (Pall Mall Gazette)

Ana Lavish *profuse exuberant *excessive extravagant cloying satiating satiating (see SATIATE) bombastic grandiloquent magniloquent (see RHETORICAL)

fumigate Disinfect sanitize *sterilize

expected or intended to arouse others smiles or tears
Fun the ordinary colloquial term of this group may

Coush)

Ana Including or inclusive comprehending or comprehensive (see corresponding verbs at INCLUDE) teeming abounding superabounding (see TEFM) glutted cloyed gorged surfeited satiated (see SATIATE)

Ant Empty — *Con* Void vacant blank (see EMPTY)

*bare barren stripped dismantled divested denuded (see STRIP)

full-fledged *Mature matured ripe mellow adult grown up

Ant Unfledged callow — *Con* *Proficient skilled skillful expert adept

fulsome *Fulsome*, *oily*, *unctuous*, *elegant*, *sleek*, *soapy* are here compared as adjectives that mean too obviously extravagant or ingratiating to be accepted as genuine or sincere. *Fulsome* (etymologically exceedingly full) has passed through an interesting sense development until it now stresses a surfeit of that which in

of trained comedians (*Meredith*) *Jest* (as here compared see also *jest* 1) comes into comparison with *fun* chiefly when used in phrases *jest or* or when used in forms of *e* these instance

of railway rider. *in making than fun* usually carries as one never can determine whether he is telling these tales of adventure in *jest* or in earnest he is such a hoaxer that one takes nearly everything that he does or says as *jest* *Sport* (as here compared see also under *play* 1) also comes into comparison with *fun* chiefly in idiomatic phrases such as *in sport* or *to make sport* (*cl* *to make fun*) where it suggests not only a desire to arouse laughter but to make one a butt of one's mirth or a laughingstock. as then *make sport at me* (*Shak*) the offensive mock state was given to him *in sport* to find *sport* in his deep embarrassment. *Game* was originally a close synonym of *fun* but in this sense it is now rare except in the phrase *to make game of*, where it often carries an implication of machivorous or malicious fun as *Do they not seek occasion to make a game of my calamities?* (*Milton*) She had all the talents which qualified her to make game of his scruples (*Macaulay*) But *game* largely through association with other senses of the word such as a contest or competition in sports (see *games* under *ATHLETICS*) or an object of pursuit in a hunt applies to an activity indulged in or carried on in the spirit of fun or sport (as *It is an amusing game to waylay leader writers and tackle them turn them inside out and show how empty they are* — *R. Macaulay*) or to a person or situation that is made fun of (as *Their sour aspect their nasal twang, their stiff posture the long graces their Hebrew names were indeed fair game for the laughter* — *Macaulay*) When the phrases *in fun* and *in sport* seem a little too explicit in their connotations, play, which implies nothing more than an opposition to the noun *earnest* (especially in the phrase *in earnest*) is sometimes substituted for *fun* or *sport* as you have no reason to be offended for the remark was made only in play

Ana Amusement divers on recreation entertainment (see under *AMUSE*) merriment jocundity blitheness joviality (see corresponding adjectives at *MERRY*)
2 mirth glee hilarity jollity

function *n* 2 *Function* office duty, province come into comparison when they mean the act, action, activity or operation expected of a person or thing by virtue of his or its nature, structure, status, position or the like. *Function* is the most comprehensive of these terms capable of referring not only to any living thing or to any organ or member of a living thing but to anything in nature (such as the sun, the stars, the earth) or in art (such as poetry, painting, music, or an example of one of these) or to any thing constructed that serves a definite end or purpose or is intended to perform a certain kind of work, as to fulfill one's *function* as a mother, the *function* of the stomach is to digest food sufficiently to enable it to pass into the intestines where digestion is completed and absorption takes place. The *function* of language is twofold: to communicate emotion and to give information. (*A. Huxley*) the *function* of the leaves of a plant the *function* of the function of a star.
1 *primary engine* "what after all is the true function of religion?" (*G. L. Dickson*) *Office* applies usually but not exclusively to the function of or the work to be performed by a person as a result of his trade, profession, employment, position with relation to others or the like. In this sense it refers to a service that is expected of one or to a charge that is laid upon one as, *O garden me*

for bringing these ill news. Since you did leave it for my office air (*Shak*) to suppose she would shrink from the office of a friend (*Austen*). They exercise the offices of the judge, the priest, the counsellor (*Gladstone*) The term was once and is still occasionally used in reference to things in a sense very close to that of *function* as the gown which had been lent down to hide it [the mudied rim of a petticoat] not doing its office (*Austen*) *Duty* (as here considered for a more restricted sense see *TASK*) applies not only to the tasks the performance of which is expected or required of one by reason of one's occupation or employment (as the *duties* of a cook, the *duties* of a hotel porter) but to the offices associated with one's status, one's rank, one's calling and generally regarded as inherent in that status, rank and calling and as imposing an obligation upon the person so stationed thus a man and wife fulfill their biological *function* when they produce children but they must still perform their *duties* as parents in rearing, protecting and educating those children. the governor regarded it as his *duty* to warn the citizens of the dangers ahead. It is not only the right but it is the judicial duty of the court to examine the whole case as presented by the record. (*Ch. Just. Taney*) *Province*, in the sense here considered is closely related to the sense in which it is discriminated from *field* and other terms (see *FIELD* 2) but it is distinguishable from that sense in denoting any function, office or duty which comes within one's range of jurisdiction, powers, competence and the like as *Nursing* does not belong to a man it is not his *province* (*Austen*)

It is emphatically the *province* and *duty* of the judicial department to say what the law is (*Ch. Just. Marshall*) *Ana* End goal, object, objective purpose (see *INTENT*) business concern, *affair* *task* job
2 *Power* faculty
Ana *Ability* capacity capability action behavior operation (see corresponding verbs at *ACT*)

function, v Operate work *act* behave react
fundamental, adj 1 *Fundamental*, basic, basal, underlying, substratal, substrative, radical come into comparison when they mean forming or affecting the groundwork, roots or lowest part of something. *Fundamental* is now used chiefly but not exclusively in reference to immaterial things or to abstractions whether they are thought of figuratively as built up on a foundation or as having their origins in roots as the *fundamental* rules of poetry, a *fundamental* change in his attitude to life, the *fundamental* rock in a geological formation. The *fundamental* absurdity of the plot remains. (*Pit. Gerald*) The *fundamental* note [in an *oasis*] is struck by the palm's (*A. Huxley*) *Basic* is often used interchangeably with *fundamental* when the latter implies reference to a substructure as the *fundamental* or *basic* argument. But *basic* is preferred to *fundamental* when the reference is to a definite or concrete base (that is, groundwork, bottom or starting point) as the *basic* stone of a pillar, a *basic* wage in the electrical industry, the *basic* speed of an automobile. *Basal* differs from *basic* chiefly in not being used as often in reference to immaterial things and in more often implying reference to the bottom or to the lowest point or regions of a thing as geologizing the *basal* parts of the Andes (*Darwin*) the *basal* plane of a crystal, the *basal* leaves on a stem. *Underlying* may be used to suggest nothing more than extends on beneath something else as the *underlying* strata, the *underlying* layer of tissue. However especially when the reference is to something immaterial the term frequently comes close to *fundamental*, differing from it chiefly in suggesting a depth that removes the thing from one's range of vision or a remoteness that

the qualities of a thing inhere (as the *substratal* substance) or to the derived scientific (chiefly biological) conception of a substratum as the substance or base in which something grows such as a medium used for the cultivation of bacteria or other organisms, or of cells as the *substratal* substance in the experiment is gelatin. However *substratal* and *substitutive* are also applied to something which literally underlies an upper layer or stratum as *substratal* soil *substratal* rock. Radical (see also LIBERAL 2) implies reference to the root or origin or ultimate source of a thing thus a *radical* change is one that is so thoroughgoing that it affects the fundamental character of the thing involved a *radical* error touches the very center and source of a thing's life.

Actual differences distinguishing the different races of mankind—differences that may be ascribed to *radical* peculiarities of mind (*Bridges*)

Ana *Primary primal primordial prime *elementary elemental

2 *Essential vital cardinal

Ana Requisite *needful necessary indispensable paramount *dominant principal capital foremost *chief

Con *Superficial *subordinate secondary

fundamental, n *Principle axiom law theorem

Ana *Element integrant constituent component factor ground basis foundation *base groundwork.

funny *Laughable risible ludicrous ridiculous farcical comical comical droll

Ana Humorous *witty jocose jocular facetious amusing diverting entertaining (see AMUSE) grotesque bizarre *fantastic antic.

Con *Serious solemn grave sober *melancholy plaintive doleful dolorous lugubrious.

furbish v Buff *polish shine burnish

Ana *Clean cleanse renovate refurbish restore *renew rejuvenate revise reform amend rectify (see CORRECT)

furnish Furnish, equip, outfit, appoint accouter (or accoutre) arm are comparable when they mean to supply a person or something used by him with the adjuncts necessary or appropriate to his daily living or his occupation. Furnish stresses the provision of all essentials thus one *furnishes* a house when it is supplied with all the necessary conveniences (not parts of its

service as soldiers *accoutered* for the conflict. He was *accoutered* in a riding dress (*Dickens*) It often refers to harness or trappings. As soon as his master was in the saddle he shook his *accoutrements* and sprang forward (*G Moore*) In its specific military sense the *accoutrements* is used only of such articles of a soldier's personal outfit as the belt or sword hanger and excludes clothes and weapons as inspection of arms and *accoutrements*. Arm stresses provision for effective action or operation it is used chiefly with reference to equipment necessary for offense or defense as, to *arm* a man of war armed to the teeth but it may imply any means of preparation for added strength security or the like as to *arm* the hilt of a sword with a plate *armed* with umbrellas and umbrellas.

In their figurative senses, the words in this group retain their respective implications, but refer to mental, moral or physical qualifications rather than to things as a strong heart is an important part of an athlete's equipment. Perception is only part of our mental *equipment* (*Eddington*) He *armed* himself with patience as was needful having so much to endure (*C E Akerley*) Ana Endue endure *dower array apparel *clothe Con *Strip dismanlike denude divest depolish spoliare (see RAVAGE)

furor or furore Fury frenzy enthusiasm *inspiration, effluvia.

further, adv & adj *Farther

further, v Forward *advance promote

Ana *Help aid assist back champion *support uphold propagate *generate engender accelerate *speed hasten quicken

Ant Hinder retard — Con *Frustrate thwart foil balk baffle circumvent outwit impede obstruct bar block (see HINDER) *prevent forestall

further, adv & adj *Farther

calculating wary circumspect *disguise *disguise masked (see DISGUISE v)

Ant Forthright brazen — Con *Strightforward aboveboard barefaced brash *shameless impudent

fur * * * * *

Ar * * * * *

fus * * * * *

mingle *mix

Ana Consolidate unify *compact *unite combine

Coalition *alliance league federation confederation confederacy

Pother ado flurry *stir bustle agitation perturbation disturbance flustering or (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE) *haste speed

Futual, particular pernicious fastidious squeamish *nice

ting demanding requiring (see DEMAND v) fretful *unratable

Rantrodomontade *bombast rhapsody *fustiness rancid *malodorous putrid, feed

stinking noisome rank

Ana *Dirty squalid nasty filthy foul slovenly unkempt sloppy *disphod

futile Futile vain, fruitless bootless abortive agree in denoting barren of result Futile and vain parallel each

stresses provision for a journey an expedition or a

bookish in this sense) suggests complete or often elegant furnishings or equipment as well appointed drawing rooms. The Bristol mail is the best appointed in the kingdom (*De Quincey*) Accouter stresses provision of dress array or personal equipment esp for military

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An

asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

other only when they imply failure to realize an immediate aim. It was equally in vain and he soon wearied of his futile vigilance (Stevenson) Vain (see VAIN) usually implies little more than simple failure. futile may connote the completeness of the failure or the unwisdom of the undertaking. All literature art, and science are vain. If they do not enable you to be glad (Ruskin) "the futility of Sophia's career. She had grown old and hard in joyless years in order to amass this money which Cyni would spend coldly and ungratefully (Bennett) Though both vain and futile may be applied to something contemplated but not yet tried, vain more often suggests a judgment based on previous experience. futile one based on reasoning from self-evident principles. But it is vain to talk of form and symmetry to the pure expansionist (Babbitt) "It is futile to ask which [Shakespeare or Dante] undertook the more difficult

cult job (T S Eliot) Fruitless is often interchangeable with vain. But its literal meaning makes it especially applicable to undertakings that entail long patient arduous effort and severe disappointment. Whom he had long time sought with fruitless suit (Spenser) Fruitless, chiefly poetic, is especially applied to petitions or efforts to obtain relief. They would not pity me yet plead I must And bodiless unto them (Shak) Abortive implies failure before plans are matured or activities begun as, an abortive conspiracy an abortive attempt to break jail. "He had stirred up the Maronites to attack us. Had I not brought up unexpectedly so many Arabs as rendered the abortive abortive (Scott) Ana *vain idle ofiose nugatory *ineffective ineffectual inefficacious Con Effective *effective efficacious fruitful (see FRUITFUL)

G

gab, v *Chat chatter patter prate prattle babble gabble jabber gibber
gabbie, v Babbie gab chatter *chat, patter prate prattle, jabber gibber
gad, v *Wander stray roam ramble rove range prawl gallivant trapeze meander
gadget Contraption, *device contrivance
gag, n *Jest joke jape quip witticism wisecrack crack
gage, n *Pledge earnest token pawn hostage
gaggle, n Variant of GAUGE
gaggle, n *Flock herd drove pack bevy covey flight swarm shoal
gain, v 1 Win earn, obtain procure secure acquire *get
Ana Achieve accomplish effect (see PERFORM) endeavor strive struggle *attempt try
Ant Forfeit loss
2 Compass *reach achieve, attain
Ana & Ant See those at GAIN 1
gainsay *Deny contradict impugn, contravene negative traverse
Ana Controvert refute confute *disprove *oppose combat, resist withstand
Ant Admit (sense 1) — Con *Grant concede allow
gale *Wind hurricane gust blast gale whirling cyclone, typhoon, waterpout twister breeze
gall, n Effrontery nerve cheek *temerity hardihood audacity
gall, v Chafe excoriate fret *abrade
Ana *Injure hurt harm, damage
gallant, adj Courtly chivalrous courteous polite *civl
Ana Attentive, considerate *thoughtful *debonair *spirited mettlesome high spirited urbane *staunch
gallantry 1 *Heroism valor prowess
Ana Bravery intrepidity valorousness dauntlessness (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE) *courage mettle, spirit resolution
Ant Dastardliness — Con Poltroonery cravenness cowardliness or cowardice (see corresponding adjectives at COWARDLY)
2 *Courteous attention amenity comity
Ana Chivalrousness or chivalry courtliness (see corresponding adjectives at COURTLY)
Ana analogous words Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

sponding adjectives at CIVIL) deference homage (see HONOR) suavity urbanity (see corresponding adjectives at SUAVE) address pose *tact savoir faire
Con Boonishness churlishness loudishness clownishness (see corresponding adjectives under BOOR) dis courtteousness or discourtesy ungraciousness, rudeness (see corresponding adjectives at RUDE)
gallery 1 *Passage passageway corridor, arcade cloister ambulatory aisle hall hallway
2 *Balcony loggia veranda piazza porch portico stoop
3 *Museum treasury thesaurus archives library
gallivant *Wander stray roam ramble rove range prawl gad trapeze meander
gallop, v *Trot pace single-foot walk run canter lope rack amble See under TROT n
gallop, v *Trot pace single-foot walk run canter lope rack amble
galvanize Excite stimulate *provoke quicken pique Ana. Rouse arouse rally *stir awaken waken electrify *thrill, enthuse enkindle kindle, fire inflame (see under RISE)
gambol, n Frolic disport play sport roll ck romp See under PLAY n
gambol, v Frolic disport *play sport rollick romp game, n 1 Sport play *fun jest
Ana Diversion amusement recreation entertainment (see under AMUSE)
2 In plural form games *Athletic sports
Ana *Contest conflict
gannet *Range scope compass reach sweep radius ken purview horizon orb
gangster *Raffian thug Mohock apache desperado
gaol Variant of JAIL
gape, v *Gaze stare glare gloat peer
Ana Regard admire (see under REGARD n) look watch *see
Gargantuan *Enormous immense huge gigantic giant gigantic colossal titanic herculean Cyclopean Antaeus, Brobdingnagian mammoth elephantine vast
garish *Caudy tawdry flashy meretricious
Ana Resplendent gorgeous *plendid *showy ostentatious preposterous
Ant Sombre

garland *Anthology florilegium treasury thesaurus
corpus chrestomathy chapbook

garnish, v Embellish beautify deck bedeck *adorn
decorate ornament

Ana Enhance heighten *intensify prank prink perk
up doll up (see PREEN)

garrulity or garrulosity Talkativeness loquacity
volubility See under TALKATIVE

Ana *Verbiage prolixity verboseness diffuseness

uncommunative close laconic terse *concise curt
brusque blunt (see BLUFF)

gasconade, v Vaunt *boast brag crow

gastronome or gastronomer *Epicure gourmet
gourmand bon vivant glutton

gate *Door portal gateway postern doorway

gateway. Gate portal *door postern doorway

gather, v 1 Gather, collect, assemble, congregate
agree in meaning to come or to bring together so as to

reference not only to persons and objects but to intan-
gible things ■ a crowd gathers wherever there is

planning one's speech In certain phrases gather acquires

implication of generation as well as of coming to a head
Collect is often used in place of gather with no intended

(though not always expressed) end in view are involved
thus to collect butterflies implies a selection of specimens

gather one's thoughts which often merely implies pre-
vious scattering and to collect one's thoughts which in

are often preferred to gather and gathering when various
things are brought together thus a jumble or an
omnium gatherrum (despite its literal translation) is
called a miscellaneous collection (not gathering) one

United States] in the only manner in which they can
act safely effectively and wisely on such a subject by
assembling in Convention (Ch Just Marshall) Even
after a new crew had been assembled I had qualms
about setting forth over the treacherous waters of the
China Sea (V Heiser) In reference to things assemble
in discriminating use always implies an agent who

assembling the component parts made in other depart-
ments or in other factories it took twenty years to
assemble the musical instruments which form the collec-
tion Congregate implies a flocking together into a crowd
a huddle a mass or the like as cattle congregate during
a storm to pass laws forbidding persons to congregate on
the streets They [tinted clouds produced in a gas
discharge lamp] are congregations of atoms excited and
luculent mingled with free electricity (Nari K. Darroa)
Congregation is specifically applied to an assembly
meeting for religious worship but it usually retains the
suggestion of a crowd that has flocked together

Ana *Accumulate amass hoard *heap pile etc k
mass

accumulation (see corresponding verb ACCUMULATE)

Maladroit *awkward clumsy inept

Gaudy, tawdry, garish, flashy meretricious
no comparison as meaning vulgar or cheap in its
ess That is gaudy which uses gay colors and
vicious ornaments or ornamentation lavishly or
coarsely and tastelessly as gaudy colicose
(Show) False eloquence like the prismatic glass. Its
gaudy colors spreads on every place (Pope) That a

considered for the time as a Tom Fool to him [Lau]

element
- 800} and
- grace of
- attitude
- in group

toward his characters and his scene is as vulgar as a showman's as mercenary as an auctioneer's vulgar and

Ans Appurtenances accessories, adjuncts appendages (see singular nouns at APPENDAGE) *possessions.

touchstone

gaunt Rawboned angular lank, lanky *lean spare

scrawny skinny

Ans Cadaverous wasted *haggard worn *thin et al

slender slight

Con Portly plump, *fleshy fat stout corpul

rotund chubby

gay Vivacious *lively sprightly animated

Ans *Merry blithe jocund jovial jolly *playful

frisksome sportive

Ant Grave sober — *Con* *Sedate sedate staid

solemn earnest quiet *still silent

Gaze, v Gaze, gaze, stare, glare, peer, gloat come into

gendarme Officer *policeman constable briliſſ
catchpole bobby peeper, copper cop bull

gender *Sex.

Generate, v Generate, engender, breed beget get
sire, procreate, propagate reproduce come into compari
son in the sense of to give life or origin to or to bring into
existence by or ~~in~~ by natural processes Generate, which
means no more than that it now used rarely in reference
to human beings, seldom in reference to animals or
plants (as mushrooms are not *genera* ed from seeds) but
is the technical term in reference to electricity (as to

part cularly to the initial step in the process of genera

other with a wild surmise— Elent upon a peak in
Darlen (*Keats*) staring at each other as if a bet were
depending on the first man who winked (*G Eliot*)

She tried not to stare at Mr Scales but her gaze would
not leave him (*Bennett*) Glare adds to stare the implica

result in extended use it more often suggests an orig
inating or a sudden or immediate birth than a bringing
into fullness of life or being as to hunger for the hope

only especially through or from behind something as
"Mrs Cary kept *peering* uneasily out of the window at
her husband (If *Wilkins*) His pale near-sighted eyes
had always the look of *peering* into d stance (*Cather*)
Gleat usually implies prolonged or frequent gaz ng upon
something especially in secret ill evil or use amorously
but no y more often with profound usually malignant or
unhallowed satisfaction as a miser *gloating* over his
hoard To *gaze* and *gloat* with his hungry eye On
jewels that gleamed like a glowworm's spark (*Long*

Ans Watch look *see observe survey contemplate
(see SEE) regard admire (see under REGARD #)

Gazetteer *Dictionary lexicon wordbook glossary
onomasticon synonymicon

Gear Tackle *equipment paraphernalia

Apparatus machinery

Ans analogous words *Ant* antonyms

substance, or poison, which is present in the juices of an organism (person, animal, plant) having an infectious disease and which, when transmitted to or injected into another organism, causes the same disease, thus, vaccine is a preparation containing the virus of cowpox in attenuated form. Since this substance is usually so minute that it is invisible even under the finest microscopes and passes through the finest filters known to bacteriologists (so that the term virus alone is often used as equivalent to the term filtrable virus), its exact nature is not known and it is by some believed to be a microorganism and by others a lifeless molecule. The juice of an animal or plant containing this virus in attenuated or dead form is often also, especially in loose or extended use called virus. "When the doctors inoculate you . . . they give you an infinitesimally attenuated dose. If they gave you the virus at full strength it would overcome your resistance and produce its direct effect" (Shaw). The specific scientific term for a disease-producing organism or virus is pathogen, but this word has not yet been introduced into general use.

germane or german. *Relevant, pertinent, material apposite applicable apropos

Appropriate. fitting apt, happy, felicitous (see FIT) akin, analogous comparable, parallel (see SIMILAR) *related allied cognate kindred

Ant Foreign — Con Alien, extraneous, *extrinsic incongruous *inconsonant, incompatible

germicidal. Antiseptic, bactericidal disinfectant See under ANTISEPTIC

germicide. Bactericide, *antiseptic, disinfectant, bacteriophage, antitoxin

Gestalt. Configuration conformation, figure, *form shape

gesticulation. *Gesture

gesture, n. Gesture, gesticulation come into comparison as meaning an expressive movement or motion of the body or limbs or the use of such a movement or motion. Gesture is commonly the more inclusive term for it may imply any such movement or motion intended to express what words cannot or to increase the effectiveness or poignancy of words that are being uttered, or to take the

that it can give security (Shelley), he had fastened himself his very first and last gesture in all these days raising a hard-clenched fist above his head (Conrad), 'the gesture with which he threw away the cigar-end struck her as very distinguished (Bennett) Gesticulation, on the other hand is applicable only when there is implication of unrestrained excitement or the loss or absence of grace in dignity in a determined effort to attract attention, as His [Poussin's] human figures are sometimes overinformed with feeling. Their actions have too much gesticulation (Haskell) making various savage gesticulations (Livingstone), the speaker's gesticulations caused much amusement among the bystanders

get. 1 Get, obtain, procure, secure, acquire, gain, win, earn are often used interchangeably in the sense of to come

receiving (to get a present), or in return for something (to get interest on one's money). Obtain is closest in extent of applicability, but it almost always implies activity or, at least, intent or hope, in the one who ob-

criminal act (Justice Holmes) Procure suggests effort

product or a by product, thus, one reads good poetry and acquires a fine literary taste, a lawyer obtains a victory and acquires renown, by buying books regularly he finally acquired a library of his own. "A doctrine which has acquired a mysterious or sacramental value (Inglis) The principal adjective acquired is often used with the implication of a contrast, as acquired (opposed to inherited) wealth, acquired (opposed to innate) ability. Gain adds to obtain the implications of struggle or competition and of value especially material value in the thing gained. "For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul" (Matth. xvi 26) Sometimes only struggle is implied, as to

gain can suggest as gain cannot favoring qualities in the one who wins or favorable circumstances affecting the result, as faint heart never won fair lady, to win a prize for the best essays, to win a hundred dollars

*incur contract catch

Con *Forgo eschew, abnegate sacrifice forbear
2 Begot procreate sire *generate engender breed propagate reproduce

Ana See those at BEGET

initiative. One gets or comes into possession of a thing by various means, as by fetching (go and get the book) by derivation or extraction (to get gold from ore), by

ghastly. Ghastly, grisly, gruesome (or gruesome), macabre, grim, lurid come into comparison only when they mean horrifying and repellent in appearance or

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

term is often currently used as a strong intensive for hideous horrifying as the growing conviction that the defeat was the result of a ghastly and unnecessary blunder. Gristly, or in modern usage more commonly

In current English *gristly* (sometimes as a variant of but often by confusion with *grisly*) occasionally suggests grayness and unpleasantness rather than hornbleness as the *gristly* old man at the helm carrying his craft with strange skill through the turmoil of waters (*Kinslake*). Macabre (taken from the French phrase *danse macabre* or dance of death a dance in which Death the leader is often represented as in a painting as a skeleton drawing living persons or other skeletons to the grave) is used in place of *gruesome* when one wishes to imply preoccupation with the horrors of death as a *macabre* painting a *macabre* tale. Grim suggests a fierce and forbidding aspect as So should a murderer look so dead so grim

what was passing about him but mixed with a lurid and portentous hue (*N Hawthorne*). Natural fire of hell or human passion illumines their scenes (*C W Elmer*)

repulsive revolting loathsome *offensive
ghost Spirit specter shade *apparition phantasm
phantom wraith fetch revenant spook haunt
giant, ady Gigantic gigantean colossal *enormous
huge mammoth elephantine titanic herculean
immense vast Cyclopean Antaeus Gargantuan
Brobdingnagian

gib Variant of gag

gibber, v Prate chatter *chat gab patter prattle
babble gabble jabber

Gibberish Gibberish, mummerly, hocus pocus, abracadabra are compared here as terms of contempt applied to that which is in itself unintelligible or is meaningless to the person concerned. They are often used interchangeably without justification for they are not synonyms. Gibberish always suggests language. It is applied

suggest language but actions uninterpreted by words as in the old dumb shows. As a term of derogation however it is applied chiefly to rites proceedings and the like

dent of Whitefriars] (*Scott*) Hocus pocus always suggests jugglery and incantations. Sometimes in its extended use the stress is placed upon tricks intended to mystify or confuse sometimes upon empty but impres-

a mystical figure an inverted triangle used as an amulet and formed by repetitions of the word abracadabra minus one letter at each successive line until only a was left. *Abacadabra* in figurative use is applied chiefly to discourse and implies not only its unintelligibility and formalism but its complete uselessness for the ends it proposes to achieve. Psychology is either true knowledge concerning the spiritual nature of man or it is moonshine and *abracadabra* (*J H Murray*)

gibe or jibe, v *Scoff jeer sneer flout gird floor
Ana *ridicule deride mock taunt twit rally

gibe Variant of jibe

always fit presents (*Emerson*) Little odd presents of game fruits perhaps wine (*Lamb*) Gratuity implies voluntary compensation (usually in money) for some service for which there is no fixed charge or for special attention or service over and beyond that which is normally included in a charge such as a tip to a porter or a fee to a stewardess. He distributed gratuities so generously that he received more attention than any

gift or favor either as petitioned for or prayed for as | of a controlling spirit, and in discriminating use usually

you, and no boon"—*Sheridan*) or as given gratuitously and bringing with it such benefits or advantages that it is regarded as a blessing or cause for gratitude (as our forefathers have given us the *boon* of freedom, "The boon of free and unbought justice was a *boon* for all"—*J. R. Green*; "Cornth was given certain *boons*, since it

largesses on all the heralds and minstrels, contrasting his [Antony's] meagre bounty with the *largesse* of Octavius" (*Buchan*) *Fairing*, originally applied to a gift bought at a fair and later to any gift or present, now occurs rarely, although it was common up to the nineteenth century "Colin gives her a *fairing* to put in her hair" (*Goldsmith*)

Alms *Donation, benefaction, contribution, alms

2 Gift, faculty, aptitude, genius, talent, knack, bent, turn come into comparison when they mean a special ability or a capacity for a definite kind of activity, achievement, or the like Gift applies not only to an ability but also to a quality, it always suggests an origin not easily explainable by natural laws and often implies that the recipient is favored by God, by nature, or by

current English in the sense of *gift*, usually with a connotation of transcendence or of uniqueness, as "she made

the servants' use of the talents (pieces of money) entrusted them by their master (*Matthew xxv 14-30*)

talents lying idle (and that after chafing for eight years to employ them)?" (*Belloc*) This basic implication in *talent* led inevitably to another implication that the gift is under the control of its possessor because its proper exercise depends on industry and the acquirement of necessary knowledge and skill When the romantic conception of *genius* became prevalent toward the end of the eighteenth century, the two words were commonly opposed *genius* then denoting great creative ability

faculty of discrimination, her power of easily and gracefully keeping everyone in his proper place" (*Cather*) *Aptitude* usually implies a natural liking and taste for some particular activity or pursuit as well as a native capacity for it and the ability to master its details or technique "There are all sorts of people today who write

suggests an inborn gift of an exalted character or more often a combination of such gifts. Further than this the implications of the term are various and shifting for the word is tied up in use with psychological aesthetic and critical explanations of the nature of *genius* Thus during the age of romanticism originality and creative energy working without reference to rule or law were its chief

psychology and aesthetics these distinctions are seldom enforced *talent* when applied to a person's ability may be derogatory if there is an expressed or implied contrast with *genius* "What Goethe did really say was the greatest *talent*," not "the greatest *genius*" The difference is important, because while *talent* gives the notion of power in a man's performance, *genius* gives rather the notion of felicity and perfection in it" (*Arnold*) "To achieve conspicuous mundane success in literature a certain degree of good fortune is almost more important than *genius* or even than *talent*" (*A. C. Benson*) *Knack* stresses ease and dexterity in performance though it commonly implies an aptitude, as "she has certainly something of a *knack* at characters" (*Burney*), "an uncommon *knack* in Latin verse" (*C. W. Eliot*) *Best* usually implies a natural facilitation or taste, it often

gigantic or gigantean. Giant, colossal, *enormous, huge, mammoth, elephantine, titanic, Herculean, immense, vast, Cyclopean, Antaeus, Gargantuan, Broddingnagian.

Ans. Prodigious, stupendous, tremendous, *monstrous, monumental.

gingery. Fiery, peppery, *spirited, high spirited, pectlesome.

gird, n. Snee

Ans. Derge

give Give, *to the*

esp. to give
Queen confer
as here com

Ans. Award

award accord, vouchsafe, *grant, concede, assign, *allot, apportion, allocate, *distribute, dispense, deal, dole.

glabrous. Glossy, *sleek, slick, velvety, liken, silky, satiny.

glacial. Arctic, icy, gelid, frigid, freezing, *cold, frosty, cool, chilly.

glad. Glad, happy, cheerful, lighthearted, joyful, joyous.

lighthearted stresses freedom from care, worry, and discontent. Since it also implies high spirits, vivacity, or gaiety, it commonly suggests in addition youth or an easygoing and somewhat volatile temperament. *He

regale

Ans. *Comfort, console, solace, enliven, animate, *quicken, vivify.

Ant. Sadden — **Con.** *Depress, weigh down, oppress, vex, irritate, *annoy, bother.

glance, n. Glint, *flash, gleam, sparkle, glimmer, glister, scintillate, coruscate, glimmer, shimmer, twinkle, glitter, spark.

glance, n. Glumpe, peep, peck, coup d'oeil, *look, sight, view.

Con. Scrutiny, examination, inspection (see under

glee. *Mirth jollity hilarity

Ana Delight joy *pleasure enjoyment delectation
merriment jocundity blitheness joviality (see corre-
sponding adjectives at MERRY) gladness happiness
cheerfulness joyfulness joyousness (see corresponding
adjectives at GLAD)

Ant Gloom — *Con* *Sadness dejection depression
melancholy blues dumps

gleeman Bard minstrel scop * * * * *
rhymester poetaster jongleur
minnesinger scald

glib Fluent voluble *vocal art

Ana Garrulous loquacious volu

smooth effortless *easy

Con Hesitant hesitating (see corresponding nouns at
HESITATION) stammering stuttering (see STAMMER *)
deliberate leisurely (see SLOW)

glide, *v* *Slide slip skid glissade alither coast
toboggan

sight view

Con Surveying or survey observing or observation
contemplating or contemplation (see corresponding
verbs at SEE) scrutiny examination inspection (see
under SCRUTINIZE)

glint, *v* Glance gleam *flash sparkle glitter glisten
scintillate coruscate glimmer shimmer twinkle glister
spark

glissade, *v* Glide *slide slip skid alither coast
toboggan

glisten Sparkle glitter *flash gleam glance glint
scintillate coruscate glimmer shimmer twinkle glister
spark

glisten, *v* Glisten glitter *flash gleam glance glint
sparkle scintillate coruscate glimmer shimmer
twinkle spark

glitter, *v* Glister glisten sparkle spark *flash gleam
glance glint scintillate coruscate glimmer shimmer
twinkle

gloat *Gaze gape stare glare peer

Con Envy *covet grudge begrudge

globe *Sphere orb ball

globular or globose globate, globoid Spherical
orbicular *round circular annular d scord

gloom, *n* Dejection depression melancholy melan-
cholia *sadness blues dumps vapors

Ana Dependency forlornness hopelessness despair
desperation (see under DESPONDENT)

Ant Glee — *Con* *Mirth jollity hilarity cheerful-
ness gladness happiness joyousness joyfulness (see
corresponding adjectives at GLAD)

gloom, *v* Lower glower *frown scowl

Con *Threaten menace

gloomy. 1 Murky obscure *dark dim dusk dusky
darkling opaque

transcendent superlative surpassing peerless, *su-
preme illustrious renowned eminent (see FAMOUS)

Ant Inglorious

glory, *n* 1 Renown honor celebrity *fame éclat,
reputation repute notoriety

Ant Ignominy shame — *Con* *Disgrace infamy
dishonor d s reputation opprobrium obloquy odium

2 *Halo aureole nimbus

gloss, *n* 1 Annotation See under ANNOTATE

Ana Commentary comment note *remark observa-
tion

gloss, *v* 1 Obs gloze or glose *Annotate

Ana Interpret construe *explain elucidate expound
explicate

synonymicon gazetteer

glossy *Sleek slick glabrous satiny *shiny velvety
Ana Lustrous *bright brilliant lucent lambent
polished burnished furnished shined (see POLISH *)

glow, *n* *Blaze flame flare glare

Ana *Burn inflame kindle enkindle ignite *light
illuminate lighten illumine illum

glow, *n* Blaze flame flare glare See under BLAZE *
Ana Brightness brilliance radiance effulgence lam-
inosity (see corresponding adjectives at BRIGHT) fervor
ardor (see PASSION)

glower, *v* Lower *frown scowl gloom

Ana Glare stare (see GAZE) watch look (see SEE)

Con Grin *smile smirk

glaze or glaze, *n* 1 Obs variant of GLOSS, *v* 1

2 Gloss whitewash *palliate extenuate whiten
Ana Condone *excuse justify rationalize *explain
account for dissemble cloak mask *disguise

glue, *n* *Cement agglutinate

Ana *Fasten attach fix affix

gluey Glutinous mucilaginous gummy *adhesive
sticky

glum Gloomy morose *sullen saturnine dour surly
sulky crabbed

Ana *Silent taciturn close lipped tight lipped
depressed weighed down oppressed (see PRESSURE)
scowling frowning lowering glowering gloom (see
FROWN *)

glow, *v* Joyful gleeful — *Con* Happy *glad lighthearted
joyful joyous

glut, *v* Gorge surcharge surfeit sate cloy pall
*satiate

glutinous Gluey mucilaginous gummy *adhesive
sticky

glutton Gourmand gastronome gastronomer bon
vivante *met *epicure

*Voracious ravenous ravening rapacious
v *covetous grasp ng

gluttonous — *Con* Temperate *sober demur
fastidious *nice

gnarl, *v* Contort d stort *deform warp

Ana Twist bend *curve

gnome Dwarf goblin brownie puck pix *fairy faery
fay elf sprite pixy shce leprechaun banshee

go 1 Go leave depart quit withdraw retire scam
clear out clear off are synonymous when they mean to

Ana Depressed weighed down oppressed (see DEPRESS)
Ant Cheerful — *Con* Joyful joyous, happy *glad
lighthearted *merry blithe jocund jovial

glorious. *Splendid resplendent sublime superb
gorgeous

Ana Radiant brilliant effulgent lustrous (see BRIGHT)

A colon () groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

move out of or away from the place where one is. Of these terms **GO** is the most general and the least explicit in its implications. It often **GO** used merely as the opposite of **come** as, he came here yesterday and went this morning before I was up. **Go** baffled toward lest I run upon thee (*Milton*) he would not let her go before he had obtained her promise to sell him the property. **Leave** (see also **REZU-QUISH** LKY 2) so strongly implies a separation from someone or something that the verb in this sense is more often used transitively than intransitively in its intransitive use. The term commonly implies a more formal or a more conspicuous act than **go** implies and often but not invariably requires a statement of the means of locomotion as, he plans to leave by the noon train. We shall be sorry to have him leave (or leave us) do not leave the place until I return. her servants always leave (or leave her) after a few days in her employ. **Depart** (see here considered see also **SUNWAYS**) rarely transitive except in a few idiomatic phrases (such as to depart this life i.e. to die) as an intransitive verb it not only carries a far stronger implication of separation from a person, place or status than **leave** carries but it is somewhat more formal or at least less colloquial especially when it is used as the opposite of **arrive** as to depart for a trip to Europe. You will not leave me yet, Richard? He had no thought of departing (*Meredith*) A goddess of gone days. Departed long ago (*Milley*) Quit (see also **STOP 1** **STAY** 1) like **leave** is more often a transitive than an intransitive verb and carries a strong implication of separation from a person or thing. Unlike **leave** however it stresses a getting free or being rid of that which holds, entangles, burdens, or the like as The distinction (laughter) had given him a disgust to his business and to his residence in a small market town and quitting them both he had removed with his family to Lucas Lodge (*Austen*) He quitted London to take refuge among the mountains (*Meredith*) I was at a show only last week when there was such a tremble [of the walls] that every one quit (*Lucas*) Withdraw (for transitive senses see **REMOVE 2**) which is a literary rather than a colloquial term stresses, far more than **quit**, a deliberate removal for reasons that seem justifiable to the person concerned or more acceptable to the reader. The term therefore seldom if ever carries as **quit** often carries a suggestion of cowardice, weakness or instability (thus one quits a trying job but one withdraws from an insecure position) and frequently implies a motive such as courtesy, a sense of propriety, a grievance or the like as the women withdrew from the room when the men were ready to discuss his news. The visitors withdrew when the doctor entered the perfect lyric is a point from which the author has withdrawn once he has set it in motion (*Day Lewis*) a hermit withdrawn from a wicked world (*Conrad*) Retire is often used interchangeably with **withdraw** but it is the preferred term when the removal also implies a renunciation, a relinquishing of a post or for good a retreat a recession, a recall or the like as to retire from the world into a monastery. When he dies or retires a new manager must be found (*Show*) After the Captain's terrible fall which broke him so that he could no longer build ra roads, he and his wife retired to the house on the hill (*Gather*) Often **retire** carries the specific sense of to withdraw to one's bedroom and to one's bed for the night as, to retire early. **Scram** (a slang term) and clear out or clear off (colloquial terms) imply a leaving in haste and usually in fear or under compulsion as the boys scrambled when they heard the policeman's step he ordered all the intruders to clear out.

Go *Escape decamp abscond flee fly

Go analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ant, **Come** — **Con**, **Arrive** (see **COME**) *stay remain abide

2 *Resort refer apply turn

Con Avoid shun elude evade *escape

Good, *Spar incentive inducement *motive spring impulse

Ans Impelling or impulsion driving or drive (see corresponding verbs at **MOVE**) urge lust passion

*desire

Ant Curb

goal Objective object end aim *intention intent purpose design

Ans Limit bound confine end term aspiration, *ambition

gob Sailor seaman tar matlow bluejacket rating

*mafter

goblin Gnome dwarf Brownie puck nix sprite pley elf *fairy fairy fay shree leprechaun banshee

godless Ungodly *irreligious unreligious nonreligious

Ans Atheistic agnostic infidel (see corresponding nouns at **ATHEIST**)

Godspeed Farewell *good by adieu au revoir auf Wiedersehen bon voyage adieu

good, **adj** **Good**, right come into comparison only in the most general of their senses when they mean in accord

ance with one's standard of what is satisfactory. **Good** (as opposed to **bad**) implies full approval or commendation of someone or something in the respect under consideration such as excellence of workmanship excellence of condition beneficial properties competence

agreeableness purity freshness etc. And **God** saw every thing that he had made and behold it was very good (*Genesis 1*), **good food** a very good light **foods good** for the teeth it is a good book for children

good news a good neighbor **Good** (as opposed to **poor**) does not imply hearty approval but it does not suggest dissatisfaction. It implies that the person or thing so

described measures up to a point which is regarded as satisfactory or possesses the qualities necessary to a thing of its kind as a good crop good soil good but not excellent work the business for the past year was good

a good return on an investment a good play Our ideas of a good time aren't the same and never will be (*R Macaulay*)

Between good workmanship and design and that touch of rareness which makes not merely good but fine and lovely (*S Alexander*)

Oftentimes the difference in meaning between these two senses of **good** is apparent only in the inflection or through the medium of a context. Right (see also **CORRECT**) often implies that the thing so described is fitting proper appropriate or the like with respect to the circumstances thus a book one knows to be good may not be the right book to give to a person who is unable to understand it. The right light for a picture may be quite different from a good light for reading so **right** always does the **right** thing at the right time. The scene in *Julius Caesar* is right because the object of our attention is not the speech of Antony but the effect of his speech upon the mob (*T S Eliot*)

Right may also imply the absence of any thing wrong in the person or thing so described. God is in his heaven— All is right with the world! (*Browning*)

She didn't think he was quite right (that is, mentally sound) (*C Morley*)

Ant Bad poor

good by or good-bye **Good by** (or good bye), farewell

Godspeed **adieu** **adieu** **au revoir**, **auf Wiedersehen** **bon voyage** are the forms of address in conventional good use at parting or leave taking. Only good by is frequent in colloquial use. It is the ordinary phrase used

by everybody and except in very discriminating use

for the well being of one who departs from home or host
This implication is not always carried by *farewell* it is however pretty generally maintained in *Godspeed* (literally God speed you or make you fare well) for that is a conventional form of farewell restricted to those going away *Adieu*, though still sometimes retaining its French pronunciation and often its French plural is

for till I see you again) and its German equivalent *auf Wiedersehen* are frequent in written English and are often preferred in speech where the wish to renew or

appealing qualities such as kindness generosity helpfulness deep sympathy or the like, as, the need I have of thee thine own goodness hath made (*Shak*) Abashed the Devil stood And felt how awful [awe-inspiring] goodness is (*Milton*), She has more goodness in her little finger than he has in his whole body (*Swift*) Virtue, though often coupled with goodness as its close synonym is distinguishable in the sense here considered (see also *EXCELLENCE*) as suggesting acquired rather than native moral excellence and often a greater consciousness of it as a possession usually the term implies either close conformity to the moral law or persistent

it (*Macaulay*) Goodness and virtue also come into

virtue is often having reference to motives intentions and habits and not merely to character and sometimes also in placing greater stress on uprightness integrity probity and similar stern qualities as no one can question the rectitude of his purpose for various reasons

Amia Attractive alluring taking charming (see under *ATTRACT*) pleasing *pleasant agreeable

good nature Good nature, good humor, good temper are not always clearly distinguished when they denote an agreeable temperament Good nature implies a disposition usually a natural and inborn rather than an acquired disposition to please and be pleased often but far from invariably the term is used depreciatively to imply undue compliance with the wishes of others as their good nature for they would have been glad to do any little service such as lend a time-table or impart useful information (*V Woolf*) his good nature is the reason he is so often imposed upon Good humor implies a mood of ease and cheerfulness especially as displayed

All of the preceding words refer directly or indirectly to the moral excellence involved in character Morality too may imply such excellence and therefore come close to virtue (both in its general and specific sense) and rectitude (as he cared much for power and influence and little for morality) in this sense the term often specifically suggests a moral excellence that arises from fidelity to ethical principles as distinguished from that which

boyish good humor which however did not convey any assurance of good temper (*Show*)

Amia Amiability complaisance obligingness (see corresponding adjectives at *AMIABLE*) kindness kindness (see corresponding adjectives at *KIND*)

good natured *Amiable obliging complaisant

Amia Compliant acquiescent *kindly kind altruistic benevolent *charitable

Ant Contrary

*irascible choleric

*sullen surly crab

goodness Goodness

most general terms in English denoting moral excellence Goodness is the most homely of these terms it suggests an excellence so deeply established that it is often thought of as inherent or innate rather than acquired or instilled Of all these terms it is the only one applied to God as The Lord God merciful and gracious long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth (*Exodus xxxiv 6*) When applied to persons it usually suggests

body of people the virtuous men of the day and age the like or moral influence as exerted by a thing as the morality of Flaubert's *Madame Bovary* was questioned soon after the book's publication

Amia Righteousness nobility virtuousness (see corresponding adjectives at *MORAL*) *honesty integrity probity honor

Ant Badness evil

essence 2

Good humor *good nature

— *Con* *acrimony asperity acerbity

Ill will malignity spite malevolence *malice

good will 1 *favor countenance

Amia Friendliness neighborliness amiability (see corresponding adjectives at *AMICABLE*) *attachment affection love respect esteem admiration *regard

Ant *Ill* will — *Con* Malevolence malignity *malice

2 *friendship amity comity

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

Ant Animosity

gorge, v Surfeit *satiated satiate glut surcharge cloy
rail

gorgeous Resplendent *splendid glorious sublime
superb

And *Luxurious sumptuous, opulent *showy,
ostentatious pretentious.

gory *Bloody sanguinary, sanguine sanguineous

gossip, v Gossip, blab, tattler denote in common to dis-
close something that one would have done better to keep
to oneself To gossip is to communicate or exchange in
conversation remarks, often uncomplimentary or damag-
ing and of questionable veracity about the private
affairs of others, especially acquaintances or neighbors
as, to gossip about the squabbles of the family next door
gossip has it that Smith makes at least fifteen thousand
dollars a year To blab is to disclose something that has
been confided to one as a secret or to which one is privy

If he sees cards and actual money passing he will be
sure to blab and it will be all over the town in no time
(Conrad) Tattle variously is more closely akin to gossip
or to blab or combines the implications of the two It
suggests pretentious and loquacious gossip the unsolicited
revelation to one having power of a discipline or punish-
ment of some trivial misdeed on the part of another or
blabbing gossip as of one in a position of confidence as
Mary always tattled to the teacher when a classmate
threw a spitball So that no discovery might be made
by any tattling amongst the servants (T Hook)

gourmand Glutton gastronomie gastronome bon
vivant *epicure gourmet

gourmet *Epicure bon vivant gastronome gastron-
ome gourmand, glutton.

govern Govern, rule come into comparison when they
mean to exercise power or authority in controlling or
directing another or others often especially those
persons who comprise a state or nation Govern (ety-
mologically in effect as a pilot) may imply any kind of
power despotic or constitutional or any kind of author-
ity assumed by force acquired by inheritance or through
election or granted by due processes of law but it
usually connotes as its end the keeping of those (or of
that) directed or controlled in a straight course or in
smooth operation where perils are avoided and the good
of the individual or of the whole is achieved as, parents
who cannot govern the children The right divine of
kings to govern wrong (Pope) to govern one's emotions

Every prince should govern as he would desire to be
governed if he were a subject (Temple) "The [Roman]
Senate was more than a modern constitutional monarch
reigning and not governing it had a substantial amount
of governing to its share (Buckham) "As Matthew Arnold
pointed out educated mankind is governed by two
passions—one is a passion for pure knowledge the other
the passion for being of service or doing good (C H
Elphinstone) Rule (etymologically to regulate) was not in-
tially use always as clearly distinguished from govern as
it is in current good use as Fit to govern and to rule
multitudes (Shak) Now it often implies the power to
lay down the laws which shall determine the action of
others or to issue commands which must be obeyed
since the term commonly suggests the exercise of des-
potic or arbitrary power it is not used of the person or
body that exercises authority over the people in a
democracy or republic or other constitutional state
thus resolved to rule or to rule the state (Dryden)
dictators rule the German Italian and Russian peoples
It is damnable to have to hurt the people we love—but,
after all we can't let our parents rule our lives (R K
Kowalsky) Are you or the person who serves here?

Ant analogous words.

Ant antonyms

Con contrasted words.

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

asked a stranger of a minister whom he met in the streets
of Rowley "I am sir the person who rules here" was the
swift and apt response (A Reppier)

And *Execute administer *conduct, direct control
manage *restrain, curb inhibit

government. Government, administration, usually
preceded by the denote in common the persons author-
ized to administer the laws of a country Government
may bear either of two connotations it may consider
these persons abstractly as anonymous agents vested
with certain broad powers by the constitution as, only
the government may coin money, or it may place empha-
sis on the persons who happen to hold office at a given
time particularly on the personal or partisan nature of
their specific interpretation and application of the broad
powers granted by the constitution Administration is
interchangeable with government when both bear this
latter connotation administration is the commoner term
in the United States (where it usually refers to the
President and his cabinet) government in Great Britain
(where it usually refers to the ministry) as, the Coolidge
administration the Baldwin government a Republican
administration a Liberal government In British usage
government and administration are commonly followed by
a plural verb. The Government are not prepared to
adopt the course suggested (The Times) As his
Majesty's present administration are not immortal their
successors may be inclined to attempt to undo what the
present ministers shall have attempted to perform
(Burke)

grab, v Grasp clutch *take seize snatch

And *Catch capture nab top

grace, n 1 *Mercy clemency lenity charity

And Kindness kindness benignity benignancy (see
corresponding adjectives at KIND) *favor good will
countenance tenderness compassionateness respon-
siveness (see corresponding adjectives at FAVOR)
indulgence forbearance leniency (see under FORBEAR
ANCE)

2 *Elegance dignity

And Loveliness, beautifulness or beauty fairness
comeliness (see corresponding adjectives at BEAUTIFUL)
suppleness luteness luteness luteness (see
corresponding adjectives at LUTE) attractiveness
allurements or allurements, charmness or charm (see
corresponding adjectives under ATTRACT)

gracious Gracious, cordial affable, genial sociable are
used to describe persons (or by extension their words or
acts) who are markedly pleasant and at ease in social
intercourse Gracious implies kindness and courtesy
especially (but not necessarily) to inferiors When it
carries the latter implication it more often suggests
benignity than condescension 'Gracious to everyone
but known to a very few (Cather) Heartened by her
gracious reception of a nervous bow' (Shaw) Cordial
stresses warmth and heartiness as a cordial welcome
a cordial handshake to be on cordial terms Affable implies
approachability and readiness to talk in the person
conversed with or addressed when applied to a social
superior it sometimes connotes condescending familiar-
ity but more often a gracious willingness to be friendly

I don't find that his wealth has made him arrogant
and inaccessible on the contrary he takes great pains
to appear affable and gracious (Smollett) His father
was an excellent man his son will be just like him—
just as affable to the poor (Austen) Genial sometimes
especially in loose use emphasizes cheerfulness and even
jollity In very precise use and in the sense here
considered genial stresses qualities that make for good
cheer among companions, such as warm human sym-

pathy = fine sense of humor as a *genial* host 'He was no fanatic and no ascetic He was *genial* social even convivial (G. Smith) Sociable, which is felt to be more

larger than usual size as *stately* ships under full sail *Stately* dames like queens attended (Longfellow) 'solid and *stately* furniture (Bennett) I like to think of the obscure and yet dignified lives that have been lived in these quaint and *stately* chambers (A. C. Benson) *Majestic* combines the implications of *imposing* and *stately* but it adds a strong connotation of solemn

(see GRUFF)

Ant Ungracious — *Cori* Churlish boorish (see under BOOR) brusque curt crusty blunt gruff (see STUFF) surly, crabbed *sullen

grade, *n* Gradient incline *slant inclination, slope acclivity declivity

gradient Grade incline *slant, inclination slope acclivity declivity

grand, *adj* Grand magnificent imposing stately, majestic, august noble, grandiose come into comparison when they mean large handsome dignified and impressive They vary somewhat in the emphasis which they respectively place on these qualities and they differ somewhat also in their additional implications and connotations Grand emphasizes magnitude or greatness of

pearance] are *majestic* but one has the majesty of repose the other of conflict (G. H. Lewis) 'Twilight combined with the scenery of Egdon Heath to evolve a thing

see also MORAL) carries no suggestion of a moral quality or of a social status rather it implies a commanding grandeur or the power to impress the imagination

ness dignity and impressiveness as the *grand* view from the summit the *grandest* of Gothic cathedrals a *grand* production of Paradise The *grand* style arises in poetry when a noble nature poetically gifted treats with simplicity or with severity a serious subject (Arnold) The castle was considered *grand* by the illiterate but architects condemned it as a ponderous mixture of styles in the worst possible taste (Shaw) Magnificent also may or may not imply actual physical largeness but it always suggests an impressive largeness proportionate to the things scale without sacrifice of dignity or violation of the canons of good taste The term was originally applied to certain rulers notable for their great deeds the sumptuousness of their way of living the munificence of their gifts or the like as Lorenzo de Medici was known as Lorenzo the Mag

new religions] yet tend to make us forget what mo

unique in the world is its ability to make the prosaic into the poetic, the trivial into the *magnificent* (T. S. Eliot) Imposing stresses impressiveness because of size and dignity or sometimes because of magnificence

grandiose Imposing stately, *grand august magnificent majestic noble
*Ant Ostentatious pompous pretentious *showy

sublime
al tremendous
ng immensely
torical laureate

*inflated fur

(Bare) 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

grasp, v. Clutch grab seize *take snatch
 Ana *Catch capture nab cop apprehend *arrest
 *apprehend comprehend

grasping Greedy avaricious acquisitive *covetous
 Ana Rapacious ravening ravenous (see VORACIOUS)
 extorting or extortionate (see corresponding verb at
 EDUCE)

grateful 1 Grateful thankful are sometimes used with
 little or no distinction for both mean feeling or expressing
 one's gratitude. But grateful is more commonly em-

ployed by preference to express one's
 acknowledgment of divine favor or of what is vaguely
 felt to be providential as a common grace before meat

Ana Appreciating or appreciative valuing prizing
 cherishing (see corresponding verbs at APPRECIATE)
 gratified pleased delighted (see PLEASE) satisfied
 contented (see SATISFY)

Ant Ungrateful

2 Agreeable gratifying *pleasant pleasing welcome
 Ana Comforting consoling solacing (see COMFORT v)
 refreshing restoring or restorative renewing rejuvenat-

regale

Ana Content *satisfy *indulge humor pamper
 Ant Anger offend affront (by snail-tension) disappo-
 nt (desires hopes etc)

gratifying Grateful agreeable pleasing welcome
 *pleasant
 delighting
 repellent

gratuitous *Supererogatory uncalled for wanton

Ana *Voluntary willing unrequited unrequited
 unremunerated or unremunerable (see affirmative verbs at
 PAY) unprovoked unexcited (see affirmative verbs at
 PROVOKE) unjustified unwarranted (see affirmative
 verbs at JUSTIFY)

gratuity *G G largest fauving boon favor present

grave adj Solemn

Ana Austere ste

(see SULLEN)

Ant Gay — G

slightly flippant

LIGHTNESS) *vain idle otiose negatory empty

hollow

ature *feed nourish

Fat *o! wax

Lubricate amount *oil inunct cream
 pomatum

arge big

Ana *Enormous immense huge mammoth tremen-
 dous prodigious stupendous monumental *monstrous
 eminent illustrious distinguished renowned (see
 FAMOUS) *supreme superlative surpassing transcend-
 ent

Ant Little — Con *Small diminutive *petty
 paltry puny trivial trifling measly

greed *Cupidity rapacity avarice

Ana Greediness covetousness avariciousness aq-
 quiescence (see corresponding adjectives at COVERT)
 voraciousness ravenousness rapaciousness glutton-
 ousness or gluttony (see corresponding adjectives at
 VORACIOUS)

Con Prodigality lavishness exuberance (see corre-
 sponding adjectives at PROFUSE) bountifulness
 encephalogeny or generosity liberality (see
 corresponding adjectives at LIBERAL)

raw crude *rude rough

seasoned — Con Full bedged

ured *mature trained instructed

1) *proficient skilled skilful

greet Salute hail, *address accost

greeting Greeting salutation salute are the general
 terms of Greeting

greeted On the contrary the term usually suggests
 friendliness or good will or lack of concern for social
 or official inequalities O to what purpose dost thou

gesture or ceremonial act whereby one greets another
 specifically it applies to phrases such as the conventional
 How do you do or the familiar Hello or to the
 words of a letter with which the writer first directly
 addresses his correspondent or to acts such as a kiss, as

gesture or act a word or two added as, to wave a
 salute to the friends awaiting one's arrival the presen-
 tial salute of twenty-one guns the officer returned his
 subordinate's salute S Austin bent forward and put
 his lips to her forehead Carolin received the salute with
 the alacrity of a naughty doll (Meredith)

convivial companion

grief *Sorrow anguish woe heartache dole regret

Ana Mourning grieving sorrowing (see GRIEVE)

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

lamenting or lamentation bewailing bemoaning de-
ploring (see LAMENT v)

Con Comforting or comfort solacing or solace consol-
ation (see corresponding verbs at COMFORT) edification,
exaltation (see corresponding adjectives at EXALT)

grievance Wrong *injustice, injury tort,
Ana Hardship sign (see DIFFICULTY) *trial tribu-
lation affliction cross.

grieve Grieve, mourn, sorrow agree in
or express one's
mental suffer
not the term
one's mind or
treat as after
... for her dead

may or may not imply as much sincerity as *grieve* usually
imply but it usually suggests a specific cause the death
of a relative friend sovereign or the like and carries a
much stronger implication of the outward expression of
one's grief as in weeping sobbing lamenting or the
wearing of black garments as Blessed are they that
mourn for they shall be comforted (Matthew v 4)
We wept after her bier And yet we mourn (Shak)

(Shelley) Sorrow may imply grieving or mourning and
be used in place of either term when sincere mental

(U Hayward)
Ana Suffer *bear endure *lament bemoan, bewail
deplora *cry weep wail keen.
Ana Rejoice
Grill, v 1 Broil barbecue roast *bake
2 Rack, torment torture *afflict, try
Grim

(H Adams), *I wanted truth presented to me as it is
arduous and honest and implacable (H Ellis) Relent-
less and unrelenting differ mainly in that the former
suggests a character and the latter a mood governing
action is their literal use both imply an absence of
pity or of any feeling that would cause one to relent and
to restrain through compassion the fury or violence of

mitting activity that they are frequently used to denote
that which promises not the slightest abatement in
severity violence intensity or the like as long as life
or strength lasts as a relentless pursuit the relentless

ing mainly in stressing an innate capacity for inflicting
cruelty without qualms or an unparalleled fierceness
or savagery otherwise it carries much the same
implications as a merciless whipping or tongue-
lashing harder than any man could be—quite
merciless (S Clotel), the psychic disease which rav-
aged Europe as mercilessly as the Spanish Influenza
(Joy Lewis)

Ana Inexorable obdurate adamant *inflexible
inevitable *ceresia *ferce ferocious, cruel fell
malignant malevolent (see MALICIOUS)

Ant Lenient
epugnant

*Smile smirk smiler
Scowl *frown glower lower gloom
grin, n Smile smirk smiler See under SMILE v
Grind, n Drudgery toil travail labor *work, swink
Ana Pains trouble exertion *effort
grimy *filthily gruesome macabre grim lurid
Ana Horrific *horrible horrendous horrid uncanny
eerie, *werd.
grite

(see corresponding verbs at HESITATE)

Mourn *grieve
ail weep *cry lament bemoan bewail

Mourn *grieve
Total *whole entire all.

*coarse obscene r bald
ebony *carnal sensual animal animalistic
physical corporeal loathsome *offensive
reviling repulsive

Ant Delicate dainty ethereal. — Con Spiritual

divine *sly *subtle subtle

3 *Flagrant glaring rank

Ana Extreme *excessive inordinate immoderate

exorbitant *outrageous atrocious monstrous, heinous.

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ant. Petty. — **Con.** Trivial, trifling, paltry (see PETTY)

grotesque. Bizarre, *fantastic, antic

Ans. Baroque, rococo, flamboyant (see ORNATE)
*wild, eerie, uncanny, extravagant, extreme (see EXCESSIVE)
preposterous, absurd (see POOLISH)
ludicrous, ridiculous, comical, comic, droll (see LAUGHABLE)

ground, n 1 *Base, basis foundation groundwork

Ans. *Background, backdrop

2 *Reason, argument, proof

Ans. *Evidence, testimony determinant, *cause antecedent demonstration, proof trial, test (see under PROVE)

groundwork. Foundation, basis ground, *base

Ant. Superstructure

grovel. *Wallow, welter, flounder

Ans. *Fawn, cringe, cower, toady, truckle, crawl, *creep *abase (oneself), demean (oneself), humble (oneself)

Con. Soar, mount, ascend *rise aspire (see ASPIRE)

grown-up. Adult, *mature, matured full-fledged, ripe, mellow

Ant. Childish, callow

grub, v *Dig delve spade, excavate exhume, disinter

grub, n *Food, victuals eats chow, viands provisions comestibles, provender, fodder, forage

grudge, v Begrudge envy, *covet

Ans. *Deny refuse (see DECLINE)

grudge, n *Malice malevolence, ill will spite despite malignity spleen

Ans. Animus antipathy, animosity rancor (see ENMITY) *hate, hatred grievance, *injustice, injury

gruesome or gruesome. Macabre, *ghastly, grisly, grim lurid

Ans. Daunting appalling horrifying (see DISMAY, v) horrendous, horrific, *horrible baleful *sinister

gruff. Crusty, brusque, blunt curt *bluff

Ans. Soft smooth *tame — — — — —

guarantee, n Guarantee, guaranty, surety, security, bond, had come into comparison when they mean either something that is given or pledged as assurance of one's responsibility for the payment of a debt, the fulfillment

(often contractual acceptance) of this responsibility for another in case of his default, they may however, imply an agreement to ensure for another the possession or

vain to ask the Court [Supreme Court of the United States]

guarantor (see SPONSOR), but *guarantee*, despite its ending (for this is not etymologically the suffix -ee) is not its correlative, but its synonym. Surety and security stress provision for the safety of the person who is in position to lose by the default of another. Both are

(or corporation) that serves as guarantee or guarantor for another, and *security* for the money, property or certificates of ownership turned over to a creditor, beneficiary, or obligee, or hypothecated for a loan and forfeitable in the case of one's own or another's default. As, every employee handling money is obliged to find a *surety* (not a *security*), a contractor provides a *surety* (usually an insurance corporation) for his performance of a job according to the terms of the contract.

made between the two, *surety* distinctly implying responsibility for immediate payment in case of the principal's default (for fuller treatment see SPONSOR). Though *guarantee* and *surety* usually imply a legal status and

the other hand, implies documentary proof of one's ac-

surety (as to go bond for another) "A month before this bond expires, I do expect return. Of this three times the value of this bond" (Shak). "The King of England shall be bond for him" (Pepys). Ball implies

correct term for the person and *guaranty* the preferred

bail to be out on bail

guarantor surety

2. Backer, angel
rity bond ball
*contract cover

*defend
ent of each group

cousness or perspicacity astuteness (see corresponding adjectives at SHREWED)
 gunman Trigger man finger man *assassin cutthroat
 bravo
 Ana *Ruffian tbug gangster
 gust *Wind breeze blast flaw zephyr gale hurricane
 whirlwind cyclone typhoon tornado waterspout
 twister
 gusto Relish zest *taste palate
 Ana Enjoyment delight delectation *pleasure en

thusiasm fervor ardor *passion zeal
 guts Grit pluck *fortitude backbone and
 Ana Tenacity resolution mettle spirit *courage
 guy, *Banter chaff rally quiz kid rag rib, job
 jolly
 gymnasium *Academy seminary lycée institute
 college
 gymnast *Athlete
 gyrate Rotate revolve *turn spin whirl wheel
 circle swirl eddy swirl piroquette.

H

habit, n. Habit *habitude* practice, usage, custom, consuetude use wont come into comparison when they mean a way of behaving proceeding or the like that has become fixed by constant repetition. In most cases also these words may be used as collective or abstract nouns denoting all habits usages customs or the like considered as a directing or impelling force. Habit refers more often to the way of an individual than to the way of a community or other group the term applies to any way of acting thinking or otherwise behaving which has become so natural to one through repetition that one does it unconsciously or without premeditation as he has formed the *habit* of fingering a coat button when he speaks in public she has not yet the *habit* of tidying her room before she leaves it to break a bad *habit* habits acquired very early feel in later life just like instincts they have the same profound grip (B. Russell) *habit* is one of the strongest aids to successful living *Habitude*

(IV. Peley) Custom applies to any habit any practice any usage that externally manifests itself and that has come to be associated with an individual or a group by

never quite sincere with others. You have contracted this bad *habitude* from your custom of addressing the people (Landon) Practice as here compared (see also *practice* n. under PRACTICE 2) applies to any habit which is by its nature an act or a method which is followed regularly and often by choice as it is his *practice* to rise early each morning and take a walk before breakfast it is the *practice* of this surgeon to give local anæsthesia wherever possible Usage as here compared (see also FORM 3) applies mainly to a practice that has been so long continued and has been adopted so generally that it serves to guide or determine the action or choice of others as it is the *usage* in certain European countries to breakfast on a roll and a cup of coffee it is difficult to conform to the *usages* of a foreign country the

for the lady of fashion. There is no other reason why they behave in a certain way (*Inge*) Consequently *custom* when used as a collective or abstract noun commonly implies a force as strong as binding and as difficult to escape as that exerted by those who enforce the law of the land. And *custom* lies upon thee with a weight Heavy as frost and deep almost as life (Wordsworth) Consecrated *custom* may keep Chinese civilization safe in a state of torpid immobility for five thousand years (*Inge*) *Consuetude* is somewhat rare word except in Scottish or learned use often comes close to *custom* in its abstract sense but it is sometimes nearer to *usage* as The subject on to or exemption from jurisdiction so completely depended upon *consuetude* (Wiseman) The word was originally not of English but of European *consuetude* (S. B. Hamilton) Use (which is not to be confused with *usage* as considered earlier in this article or with *use* in the sense of the act or way of using) commonly denotes an action manner rite practice or the like that is customary to an individual or a particular group and distinguishes him or it from others as more haste Than is his *use* (Shak) the *use* (that is the particular liturgy used in a church or diocese) of York it had been

group it not only differs little from use except in the

Anna Instinct (see under **INSTRUCTIVE**) : convention convenience usage *form

habitat. **Habitat**, **range**, **station** are here compared only in their technical biological senses in which they agree in denoting the place in which a given species lives or is found. **Habitat** in strict use refers especially to the kind of environment in which a plant or animal is normally found such as a desert seacoast grassland marsh, forest etc. **Range**, on the other hand applies to the geographical region in which a plant or animal naturally grows or lives and throughout which it is distributed. **Station** may be used in place of **range** but it is commonly restricted to the exact locality or spot where a given species is found or at which a given specimen has been collected.

habitation. **Habitation** dwelling, residence, abode, domicile house, home. The first three are chiefly literary or elevated. My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation and in sure dwellings (Isaiah xxxiii 18). And one bare dwelling one abode no more! (Wordsworth). **Habitation** sometimes expresses contrast with the wilderness or with nomadism and suggests little more than shelter and settled living as wandering tribes without a habitation. **Dwelling** (the equivalent term dwelling house is commoner) and usually residence emphasize the use of a building for living in and contrast with buildings used for trade or business. **Residence** suggests a certain degree of pretension or dignity in the building and of permanence in occupancy. **Abode** and **domicile** (the latter chiefly a legal term) by contrast convey no suggestions of the character of the dwelling place but may imply the extremes respectively of transience and permanence as one's abode (not domicile) for the night. A domicile is legally a residence to which one intends to remain indefinitely and to which however long absent one intends to return. A house (the most general and neutral term of the group) is a building used or intended for use as a dwelling place. A home is an occupied dwelling place whose associations evoke in the occupants sentiment and feeling as a landlord's house is his tenants' home. Without hearts there is no home (Byron).

habitual *Usual customary wonted accustomed

Anna Habituated addicted familiarized (see **HABITU** ARE) practiced drilled (see **PRACTICE**, *) confirmed

*aveterate chronic, deep-seated deep-rooted

Ant Occasional. — **Con** *Infrequent sporadic rare uncommon

habituate 1. **Habituate**, **accustom**, **familiarize**, **addict** agree in meaning to make used to something. **Habituate** in strict use implies the formation of habit through repetition of certain acts as by constant practice she habituated herself to accurate observation. To habituate ourselves, therefore to approve things that are really excellent is of the highest importance (Arnold). **Accustom** implies adjustment to something by frequent or prolonged experience or by constant exposure as to situation oneself to cold to accustom students to severe criticism. To accustom oneself to nagging is to become inured to nagging by another person. To habituate oneself to nagging is to form the habit of nagging others. It is distinction is frequently not observed in loose usage. Sometimes **accustom** also connotes reconsecration by overcoming one's resistance or distaste. The fourteen-year-old [common meter] which repels readers who have not the patience to accustom their ears and nerves to its beat (T. S. Eliot). **Familiarize** presupposes lack of knowledge or of experience with consequent strangeness or constraint, and implies the overcoming of these through close study or association as, to familiarize

oneself with one's duties or with the rules of a game, to familiarize oneself with a foreign language, to familiarize a child with the birds or flowers of a region. **Addict** (now used chiefly in a reflexive construction or in the passive) adds to habituate the implication of overindulgence or surrender to inclination as, addicted to study, it very frequently refers to bad habits as addicted to drink or to steal. A man gross and addicted to low company (Macaulay).

Anna Train discipline school (see **TEACH**) cure *harden season acclimatize acclimate *practice exercise drill

2. *Frequent haunt

Anna *Resort to turn apply refer

Ant Shun avoid (see **ESCAPE**)

habitude *Habit practice usage custom consuetude use wont

Anna Attitude stand *position *state, condition situation

Con *Mood humor temper *caprice whim freak vagary

habitué *Addict votary devotee fiend, fan.

hack = **hackney**, *adj* Rueling *mercenary venal.

Anna Tiding drudging grudging laboring (see corresponding nouns at **WORK**) hired employed (see **HIRE** v) *mean, sordid sordid

hackneyed. *Trite stereotyped, threadbare shopworn. **Anna** Antiquated archaic obsolete antediluvian *old worn wasted (see **HAGGARD**) attenuated diluted (see **THIN** v)

Con Fresh novel original *new

Hadrian Chthonian, *infernal Tartarean Stygian hellish

haggard. **Haggard** worn, careworn, pinched, wasted cadaverous come into comparison when they mean thin and drawn by or as by worry fatigue hunger illness or the like. **Haggard** in very precise use implies wildness such as that of a person driven distraught by fear anxiety privation or the like (as whose haggard eyes flash desperation — Cowper the strong face to which that haggard expression was returning — Conrad She stood at the door haggard with rage — Joyce) but in looser use it usually also implies the extreme thinness or gauntness that is normally associated with age but that comes to younger persons who never know physical or mental ease (as they grow thin and haggard with the constant toil of getting food and warmth — S. And so) Worn is the better word etymologically for this looser sense of haggard for it definitely implies the attention of flesh characteristic of senility and induced in younger persons by overwork worry exhaustion prolonged ill health and the like as The President looked somewhat worn and anxious and well he might. (Dickens). Careworn differs from worn chiefly in its implication of a being overburdened with cares and responsibilities that cause anxiety as the young mother's careworn face three years of heavy responsibility have changed him to an old careworn man. Pinched and wasted suggest the effects of privation or of a wasting disease as, the pinched faces of poorly nourished children the wasted body of a consumptive. Cadaverous is often used in place of pinched or wasted when there is the intent to suggest the appearance of a cadaver or corpse. It usually implies a deathly paleness and a falling away of the flesh so that the skeleton is apparent though not visible as He has a cadaverous countenance full of cavities and projections (Irving). For a queer second I did see us all in that mirror, cadaverous palsied (L. P. Smith).

Anna Gant scrawny skinny *lean fatigued ex

Ant analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

exhausted wearied fagged jaded (see TIRE v) wan
 pallid ashen *pale
 Con Jaunty *debonair perky cocky *vigorous
 lusty energetic strenuous
 hail, v Salute greet *address accost
 hailcyon *Calm serene placid tranquil peaceful
 hale, v Haul *pull draw drag tug tow
 hale, adj Robust *healthy sound wholesome well
 Ana Lusty *vigorous sturdy stalwart *strong
 stout spry *agile
 Ant Infirm — Con *Senile anile doddering feeble
 frail fragile decrepit *weak
 hail 1 *Entry entryway vestibule narthex foyer
 lobby anteroom antechamber
 2 Also hallway *Passage passageway corridor
 gallery arcade cloister aisle ambulatory
 hallway v Consecrate dedicate *devote
 Con See those at CONSECRATE
 hallucination *Delus on mirage illus on
 Ana *Apparition phantasm phantom wraith
 fantasy *fancy vision dream nightmare
 halo n Halo glory aureole (or aureola) nimbus come
 into comparison when they denote an emblem usually
 circular or oval in form used in the artistic representa-
 tion of a saint or a sacred figure to indicate sanctity or
 divinity or in some cases, sovereignty Halo is the ordi-
 nary nontechnical term for the most common emblem of
 sanctity in religious art especially in paintings statues
 and stained glass windows either a circle or band that
 surrounds the head of the figure or a disk which forms its
 background The other three terms are more common in
 technical use and richer in their implications Glory is the
 comprehensive term for any representation of an
 effulgence of light from the head or from the entire body
 It therefore is not restricted to an emblem that resembles
 a crown It may be an oval in which the figure is em-
 bedded Usually also it implies representation of rays or
 of light Aureole was early applied to a spiritual crown
 or radiance possibly believed to distinguish some of the
 saints in heaven and later to the representation of such
 a crown in religious art The term is now used by some
 writers as equivalent to glory and as including the halo
 and the pointed oval (nimbus pictus) surrounding the
 entire body Nimbus (L for cloud) originally in English

is not restricted as is halo to something round it also

mon form of nimbus for Christ a six pointed star is the
 nimbus of God the Father in many Greek icons
 hamper, v Hamper trammel clog fetter shackle
 manacle hog tie are here compared as meaning to
 hinder or impede one so that one cannot move progress
 or act freely Hamper is to encumber or embarrass as by
 an impediment or restraining influence of any sort as
 the long dress hampered her freedom of movement
 The view is vigorously urged to-day that rhyme and
 meter hamper the poet's free expression (Lowes)
 Never had she so desired to be spontaneous and
 unrestrained never had she so felt herself hampered
 by her timidity her self-criticism her deeply ingrained

Their life [that is of women in ancient Rome] was at
 once dangerously trammelled and dangerously free
 (Buchan) To clog (literally to attach a clog or weight to
 a man or animal so as to hinder motion) is to hamper
 the movement often the ascent of someone or some-
 thing by that which is extraneous encumbering useless

so that one's freedom or power in progress is lost as
 My heels are fettered but my fist is free (Alfred)
 free we seem so fettered fast we are! (Brown)
 I refused to visit Shelley that I might have my own
 fettered scope (Keats) We reverence tradition but we
 will not be fettered by it (Inge) To shackle (literally
 to encircle a wrist or ankle with a chain or band attached
 to something else) and to manacle (literally to put on
 manacles or handcuffs) differ little in the extended use
 both implying such interference with one's freedom thus

hand, n Operative workman workman laborer
 craftsman hand craftsman mechanic artisan rounds-
 about *worker
 handicap Allowance *advantage odds edge
 Ant (For common extended sense) advantage asset
 handicraft Craft art *trade profession
 handicraftsman Craftsman workman artisan
 mechanic workingman laborer operative hand-
 t *worker

Handle manipulate wield swing ply come
 artisan as meaning to deal with or manage with
 or more often as if with the hands especially but far
 from exclusively with the implication of easy skillful
 or dexterous management Handle in both its literal and
 extended senses implies the acquirement of skill sufficient

literal sense the term suggests mechanical or technical
 skill as he is able to manipulate the most delicate
 scientific apparatus The kind of courage required for
 mountaineering for manipulating an aeroplane or for
 managing a small ship in a gale (B Russell) In its

election of their candidate; it was discovered that by manipulating his accounts he had concealed his speculations for years. *Wield* (etymologically, to have mastery over) in its chief current sense implies mastery and vigor

hung in all the rooms"—*Joyce*, "just above its [the poplar's] pointed tip, *hung* the hollow, silver winter moon"—*Cather*, or of that which is dependent upon

ment such as a writer's pen, an artist's brush, or a king's scepter, implying not the vigorous movement of the implement itself but its effectiveness as a tool in producing a desired result or as a symbol of power, thus, 'to

Suspend for a long time after its first use in the sense of *hang* was regarded as a formal or affected term. It is

preferred to *hang* (or *hung*) when support from a point or

pend is also employed more often than *hang* when a floating as in air, or water, or other fluid is suggested (see *SUSPENDED*), as, 'Wasp-like flies barred with yellow suspended themselves in the air' (*Jefferies*). *Sung*, in its earliest sense, implied the use of a sling or a strap, rope, chain, or the like, equipped with hooks or tackle for grasping heavy or bulky articles so that they might be hoisted or lowered with ease. Later, the term came to imply a hanging over the shoulder, or arm, or similar

faculty or as at a trade is also suggested, as to *ply* one's wit, 'the housewife *plied* her own peculiar work' (*Wordsworth*), to *ply* one's trade

Ana, *Swing flourish, brandish, wave. *Antonyms* p. 10
po nt, level, train, lay

hand-pick. Pick, single out, select, *cull, prefer

handsome. 1 Generous, *liberal, b cent.

Ana. Lavish prodigal *profuse

Con. Niggardly penurious *sunny parsimonious frugal economical, *sparing thrifty *meager, skimp, scrumpy

2 *Beautiful pulchritudinous *bragging* *promote* *and* looking lovely, pretty bountiful

Ana. Majestic stately, august

elegant, exquisite (see *CHOICE*)

able *stylish

handy. Feat, deft *dexterous, adroit

Ana. Adept, skillful, skilled *proficient *able capable competent

hang, * Hang, suspend, sling, dangle come into comparison as meaning to place a thing or (of a thing) to be placed so that it is supported (literally or figuratively) at

dangling. 'For all might see the bottle-necks still dangling at his waist' (*Cowper*). Figuratively, dangle

favorite, toady, lackey

hanker. Yearn pine *long, hunger, thirst.

Ana. Crave, *desire, covet, wish, want aspire, pant

hant. Variant of *HAUNT*

ultory, hit-or-miss happy go-lucky

Ana. *Accidental fortuitous, casual

Con. Designed planned schemed plotted (see verbs under *PLAN*, *) intentional deliberate willful *voluntary.

happen, * Happen, hap, chance, occur, befall, betide, transpire come into comparison as synonyms only when

still other idiomatic and largely colloquial phrases *happen* or *hap* may take a person as the subject especially when the verb implies a coming upon someone or something or a coming into a place more or less casually or accidentally, rather than a coming to pass as the miners *happened* upon a vein of gold, 'I go nowhere on purpose I *happen* by' (*Frost*). A maiden fine bedight he *hapt* to love (*Gay*) Chance is closer to *happen* in its idiomatic uses than any of the other words it is also

in causation as it is a bird's nest chance to be before

right to consciousness to one's thoughts or the like it is in general interchangeable with *happen* only when a definite event incident or something that actually takes place is the subject, as the accident occurred (or *happened*) yesterday the bombing raids on the city occurred (or *happened*) early in the war, I do not know what

Henchard — *Hardy* or a meeting one's eyes or ears as in print or speech (as the word seldom occurs except in poetry) or a turning up or appearing (as another

superior power determine human power to foreknow
lest mischief should befall
true whatever befall
lost Than never to have loved at all (*Tennyson*)

by some otherwise careful writers (as among the events)

pretending ment or better prepared by habitual suffering to receive and enjoy felicity (*Austen*) The

stars and from his sight received *Beatitude* past utterance (*Milton*) *Blessedness* implies a feeling of being highly favored especially by the Supreme Being and often a deep joy arising from the purest domestic

(*Tennyson*) *Bliss* was it in that dawn to be alive But to be young was very Heaven! (*Wordsworth*)

Ans Contentedness or content satisfiedness or satisfaction (see participial adjectives at SATISFY) *pleasure enjoyment delight delectation joy fruition
Ant Unhappiness — *Con* Despondency despair desperation hopelessness, forlornness (see under DESPONDENT) *distress misery

1 Fortunate *lucky providential
*Accidental incidental fortuitous casual *auspicious propitious benign opportune (see SEASONABLE)
happy
tous apt appropriate, fitting *fit suitable
oper
*effective efficacious efficient effectual telling convincing (see VALID) pat *seasonable well right *correct nice

Ant Unhappy
3 Cheerful *glad lighthearted joyful joyous
Ans Contented satisfied (see under SATISFY) gratified delighted pleased gladdened rejoiced (see PLEASE)
*elated elate exultant
Ant Unhappy disconsolate — *Con* Depressed weighed down oppressed (see DEPRESS) *despondent despairing desperate forlorn hopeless.

hazard hit-or-miss
address allocation
lecture protection talk sermon nomily
Ans Rant ruidomontage *boomblast

Harry *worry annoy plague pester tease
*Bait badger hound ride hector chevy heckle
*bother (see ANNOY)
Con *Comfort solace console *relieve amuse alleviate

*Forerunner precursor herald
Harbor (or harbour), haven port come into because they have at one time or another from storms

pyls
hat is
that

close the harbor the great natural harbor at Sydney
 Australia Haven is now chiefly literary or occurs in
 names of towns and cities where a natural harbor
 as a bay an inlet where boats
 Milford Haven
 Down to the

your vessel (Lennyson) More than the other words
 here considered it connotes a refuge or place of quiet in
 the midst of storms as, My only haven is in the
 arms of death (Corliss) Port, even in its earliest sense
 of a place of security for ships, also denoted a place
 suitable for landing men or goods as, to set me ashore
 in the first port where we arrived (Saff) Consequently
 in literary and extended use it suggests a
 destination or goal as, Always from port
 mercantile use (Copper) In a

its harb
 ports of
 approach
 and the
 loading
 passage
 Southam.

harbor, v Harbor (or harbour), shelter, entertain,
 lodge, house, board come into comparison when they
 mean literally or figuratively to provide a place (espe-
 cially in one's home one's quarters one's confines)
 where one may be kept for a time Harbor, in its literal
 sense usually implies provision of a place of refuge
 especially for a person (or sometimes an animal or in-
 sect) that is evil or hunted or noxious as to harbor
 thieves cellars that harbor rats and cockroaches de-
 portation is imply a refusal by the Government to
 harbor persons whom it does not want (Justice Holmes)

What good is he? (Who else will harbor him At his age
 for the little he can do? (Frank) In its extended sense,
 the term suggests the reception into one's mind of
 thoughts which are evil or harmful or the like especially of those
 that are evil or harmful and usually the dwelling on
 them Nothing is more astonishing to me than that
 people should be capable of harboring such weak
 superstitions (Pope) "I did not wish him to know that
 I had suspected him of harbouring any sinister designs"

(Hudson) Shelter, far more often than harbor takes
 the subject of the person that affords such weak
 distinction from the place or the thing that affords (as
 threat to one's comfort or safety by the elements, by
 pursuers or attackers by a bombardment or the like
 the term further suggests as harbor does not a covering
 or screening In such a sense born when scarce a shed
 could be obtained to shelter him or me From the bleak
 as (Milton) In Craven's Wilds is many a den, To
 shelter persecuted men (Hurdsworth) Entertain, in its
 literal sense implies the giving of hospitality to a person
 as a guest at one's table or in one's home The term in
 current use and in this sense often suggests special
 efforts to provide for his pleasure and comfort which
 were not implied in earlier use Be not forgetful to
 entertain strangers for thereby some have entertained
 angels unwares (Hebrews xiii, 2) In its extended sense
 entertain like harbor implies admission into the mind
 and consequent consideration of ideas notions fears,
 and the like but unlike harbor the term in itself apart
 from the context carries no connotations of their good or
 evil benign or noxious character or of any prolonged
 dwelling upon them or even of deep and serious con-

Antonyms.

Contrasted words.

moderation "It had been Eudora's idea that jealousy had
 gone out It wasn't entertained by smart people, it was
 bourgeois" (If Austin) No proposal having for its
 object the readmission of Master Byron to the academy
 could be entertained (Shaw) Her brothers and sister
 privately entertained a theory that their mother was
 rather a simpleton (V. Sackville)

of this sense lodge may imply rare figure
 of a guest or denizen

in extended use but it usually implies enclosing or
 confining in a particular place The universal does not
 attract as until housed in an individual (Emerson)
 Board originally meant to provide a person with meals at
 one's table or board (as We cannot lodge and board a
 dozen or fourteen gentlemen — Shak) In current
 use however it is distinguished from lodge in implying
 provision of both room and meals for compensation as
 Mrs. Jones boards four teachers at her home (or, idio-
 matically four teachers at her home for, idio-
 Ana Foster cherishes board at Mrs. Jones's home)
 Con "Expect expel out evict "banish, exile deport
 "exclude eliminate shut out

hard, 1 Solid "firm
 Ana Compact, dense "close consolidated compacted
 concentrated (see COMPACT #) "hardened indurated
 callous

Art Soft — Con Fluid "liquid stabby flaccid
 "lump plant pliable "plastic flexible "elastic, supple
 2 "Alcoholic spirituous strong ardent
 3 Hard difficult, arduous come into comparison when
 they are applied to tasks for mind or body and mean
 demanding great toil or effort in reaching the ap-
 pointed or the desired end Hard is the simpler blunter
 and more general term it implies the opposite of all that
 is implied by easy but usually suggests nothing more
 specific as, a hard lesson a hard job a hard book to
 understand "Your easy reading Sheridan said, is
 damned hard writing (C. E. Montague) Difficult
 commonly implies the presence of obstacles to be sur-
 mounted or of complications to be removed to be sur-
 suggests the exercise of skill ingenuity sagacity or
 courage [The tutor] Armed for a work too difficult for
 To form thy son to strike his genius forth (Conger)
 Men like fly fishing because it is difficult they will not
 shoot a bird sitting because it is easy (B. Russell)
 Difficult is more widely applicable than hard because it
 often means specifically hard to understand (because

Analogous words.

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ant Clash conflict

2 Harmonize, tune, attune agree in meaning to bring things which clash or are discordant into accord with each other. Harmonize stresses as its end the combination of two or more things so that they go together without loss of individual identities yet constitute a friction.

each other so that they will conform to each other or work in harmony with each other thus to *tune* a piano is to adjust its strings so that the tones produced will conform to a standard pitch or to a predetermined temperament to *tune* up the instruments of an orchestra is to adjust the instruments so that they will produce harmonious tones to *tune* up an engine of an automobile is to make all the finer adjustments of its parts necessary to smooth operation. In literary use *tune* still implies adjustment as of expression to a mood or of mood to a situation or need. For now to sorrow must I *tune* my song (*Milton*) a mind well strung and *tuned*. To contemplation (*Cowper*) Attune stresses the attainment

(Quiller Couch)

Ant Adjust reconcile (see ADAPT)

harmony 1 Harmony consonance accord, concord III designate the result attained or the effect produced when different things come together without clashing or disagreement. Harmony in its strict etymological sense denotes the unity, order, and absence of friction produced by the perfect articulation and interrelation of distinct parts in a complex whole. To heavenliest harmony Reduce the seeming chaos (*Southery*) The

order in a whole or by agreeable blending or arrangement

effect. It is then opposed to *dissonance*. As a rule it names the fact or the means whereas *harmony* names the result. Notes in *consonance* constitute *harmony* as notes in succession constitute melody (*E. Chambers*). In careful extended application *consonance* retains these implications of coincidence and concurrence. Sometimes

phrase 'with one accord' suggests unanimity as, with one accord they gave a cheer. Concord, like accord often

Concord also when applied to sounds comes close to *harmony* in its implications. However it seldom (except in a technical sense in music) connotes consonance of tones, but usually the pleasant succession of tones that is the quality of melody. The man that hath no music in himself nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds (*Shak*)

Ant Integration articulation concatenation (see corresponding verbs at INTEGRATE) congruousness or congruity consonance compatibility (see corresponding adjectives at CONSONANT) concurrence agreement (see corresponding verbs at AGREE)

Ant Conflict — Con *Discord strife contention variance dissension *dissonance discordance (see corresponding adjectives at DISSONANT)

2 *Symmetry proportion balance

Ant Grace *elegance dignity *unity integrity

Harass *worry annoy plague pester tease

*Torment torture rack grill *afflict try *trouble

*bait badger hound ride hector fret gall (see ABRADE)

*Comfort solace console *relieve assuage

harsh *Rough rugged scabrous uneven

Ant Repellent *repugnant distasteful abhorrent obnoxious *coarse gross strident *vociferous blatant rigorous strict stringent, *rigid

Ant Pleasant mild — Con Pleasing agreeable grateful gratifying (see PLEASANT) *soft gentle bland lenient balmy

haste, n Haste, hurry, speed, expedition dispatch (or despatch) come into comparison as meaning quickness or swiftness in movement or in action. Haste in precise use implies quickness or swiftness in persons rather than in machines, vehicles, methods of transportation or the like. Thus a busness that requires *haste* demands that the persons concerned move or act swiftly. She came in

precise use carries a stronger implication of confusion

rather a remembrance beat accord (*Shak*) Hence the movement but secondarily in action performance or Ant analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

accomplishment. Unlike *haste* and *hurry* the term, which may be used with propriety in reference to things as well as to persons carries no connotations of precipitancy urgency agitation or the like although it may from its original sense carry a suggestion of success as the more *haste* the less [or in some versions the worse] speed. (Old Proverb) A performance [by flying albatrosses] which had the beauty of *speed* uncontaminated by *haste* (Harper's Mag). Many an adult reader with trained habits of attention and concentration will absorb the contents of a book with a *speed* no child can approach (C IV Lhas) Expedition and dispatch imply both speed and efficiency, especially in business or affairs, but *dispatch* carries a stronger suggestion of promptness in bringing matters to a conclusion and *expedition* more often carries a hint of ease as they made their plans with *expedition* Sophia put her things on with remarkable *expedition* (Bennett) Serious business craving quick *dispatch* (Shak), There is nothing more requisite in business than *dispatch* (Addison), To do everything when it ought to be done is the soul of *expedition* (Scott), The soul of *dispatch* is decision (Ha lull)

Ant *Patience al or ...

ing adjectives at AGILE)

Ant Deliberation — Con Slowness leisureliness deliberateness dilatoriness (see corresponding adjectives at SLOW) procrastination delaying or delay dawdling (see corresponding verbs at DELAY)

hasten *Speed accelerate quicken hurry precipitate

Ant Delay — Con Retard slow slacken detain (see DELAY) lag procrastinate dally dawdle (see DELAY)

hasty. 1 Speedy quick expeditious rapid *fast swift

Ant

Ant *Agile brisk nimble hurried quickened (see SPEED v)

Con *Slow deliberate dilatory leisurely laggard

2 *Precipitate headlong abrupt impetuous sudden

Con Considered advised *deliberate premeditated designed studied

hate, v Hate detest abhor abominate loathe Hate

the general term implies extreme aversion esp as coupled with enmity or malice She did not hate him

she rather despised him and just suffered him (Thack ray) Whom we fear more than love we are not far

from hating (Richardson) Detest connotes violent or intense antipathy or dislike The mob is a monster I

Ant Love — Con *Like enjoy relish fancy dote on or upon respect esteem admire (see under REGARD s)

hate, s 1 Hatred abhorrence detestation abomination loathing See under HATE v

Ant *Antipathy avers on animosity rancor hostility *enmity despite contempt scorn disdain (see under DESPISE)

Ant Love — Con Affection *attachment admiration respect esteem *regard reverence veneration (see under REVERE)

2 Hate, hatred are not always interchangeable although they agree in denoting intense settled dislike for a person or thing that causes one either to avoid him (or it)

—

help, but contempt is—for you—the sovereign idocy ! (Galsworthy) It [the emotion of some nature]

in concrete use it then always denotes the object of one's

—

enced and is therefore personal and individual in character, *hate* is definable because men are in agreement

—

addition one or more emotions such as antipathy aversion rancor vindictiveness resentment or fear as he

—

(Bliss Perry) Hatred is the coward's revenge of being intimidated (Shaw) Hatred also is often used in

reference to its effect on the one who is hated in such cases the nature of the emotion is not stressed but its

power to harm He sowed doubtful speeches and reaped plain unequivocal hatred (Lamb) Battered by

hatred scathed by ridicule (J E Fletcher) In concrete

use hatred usually denotes a particular instance as of

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

hatred 1 *Hate

Ana Animosity *enmity hostility rancor aversion
*antipathy malevolence malignity ill will despite
*malice envy jealousy (see corresponding adjectives at
envious)

Con Love affection *attachment sympathy affinity
*attraction charity *mercy lenity

2 Hate abhorrence detestation abomination loathing
See under MATE 2

haughty *Proud arrogant insolent lordly overbear-
ing supercilious disdainful

Ana Aloof detached *indifferent vain vainglorious
proud (see under PRIDE n) contemptuous scornful
(see corresponding nouns at DESPISE)

Ant Lowly — Con *Humble modest meek obae-
quous servile *subservient

haul, v Haul *pull draw drag tug tow

Ana *Move remove shift *lift raise hoist heave
boost elevate convey transport *carry

haunt, v *Frequent, habituate

Ana *Resort (to) turn (to) go (to) *infest overrun
beset

haunt or hant, n Ghost spirit specter shade reve-
rant spook *apparition phantasm phantom wraith
fetch

one else thus a husband and wife might say that they
own a piece of land when legally only the husband
possesses (or has possession of) it In general use possess
differs from own in being referable to other things than
property, such as a characteristic a quality a power a

wicked (II Adams), classes that enjoy certain rights
and privileges Possession Act fact or condition of
a person's having such control of property that he may
legally enjoy it to the exclusion of all others having no
better right than himself (Babster's New Int Dict
2d Ed)

Con Want, *lack need

2 Also have got Must *ought, should

haven *Harbor port

Ana Asylum refuge retreat *shelter cover

hazard, n 1 Accident *chance fortune luck hap

2 Jeopardy peril *danger risk

Ana Possibility probability Likelihood (see correspond-
ing adjectives at PROBABLE) contingency exigency
emergency (see JUNCTURE)

hazardous Precarious precarious risky *dangerous
perilous

Ana Venturous venturesome *adventurous chancy
chance haphazard happy go-lucky *random

Con Secure *safe

haze, n Haze, mist, fog, smog brume agree in denoting
an atmosphere of mud or smoke

morning here on a warm day in autumn there is haze
today because the wind carries the smoke from the

friends — 1 —

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

of fog betwixt us and the sun"—L. W. Reese)
head or headman. *Chief, leader, chieftain, master

headlong. *Precipitate, impetuous abrupt, hasty, sudden.

headstrong. Ungovernable, *unruly, intractable refractory recalcitrant willful

headway. Pace, *speed velocity, momentum, impetus
 Ana Advance, progress (see under ADVANCE, v)

*motion movement

heal. *Cure, remedy

healthful. Healthful, healthy, wholesome, salubrious, salutary, hygienic, sanitary come into comparison when they mean conducive or beneficial to the health or soundness of body or mind. **Healthful** is now preferred to **healthy** as the term carrying this sense, but often in the past and to some extent still the latter word has taken the place of the former even among informed

schoolrooms are not *hygienic*. **Sanitary** implies reference to any or all measures taken or that can be taken to guard against infections or other conditions that promote disease. The term therefore usually implies the promotion of health especially public health through interference with causes that bring about disease epidemics, and the like, as *sanitary* plumbing *sanitary* regulations, the *sanitary* care of foods, drainage of swamps and similar *sanitary* measures. In the United States, *sanitary* is sometimes used in place of *healthful* but with a stronger emphasis upon effectiveness. *Sanitary* communion with Nature does not seem to have been *sanitary* or sweetening in its influence on Thoreau's character" (J. R. Lowell)

Ana *Beneficial, advantageous, profitable remedying or remedial, correcting or corrective (see corresponding verbs at **CONRECT**). helping or helpful aiding (see corresponding verbs at **HELP**)

Con. Deleterious, detrimental noxious *pernicious

healthy. 1 *Healthful wholesome, salubrious salutary hygienic, sanitary

Ana. & Con. See those at **HEALTHFUL**

2 Healthy, sound, wholesome, robust, hale, well

2) Wholesome (see also **HEALTHY 2**), as here compared is not only a more homely word than *healthful* but it carries an even stronger suggestion of a capacity for producing or of the actual production of a good effect physically morally intellectually, or the like, as *wholesome* food, to provide *wholesome*, well balanced meals

ness or extremes. Because the term is now so often used in the advertising of summer and winter resorts it is

(B. Russell) **Hygienic** suggests reference to hygiene or the science which deals with the means and the rules of promoting physical or mental health especially of the public. The term therefore commonly implies use of the approved means or obedience to the approved rules because they are conducive to health, as to instruct children in the *hygienic* care of mouth and teeth stuffy

physical mental and moral soundness or often specifically of a person's balance or equilibrium as "thankful [for] his mother, so same and *wholesome*" (P. W. Thompson at birth began that ideal promote age)

muscularly fresh color a strong voice an ability to work long and hard and the like, as exercise tends to develop *robust* boys and girls, a man of *robust* constitution, he is in *robust* health to speak in a *robust* voice. **Hale**, which is a close synonym of *sound* is in current use

Ana *Vigorous lusty energetic *strong
 stalwart, tough tenacious.

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

Ant Unhealthy. — *Con.* *Sick, ill infirm, frail, feeble, *weak.

heap, *v* Heap, pile, stack, shock, cock, mass, bank come into comparison as verbs when they mean to bring together into a more or less compact group or collection a number of things and as nouns when they denote the group or collection so assembled. Heap is the least definite in its implications, it usually however, implies a moundlike shape and more or less careless or fortuitous

used chiefly, but not exclusively, in reference to substances which when affected by moisture, freezing, or the

getting personal agency and a particular shape or forms

"eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him" (1 Corin.

mass one's arguments, compounding the American people into one common mass' (Ch. Just Marshall) Dense masses of smoke hung amid the darting snakes of fire' (Merrell) 'A vine remarkable for its tendency not to spread and ramble, but to (Cather) Bank (the verb is often

original and is still a frequent implication in this sense of attend, it has come to be subordinated to the implication of "

And analogous words. Ant. not

to attend to the game, it is impossible, he says, to attend at the same time to driving a car and to a conversation hearing. Hearing, audience, audition, although they also agree in meaning the act of listening especially with attention are here compared only in the sense of a formal opportunity to be heard by a person or persons having authority to question or the power of decision Hearing is not only the general word, but also a technical term In legal use, it designates a formal listening by a judge or tribunal to the arguments and proofs offered either in interlocutory proceedings or in a preliminary

assessments on property, or to give evidence in a legislative or other investigation Audience is now more often used of a hearing that is granted as a favor or mark of esteem than of one that can be demanded as a right, therefore it is used particularly in reference to interviews

hears

hearken. *Hear, hark listen list, attend
heart. *Center, middle, core, hub, nucleus, midst, omphalos focus

heartache. *Sorrow, grief, anguish, woe, dole, regret
heartfelt. *Sincere, hearty, unfeigned, wholehearted, whole-souled

honest. Genuine, veritable, *authentic, bona fides: profound, *deep

hearty. Heartfelt, *sincere, unfeigned, wholehearted whole-souled

honest. Warm warmhearted, responsive (see TENDER) *deep, profound exuberant, *profuse

Ant. Hollow

heathen, n *Pagan, paynim, ethnic, Gentile

honest. Infidel, unbeliever (see ATHEIST).

heathen, adj Pagan, paynim, ethnic, Gentile See under PAGAN n.

heave, v Raise, *lift, hoist, elevate, boost, rear.

heavenly. *Celestial, empyrean

honest. *Heavenly, *imperial *archly; archly; ceremonial, mundane, worldly, mortal, sublimary

heavy, adj Heavy, weighty, ponderous, cumbersome, hefty. That is heavy, literally, which is denser and more compact in substance or larger in size or amount than the average of its kind or class and so weighs much more in proportion, as lead is a heavy metal, a heavy stone, a heavy child for his age, a heavy

Oftentimes, also, heavy is applied to the heart, the mind

term merely implies a lack of lightness vivacity, grace or some other quality which enlivens and stimulates. Compared with her, other women were heavy and dull ...they had not that something in their glance that made one's blood tingle" (Cather) That is weighty literally, which is actually and not merely relatively heavy, as the larger trucks will carry the weighty packages, "as weighty bodies to the centre tend" (Popo)

arguments, a weighty speech, a weighty speaker) These were also weighty reasons of statecraft to influence him (Buchan) That is ponderous, literally, which is exceedingly heavy because of its size or its massiveness

brows that it was impossible to accumulate or conceal it. (G L Dickinson) Its space was pretty well occupied with the two beds, and the cumbersome furniture that had been bought for a larger house" (Archie Marshall) The cumbersome old table with twisted legs" (Dickens)

weighing down or upon, depressing (see corresponding verbs at DEPRESS)

Ant. Light

heckle, v *Bait badger, hector, chevy, hound ride
honest. Plague, pester harass harry, *worry, annoy disconcert, rattle faze discomfit, *embarrass grill rack, torment (see AFFLICT)

agitated flustered, hurried (see DISCOMPOSE)

honest. *Calm serene, tranquil placid, peaceful

heckle, v *Bait, badger chevy, heckle hound ride

tricked
ivolous
nouns
ctful
con

rich group

heel, v *Careen* *hut* **tip tilt cant*
Ana & **Con** See those at **CAREEN**
hefty *Heavy weighty ponderous cumbersome
some

Ana & **Ant** See those at **HEAVY**

height Height stature, elevation, altitude mean the distance a thing rises above its base or the level on which it stands, or the vertical distance between a given level taken as a base and a thing that is above it. Height may be used with reference to anything that can be so measured whether high or low by any standard of comparison as letters not more than one twentieth of an inch in height the tree rises to a height of one hundred feet, the airplane reached the unprecedented height of twelve miles. It may be used interchangeably with any of the other words, but it is not so explicit. Stature, except in its figurative sense is confined to animal bodies especially to the human body when fully developed as he is six feet in stature malnutrition in childhood often prevents a person from reaching his full stature in maturity. Elevation is applicable chiefly to things which are raised or are thought of as raised as an airplane designed to attain an elevation (more precise than height) of seven miles the sun reaches its highest elevation at noon. Pikes Peak has an elevation of 14 108 feet. Elevation and altitude however may suggest determination or reckoning of height by angular measurement in such cases although they often connote height so great as to be otherwise uncalculable they are not restricted to what is pre-eminent or even comparatively high as, the altitude of the triangle formed by the ground and shells fired at an elevation of 45° varies with the distance covered by the individual shells. Otherwise altitude is applicable only to things which are extremely and not relatively high as the altitude of Mars the altitudes of the Himalayas.

heighten Enhance *intensely aggravate

Ana *Exalt magnify aggrandize elevate *lift raise *improve better

Con Diminish reduce lessen *decrease *abase debase degrade humble humiliate

heinous *Outrageous atrocious monstrous

Ana *Flagrant glaring gross rank nefarious flagitious infamous (see **VICIOUS**)

Ant Venial — **Con** Trivial trifling *petty paltry

hellish *Infernal chthonian Hadean Tartarean Stygian

Ana Devilish diabolical *fiendish demoniacal

helot *Sert slave bondsman bondswoman bondman peon thrall villain vassal

help, v 1 Help, aid, assist and their corresponding nouns help and assistance are often used with little distinction as meaning (for the verbs) to furnish another person or thing with what is needed as for the accomplishment of work or the attainment of an end or (for the nouns) the support so furnished. All usually but not invariably imply co-operation or a combination of effort. Help however carries a stronger implication of advance toward the end or objective than do the others as, every little helps you are hindering rather than helping a drug that helps one to sleep please help me over the fence the food shortage in Germany helped the Allies. Aid strongly suggests the need of help or relief and therefore sometimes imputes weakness to the one aided and strength to the one aiding. But this she knows That saints will aid if men will call (Coleridge) Cannon balls may aid the truth But thought as a weapon stronger We'll win our battles by its aid (C. Mackay) Assist which seldom loses its etymological implication of standing by distinctively suggests a secondary role in the

assistant or a subordinate character in the assistance thus, a deputy assists (better than aids) his superior, a good light assists the eyes in reading. Every additional proof that the world is a closely interwoven system assists religious belief (Lange)

Ana *Support uphold back champion *benefit, profit avail boot bestow forward further, promote, *advance

Ant Hinder — **Con** Impede obstruct block, bar (see **INTERFERE**) *frustrate thwart foil baffle balk *embarrass discomfit harm hurt *injure

2 *Improve better ameliorate

Ana *Palliate gloss extenuate whitewash whiten alleviate *relieve mitigate

help, n Aid assistance See under **HELP, v** 1

Ana Co-operation uniting or union (see corresponding verbs at **UNITE**) supporting or support, backing (see corresponding verbs at **SUPPORT**) *favor good will countenance

helper *Assistant coadjutor adjutant aide aide-de-camp

hence Consequently *therefore then accordingly so **henechman** *Follower adherent disciple partisan satellite sectary

herald, n *Forerunner harbinger precursor

herculean *Enormous immense huge vast, gigantic, giant gigantic colossal mammoth elephantine titanic Cyclopean Antaeus Gargantuan Brodding noggan

herd, n *Flock drove pack bevy covey gaggle flight swarm shoal school

here *Hither

hereditary Congenital inborn, inherited *innate inbred

Ana Transmitted conveyed (see **CARRY**) *inherent constitutional intrinsic ingrained.

heredity *Inheritance

heretic, n Heretic, schismatic, sectarian, seceder, dissenter nonconformist come into comparison as denoting a person who from the point of view of a given or understood church or religious faith is not orthodox in his beliefs. Heretic applies to one who teaches and maintains doctrines that are contrary to those which are actually taught by the church or faith to which he belongs or has belonged as the precursors of Luther were for the most part regarded as heretics. He drew a circle that shut me out— Heretic rebel a thing to flout (Markham) Schismatic applies to one who (often unjustifiably or contentiously) separates from or especially provokes division (or schism) in a church or communion usually by differing on a minor point or points of doctrine thus from the point of view of the Roman Catholic Church those Eastern Christians who seceded to form the Orthodox Church are schismatics whereas Luther Calvin Cranmer and other leaders of the Reformation are heretics to the Church of England the early Puritans and Quakers were schismatics. Sectarian and sectary applied originally especially in Great Britain to a member of a heretical or schismatical body but the former term now applies chiefly to the member of any religious denomination or sect. Sectary which is now chiefly historical more than sectarian implies membership in a sect that is relatively small and composed of ardent and often by connotation narrow minded and bigoted partisans as the passing of the bill by Parliament was advocated both by churchmen and by sectaries. Collocutional movements within Christianity have proceeded almost entirely from the Anabaptists and other sectaries. (Lange) Dissenter applies to one who separates himself

(without the implication of causing a division or break conveyed by *schismatic*) from an established church specifically from the Church of England nonconformist is ordinarily synonymous with *dissenter* but the term has been applied in England to men who refused to

Ans Freethinker deist unbeliever (see **ATHEIST**)

*skeptic agnostic *renegade apostate

heretical. *Heterodox.

heritage. Heritage, inheritance, patrimony, birthright are synonymous terms when they denote something which one receives or is entitled to receive by succession as from a parent or predecessor. Heritage is not only poetical or elevated but it is also the most widely applicable of these words, for it may apply to anything that is passed on not only to one's heir or heirs but to the generation or generations that succeed as a tradition, a right, a trade, the effect of a cause or the like as

something passes into one's possession as to come into possession of a property by inheritance (not heritage) the power of regulating the devolution of property by inheritance or will upon the death of the owner (*Justice Holmes*). Patrimony applies strictly to the money or property inherited from one's father but is also used (especially figuratively) in the more general sense of ancestral inheritance as to leave the orphan of his patrimony (*Shak*). Content to leave his patrimony not worse but something better than he found it (*Quiller Couch*). Birthright is now more often used in its extended sense (see **RIGHT**) than in its original sense

hermit. Eremita anchorite *recluse cenobite

Con *Religious monk friar nun *ascetic mystic.

heroism. Heroism, valor (or valour), prowess, gallantry are synonymous terms when they mean conspicuous courage or bravery as displayed in conduct or behavior especially in conflict. Heroism, the strongest term in discriminating use implies superlative often transcendent courage or bravery not only as exhibited by deeds of daring in the presence of danger as in a battle, fire, or a wreck at sea but in carrying through without submitting or yielding an eminently arduous but exalted enterprise such as an exploration or in the same spirit fulfilling a superhumanly high purpose where the odds are against one such as the conquest of self or the institution of a great moral reform. Acts of heroism are in the very essence of them but rare for if they were common they would not be acts of heroism (*Bentham*).

The characteristic of genuine heroism is its persistency. All men have wandering impulses fits and starts of generosity. The heroic cannot be the common nor the common the heroic (*Emerson*). Valor, in earlier use, was often applied to the quality of mind as distinct from the manifestation of that quality in action. My valor is certainly going I feel it oozing out (*Sheridan*) In

than superlative courage or bravery it carries a far weaker implication of a persistent struggle against odds but a stronger one of fearlessness and audacity in conflict with a powerful enemy. Real valour consists not in

sense differs from valor chiefly in its greater emphasis upon brilliant achievements or exploits in arms. How insignificant a thing does personal prowess appear compared with the fortitude of patience and heroic martyrdom (*Hordsworth*). Chevaliers were seldom intellectually brilliant in the medieval romances [romances] and even the Chansons de Geste liked better to talk of the prowess than of the wit (*H Adams*). In current loose use prowess oftentimes loses its basic implication of distinguished skill and bravery in arms and means little more than distinguished skill as prowess in debating or in athletics. Gallantry far more than valor its close synonym stresses mettle and spirit as well as courage and an almost gay indifference to

Ans Bravery intrepidity dauntlessness, dog (see corresponding adjectives at **BRAVE**) *courage

tenacity resolution mettle spirit *fortitude pluck and

*Hesitation

stance averseness indisposedness or indifference corresponding adjectives at **DISCOURAGED**

avering vacillation (see corresponding verbs)

termination *decision resolution tenacity

grace backbone pluck grit guts and

hesitant. Reluctant loath averse indisposed *in

clined

Ans *Fearful afraid apprehensive diffident *hy

31-33) **hermaphrodite, hermaphroditic.** *Bisexual and

drogynous epicene

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

bashful recoiling finching blenching shrinking (see RECOIL)
 Con *Eager, avid keen resolute steadfast, stanch (see FAITHFUL)

doctrines; Galileo's writings championing the *heterodox* Copernican theory of the solar system were condemned by the Inquisition as *heretical*
 Ant. Orthodox.

omiscuous

*different
'out

like

tation resulting from one's inability to reach a fixed or final decision the term therefore connotes alternate decision and indecision or a shifting in opinions choices or the like "He may pause, but he must not *hesitate* — and tremble but he must not *vacillate*" (Ruskin) "He had vacillated between various substitutes for Oswald up to the very moment when he named the four upon whom he decided finally" (H. G. Wells) Falter suggests a

(Conrad)

Ana Balk, boggle, stick, stickle, scruple, *demur shy fluctuate, oscillate (see SWING)

hesitation. Hesitation, hesitancy are often used interchangeably as meaning a hesitating. But hesitation more commonly applies to the act or fact or to a sign of hesitating as to accept without *hesitation* "without

mood of one who hesitates as to feel great *hesitancy*

(low)

A — 800

with accepted doctrines (especially religious or scientific doctrines), interpretation (as of the Bible, the Constitution, or the like), or any view regarded as authorized by

oneself in an armchair before a cosy fire

Ana. Cloak, mask, *disguise, dissemble *suppress

Expose, parade, gaunt, display, exhibit, *show
 go, loom, *appear

High, tall, lofty agree in meaning above the average height. High, the general term (opposed to low), as marked extension upward, the term is applied to things which rise from a base or foundation

(*heretic*), *heretical* books the propagation of *heretical* (as a high hill, a high building) or are placed at a con

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

spacious height above a lower level such as a floor or

tall (better than high) pole a tall (not high) man lofty

moving in action in progress or the like something that slows him or it up as by clogging hampering or fettering the term seldom suggests the stopping of movement or progress but it commonly implies difficulties so great that movement or action are painfully slow or nearly impossible, as around their tattooed limbs they often wore coiled brass rings or bands which

business of man' (A Huxley) The term may also

or to tall talk In older and now practically obsolete English tall implied qualities not necessarily associated

points, so the recalcitrant senators succeeded in obstructing legislation for several days the tall building obstructed the light from the west, the view was obstructed by several tall trees To block (or block up) is to obstruct

(see INTENSIFY) increased augmented (see INCREASE)
Ant Low
high-spirited *Spirited mettlesome spunky fiery

obstacles that prevent a continued flow as of water emotion or the like and so provide no outlet or exit as fallen trees dammed up the brook The strait pass was dammed With dead men (Shak) dammed up emotion
Ant *Arrest check interrupt *hamper fetter clog trammel shackle manacle hog tie *restrain inhibit curb check snaffle baffle balk *frustrate

*Further — Con *Advance forward promote accelerate quicken
Occasion *opportunity time chance break
Intimate innuendo imply *suggest
Hude advert *refer
Voice utter *express vent declare *assert
aver
*Wage wages pay salary stipend fee emolument
crew

Ant Fore front
hinder, adj Hind rear *posterior after back
Ant Front fore

hinder, v Hinder impede, obstruct, block bar dam agree in meaning to put obstacles in the way of a person or thing or of his or its action To hinder (etymologically to put or keep behind) is to check or hold back someone or something in action or about to act move start or the like the term usually stresses harmful or annoying delay or interference with progress as From your affairs I hinder you too long (Shak) [the artist's]

*dismiss cashier sack
*at charter come into comparison
*taking or engaging of something as
or the granting the use of something for a stipulated price or rate Because some of these words are referable only to the act of the owner and some only to the act

return, as, we hired the house for the summer the owner to let it.

dered their going To impede (etymologically to entangle the feet) is to impose upon a person or thing that is

theless hire especially when used of persons or by implication their services may be employed in either

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

sense, as, to *hire* a servant; to *hire* oneself (often with out) as a servant; ■ *hire* workers by the day, men willing to *hire* themselves out at any wage In most discriminating use *lease* means to let on a lease, that is, on a contract by which the owner conveys to another for a given term, and usually at a given rate, certain land, buildings, or similar property. "The lands in America

have *leased* the house from Mr. Blank for three years Etymologically and in long-continued good use, *rent* implies the payment in money (or payment in kind) for the use of land and the buildings thereon As long as this idea is stressed, the verb may denote either to hire or to let a property, as they *rent* their house from the college the college *rents* these houses only to professors. In American, but rarely if ever in British, use, *rent* (in the

more or less shifting abstractions. *History* usually signifies the known past, or the sum total of events that are remembered because recorded by historians, evidenced by documents, monuments, remains, or the like, as nothing like this has happened hitherto in the *history* of man "A land without ruins is a land without memories — a land without memories is a land without *history*" (A. J. Ryan) *Annals* most often signifies the sum total of events, with their dates that have become fixed in the mind because of the momentousness, often tragic momentousness, of those events, as, "The short and simple *annals* of the poor" (Gray). "happy the people whose *annals* are blank" (Carlyle) *Chronicle*, on the other hand, is often applied to something concrete as a person or thing that records relates, or manifests events as they happen. "Good my lord will you see the players well bestowed?...let them be well used, for they are the abstract and brief *chronicles* of the time . you were better have a bad epitaph than their ill report while you

supplene

Ans Secure, obtain, *get, procure engage, contract

*promise

hireling, *adj* *Mercenary, hack, hackney, venal

Ans Servile, menial, *subservient. *mean, abject sordid.

history. *History*, *chronicle*, *annals*, as here compared agree in meaning a written record of events important in the life or career of a race a nation an institution, or the like A *history* is more than a mere recital of what has occurred, in the modern conception at least, it requires order and purpose in narration but not necessarily a strictly chronological order nor a common definitely defined purpose Usually, also it is thought of as an interpretation of events especially in their causal rela

desultory, casual, chance, chancy

board, * Amass *accumulate

Ans Collect, assemble, *gather pile, *heap, stack, mass.

Can Dissipate disperse, *scatter *distribute, divide, disperse

hoax, * Hoodwink, bamboozle, *dupe, gull, fool, trick.

Ans. Delude mislead *deceive *cheat, cozen, over

ip, vagrant, *vagabond truant bum stiff footer

Mummary, *gibberish, abracadabra

*sampler, trammel, clog fetter shackle

manacle

spede *hinder, obstruct block bar dam curb,

naïve *restrain *tie bind

*Lift, raise, elevate boost heave, rear

*Rise arise ascend mount, levitate

1 In form hold back. Withhold reserve

detain, retain, *keep

Ans *Restrain, inhibit, curb, check snaffle preserve

may not imply a discursive treatment or a continued narrative for some of the ancient annals are merely

The term, however, is often applied to a depression in a surface (as the ground was not quite smooth, but had many little heights and *hollows*), and specifically to a deep and usually narrow valley such as a gully or ravine.

contracts" (*Justice Holmes*)

ANA. Sacredness, divineness or divinity, spiritual blessedness, religiousness (see corresponding adjectives at HOLY) devoutness or devotion, pioussness or piety (see corresponding adjectives at DEVOUT) *goodness, virtue, rectitude

Hollow, *adj*. Empty. *vain, nugatory, otiose, idle

one in a substance or a sicklike one in a body, it is

or thought of as having a character apart from that which is material or secular. Their choice is often inherent in the

searching for veins and *pockets* of gold" (*B Taylor*)
Void applies to any apparently empty space, especially one of marked extent or, figuratively, of conspicuous duration, whether in a thing that is normally continuous (as voids in a wall where the windows and doors are to be) or between things that are normally separate (as, the

strongest of these terms in its suggestion of a claim upon

that remains in it. You are not asked, as you are by so

names of days or periods of time set apart for

(*D H Lawrence*)

ANA. *Aperture, orifice, interstice, perforation, puncture, bore, prick (see corresponding verbs at PERFORATE); slit, slash, cut (see CUT, v)

holiness. Holiness, sanctity are very close synonyms

called sacred vessels, the vestments worn at services are called sacred vestments sacred (as opposed to profane) history or history dealing

homage

415

honesty

and profane love chiefly to th. to be violat. low uses or = they say all

Narajos lost heart ceased to fight They did not surrender

definite sense in origin from on a being implies l and from angelic worship of God l

a supernatural or a superhuman character or origin or in hyperbolic use a perfection that is above that which is found on earth as that mighty orb of song

The divine Milton (Wordsworth), the old church (Meredith) charac early ence (a spiriual physica oppose soul or God or

ception of eternal values (as the responsibility of human nature not merely on the moral side but equally on the spiriual side — C Mackenzie

The emotion of Morris is not more refined or more valus — T S Eliot) Spirital it is merely more theological phrases is more or less equivalent to scien

and in this sense usually implies an opposition to lord spiriual is a bishop or omth England who has a the spiriual verus the application of t implies an opposition to secular and

though it includes use in services or may also apply to mus a not composed for church use but animated by feeling or prompted by themes associ

ated with religion He stated that his discourses to people were to be sometimes secular and sometimes religious but never dogmatic (Hardy) Except for the

nominal subjects of the legends one sees nothing rel gious about them the medallions when stud ed with the binode turn out to be less religious than decorative

(J Adams) Blessed which etymologically means con sacrated is literally used in the phrase the Blessed Sacrament (ie the Eucharist or the sacrament which involves the rite of consecration) But that phrase usu

ally also suggests a supremely sacred and love-inspiring character and it is that connotation rather than the implication of consecration which obtains in the phrases

called beatification (the second step toward canonization) one has been adjudged worthy of veneration, as the Blessed Isaac Jogues (now a canonized saint) So in general use Blessed sometimes means worthy of particu

lar veneration love, or the like We have no green ies here in winter and no one seems ever to have f that blessed plant the lettuce (Calkin) lalowed consecrated dedicated (see DEVOTR) worshiped, venerated revered revered (see

"devout pious relig ious sacrilegious profane I Allegiance fealty reverence deference obeisance honor

Aria Worship adoration veneration reverence (see under REVERE) fealty fidelity devotion loyalty allegiance tribute panegyric eulogy encomium house dwelling

comparable parallel identical, alike analo Ana Congruous, compatible congenial consonant equal equivalent same

Art Heterogeneous — Con Diverse disparate vari ous divergent d fferent multifarious divers (see MANY) homunculus, homuncle, homuncule ManLin

maget, dwarf pigmy runt honest Upright just conscientious scrupulous honorable Ana Truthful veracious (see corresponding nouns at

truth) candid open pla frank straightforward aboveboard forthright fair equitable dispassionate objective.

shonest — Con Mendacious lying untruth ful (see dishonest) Honesty honesty (or honesty) integrity, probity character and actions Honesty implies refusal to lie

steal defraud or deceive under any circumstances as you can rely on his honesty he is a man of scrupulous honesty in business matters (J New York in the 1870 s) exacted a lapid and impeccable honesty (C Wharton)

this crisis will be surmounted if the Church has the faith and courage and above all the common honesty to face it candidly (Inge) Honor, as here compared (see FAME) adds to honesty the implication of high mindedness or a nice sense of allegiance to the standards of one's profession calling or position as, business honor is the foundation of trade I could not love thee de

fourth Low d I not honest —

Ana analogous words

Ant antonyma

Con contrasted words

See also explanatory notes facing page I

conscientious — adjective
plainness
FRANK)
corresponding adjectives at RELIABLE) rectitude virtue
*goodness

Ant Dishonesty — Con Untruthfulness deceitful
ness mendaciousness or mendacity (see corresponding
adjectives at DISHONEST) guile duplicity *decent

honor or honour, n 1 Glory renown *fame celebrity,

ignominy infamy

2 Honor (or honour), homage, reverence, deference,
obsequance are here compared as words meaning respect
or esteem shown another as his due or claimed by him as
a right Honor may apply to the recognition of one's
title to great respect or esteem or to any expression or
manifestation of such respect and esteem, as to hold
every good and conscientious man in high honor he
declined the honor that was offered him Homage (as
here considered see ALLEGIANCE 1) adds to honor
implications of accompanying praise or tributes of es-
teem especially from those who owe allegiance or
service as All these are Thy gentle ministers who
come to pay Thee homage and acknowledge thee their

reverence is that when a young man almost chides
himself for longing to bring her (his beloved) close to his
heart (N Hawthorne) Deference implies such respect

aristocracy was as incomprehensible to him as an atti-
tude of deference (Galsworthy) Obsequance implies a
show of honor or reverence by some act or gesture that
indicates submission on humility or the like as The
Spanish prince was welcomed by a goodly company of
English lords assembled to pay him their obsequance
(Prescott) Sometimes the term is used in place of one of
the other words in this group to suggest abject humilia-
tion on the part of the one who pays honor or reverence
as "a throne to which conquered nations yielded
obsequance (Steele)

Ana Recognition acknowledgment (see corresponding
verbs at ACKNOWLEDGE) adulation *compliment
tribute panegyric eulogy *encomium

able) honorable

It is also used as a prefix to the names of some persons
of distinction such as members of parliament or of
congress mayors certain actions of the nobility and the
like (as Honorable T B Reed the Honorable Herbert

which is conferred awarded or given as an honor as in
honorary degree honorable mention an honorary title
Honorary (but not honorable) is also used before a title of
an office or the like which is held without emolument or
without responsibility for services as the honorary
president of a society
Aria, Respected esteemed admired (see corresponding
verbs under REGARD n) illustrious eminent distin-
guished (see FAMOUS)

*honorable

Hoax trick, *dupe gull befool bam

*deceive mislead cozen *chest over
see muddle fuddle befuddle bemuddle
circumvent (see FRUSTRATE)

hup, n *skip bound curvet lope lollipop ricochet

hope, n *Expect look look for await

Ana Aspire *aim pant yearn *long hunger thirst

*rely trust depend count bank reckon and

*resce foreknow divine

spar (of) despond

Hopeful, optimistic, roseate, rose colored are

reasonably good grounds for one's having hope
therefore typically but not invariably suggests con-
fidence in which there is little or no self-deception or
which is the result of a realistic consideration of the
possibilities as the air of youth Hopeful and cheerful
(Melton), I may (without being too sanguine) affirm

commonly suggests a failure to consider things closely
and realistically or even a willingness to be guided by
illusions rather than by facts as the optimistic or
sentimental hypotheses that wickedness always fares ill
in the world (J Morley) The barren optimism the
sophistries Of comfortable moles (Arnold) Sometimes
however the term carries a suggestion not of weakness

can boast (A Replier) Roseate and rose-colored in their figurative senses only imply the optimism of an abnormally cheerful temperament which enables such a one to see persons events situations and the like through rose-colored spectacles, that is in their most attractive and alluring aspects. The terms definitely imply illusion or delusion and therefore connote an element of falsity though not necessarily intentional falsity as A persuasive person who could depict the merits of his scheme with roseate but delusive eloquence (G. Smith) a rose-colored view of the world's future.

Ana. Expecting hoping awaiting (see EXPECT) anticipating foreseeing divining (see FORESEE) sanguine sure *confident assured
Ant Hopeless despairing — **Con** *Despondent desperate forlorn pessimistic, *cynical

hopeless Despairing *despondent desperate forlorn
Ana. Dejected depressed melancholy sad (see corresponding nouns at SADNESS) gloomy glum morose (see GLOOM) acquiescent (see COMPLIANT)

Ant Hopeful — **Con** Optimistic roseate rose-colored (see ROSEFUL) *confident assured sanguine sure

hopelessness Despair despondency desperation forlornness See under DESPONDENT
Ana Dejection depression melancholy gloom (see SADNESS)

Ant Hopefulness — **Con.** Optimism (see corresponding adj. verb at HOPEFUL) *confidence assurance aplomb *courage spirit tenacity resolution

horde n 1 *Tribe sb clan sept

2 Mob throng *crowd crush press, rout

horizon Purview ken compass reach *range scope sweep radius orb t. gamut

Ana. *Limit bound confine term bound end spread stretch, amplitude, *expanse.

horrendous Horrific *horrible horrid.

horrible 1 Horrid horrid horrid horrendous agree in meaning inspiring horror or abhorrence. Horrible (see also FEARFUL, 2) is the general term for that which inspires horror as, some horrid form Which might deprive your sovereignty of reason (Shak) 'wrought and shames, Horrid, monstrous not to be told (Tennyson) Horrid, often practically synonymous with horrible some times carries a stronger implication of inherent or innate offensiveness or repulsiveness as, This emperor from Rome retired To Capreae with purpose there His horrid loss in private to enjoy' (Milton) some horrid beliefs from which human nature revolts (Bagehot) In modern colloquial usage the word is often weakened to a general term of aversion as, horrid weather horrid little boys

Horrific (see also FEARFUL, 2) a somewhat bookish term stresses the power to horrify as She was a brave narrator her voice sinking into a whisper over the supernatural or the horrific (Stevens) Horrendous is rarely used except in producing a literary effect such as the suggestion of extreme frightfulness an apt rhyme for tremendous or stupendous or an onomatopoeic rhythm as, Damnings most dreadful Exorcations

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horrendous Blasphemous stupendous (R. Hooker)
Ana. Abhorrent abominable detestable *hateful *repugnant repellent obnoxious *offensive repulsive revolting loathsome

Ant Fascinating — **Con** *Pleasant pleasing grateful gratifying attractive alluring charming enchanting taking (see under ATTRACT)

2 Horrific shocking appalling *fearful awful dreadful frightful terrible terrific.

Ana. **Ant** & **Con** See those at HORRIBLE 1

horrid *Horrible horrific horrendous

Ana analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ana Distasteful repellent *repugnant obnoxious loathsome *offensive revolting repulsive

Ant Delightful — **Con** Attractive alluring fascinating taking charming (see under ATTRACT) *pleasant

pleasing gratifying grateful

horrific 1 *Horrible horrid horrendous

Ana Horrifying appalling d. smaying daunting (see DISMAY s) terrorizing terrifying frightening alarm giving (see FRIGHTEN)

2 Horrible terrible terrific, shocking appalling *fearful, awful dreadful frightful

Ana See those at HORRIFIC 1

horrify Dismay appall *dismay

Ana Agitate upset perturb *discompose *offend outrage

Con Delight rejoice gladden, gratify *please

horror Terror *fear dread fright alarm dismay consternation panic, trepidation.

Ana Aversion *antipathy repugnance abhorrence repellency or repulsion distastefulness or distaste (see corresponding adjectives at REPUGNANT) recoiling or recoiling flinching shrinking blenching (see corresponding verbs at RECOIL)

Ant Fascination

hors d'oeuvre *Appetizer antipasto, smörgåsbord aperitif

horse sense See SENSE, s 2

hospitable *Social gregarious convivial co-operative companionable

Ana Sociable *gracious cordial genial affable generous, liberal bountiful friendly neighborly amicable

Ant Inhospitable — **Con** Churlish boorish (see under BOOR) *indifferent aloof detached reserved taciturn uncommunicative (see SILENT)

host *Multitude army legion.

hostage Cage pawn *pledge earnest token.

Ana Surety security *guarantee guaranty

hostility *Enmity animosity antagonism antipathy rancor animus.

Ana Hatred *bale ill will malevolence malignity *malice aggression or *attack opposing or opposition combating resisting or resistance (see corresponding verbs at OPPOSE)

Con *Friendship amity comity good will forbearance tolerance clemency leniency indulgence (see under FORBEARING)

hound s Ride hector *bait badger heckle chevy

Ana Harass *worry annoy torment, torture try, afflict persecute oppress *wrong

house n Residence dwelling abode domicile, home habitation.

house s Lodge board shelter *harbor entertain.

Ana Accommodate hold *contain.

Con Evict *eject oust expel d. smiss.

hover *Flit flutter flitter flicker

Ana *Hang, suspend poised balance (see STABILIZE) float *fly skim sail.

however *But still nevertheless yet.

howler Boner blunderer floater *error mistake, blunder slip lapse faux pas, bull.

hub s Core *center middle nucleus heart focus, n. d. s. omphalos.

hubbub *Din uproar pandemonium hullabaloo babel racket.

hue Chroma *color shade tint tinge

huff s Dodge pique resentment, *offense umbrage
Ana Petulance haughtiness, irritability fractiousness (see corresponding adjectives at DIRTABLE) *anger indignant rage wrath

huffy. Petulant, pettish *irritable, fractious, peevish, snappish waspish, fretful, querulous
huff. *Angry, mad, indignant, irate
huge. *Enormous, gigantic, giant, gigantic, colossal mammoth, elephantine, immense, vast, titanic, hercu-

hullabaloo. *Din, uproar, pandemonium, babel, hubbub, racket

humane. Humanitarian, *charitable, benevolent philanthropic, altruistic

humbly. Compassionate, *tender, warmhearted gentle, lenient, mild (see SOFT) clement, merciful tolerant *forbearing kindly, *kind, benign, benignant

humble. Barbarous, inhuman atrocious — **Con** Savage, cruel fell (see FIERCE), merciless relentless, implacable (see GATE)

humanitarian. Humane, benevolent, philanthropic, *charitable, altruistic

humanities. *Literature, belles lettres, letters

modest. but the respectability was prodigious" (Bennett). **Lowly** is often indistinguishable from **humble** except in its lack of derogatory connotations such as abjectness, sense of inferiority, or the like, as Surely he scorneth the scornors, but he giveth grace unto the lowly" (Proverbs in 34), "Thy heart The lowliest duties on herself did lay" (Wordsworth)

humbly. Submissive, subdued (see YAM) resigned, acquiescent, *compliant.

Con. *Proud, arrogant, insolent, haughty lordly overbearing, disdainful vain, vainglorious proud (see under PRIDE, n). pompous, ostentatious pretensions *showy.

humble. *Humiliate, *abase, demean, debase, degrade
humbly. Abash, discomfit, *embarrass chagrin, mortify (see corresponding adjectives at ASHAMED)

Con. *Exalt, magnify, aggrandize

humbug. *Fake, sham, *imposture, cheat, fraud, decent, deception, counterfeit, simulacrum

humbly. *Pretense, pretension, make-believe, make-belief *impostor, faker, charlatan, mountebank, hocus-focus, mummary, *gibberish, abracadabra

depreciation or humiliation, sometimes verging on abjectness, as, 'She is humble to abjectness' (De Quin-)

2 *Wit, irony, satire, sarcasm, repartee
humor or humour. *Indulge pamper mollify

fy, delight, *plesse, rejoice gladden tickle
 tify.

*Witty, facetious jocular, jocose comic comical, farcical funny, *laughable

verting entertaining (see AMUSE)

*serious earnest, solemn sober

Yearn, hanker, pine, thirst *long

*desire, covet wish want

hurl. Fling cast, *throw, pitch, toss sling
 ch capture, nab, cop grasp, clutch, seize

luzza, root, cheer, *applaud

Gale whirlwind cyclone typhoon tornado
 twister, *wind, breeze flaw, zephyr gust

*Speed quicken precipitate, hasten

l drive *move

— **Con** Retard slow slacken detain (*

wocastinate, lag, loiter, dally, dawdle (see

*Haste speed dispatch expedition
 tness rapidity expeditiousness quickness
 (see corresponding adjectives at FAST)

*celerity alacritude legibility flurry *stir, bustle, pother
 mar, spoil
 ouble distress
 of
 of each group

in 4) In current use however the term so often

hurl. Fling cast, *throw, pitch, toss sling

Ana *Pain ache pang three twinge stitch *injustice wrong tort grievance

husbandry Farming *agriculture

husk, *n* Husk, hull, shell, shuck (or shock) agree in meaning to divest something especially a vegetable or nut of its covering or envelope. Husk implies the removal of the outer envelope (called *husk* or *husks*) ordinarily of certain grains seeds or nuts, but now usually especially in the United States, of the leafy outer covering of an ear of Indian corn, thus, a husking bee is a gathering of the neighbors to help a farmer in husking his corn at harvest time. Hull originally implied the removal of the pods or singular envelope of peas beans and the like but in current use shell is more often applied to this process as to shell peas or Lima beans. Hull on the other hand is now used to imply the removal of the calyx or leafy circle out of which some berries grow (as to hull strawberries) or the removal of the tough outer covering of a grain of corn of rice, or the like. Shell is applicable not only to vegetables with a pod but also to nuts and to mollusks, or the like which are covered by a hard shell as to shell peanuts to shell peacans to shell oysters. Shuck, or the dialect form shock is now rarely used except colloquially or locally. It sometimes takes the place of husk in reference to an ear of corn but it is usable where shell is the preferred term to imply the removal of pods nutshells and the shells of mollusks as to shuck corn to shuck chestnuts to shuck oysters. It is also applicable to the removal of anything which suggests an outer envelope as to shuck off one's clothes before taking a swim.

husky *Muscular brawny sinewy athletic, burly

Ana Stalwart, stout, *strong sturdy tough *powerful, puissant potent, forceful

hussy or huzzy *Wench maids, baggage

huzza Hurrah, root cheer *applaud

hygienic Sanitary *healthful healthy wholesome salubrious, salutary

hymeneal Nuptial marital consubial conjugal *matrimonial

hymn Hymn, laud psalm canticle anthem anthem are comparable when they mean a sacred song especially one used in a religious service. Hymn, though historically applied to any shapeless poem of praise or worship is in popular (as distinguished from scholarly) English commonly restricted to a song suitable for use in worship especially one adapted to congregational singing. In this application it often suggests supplication or thanksgiving as its motive as well as praise or adoration. Laud a somewhat literary word means distinctively a hymn of praise. Psalm usually, and canticle in older liturgical use (especially in the canonical hours) both imply a Biblical source. The former is applied to any of the songs which comprise the Old Testament Book of Psalms and the latter to other Biblical hymns of praise such as the Magnificat (the response of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth's salutation Luke 1:46-55) or the Benedicite (the song of the three children in the fiery furnace Daniel 1:57 ff D V). Only the Benedicite is designated a canticle in the Book of Common Prayer but the term is often applied to other Biblical hymns of praise including some psalms, and to the Te Deum. Psalm is sometimes used of any more or less spontaneous hymn (or poem) that represents the outpouring of the heart in praise in supplication or the like. "When ye come together every one of you hath a psalm hath a doctrine hath a tongue (1 Corinthians 14:26). Anthem designates a piece of verse or prose sung responsively as part of a liturgy. Anthem which is etymologically a corrupt

form derived from the same root as *anthemion* no longer implies responsive singing. It is applied to a type of hymn that has a musical setting suitable for choral rather than congregational singing. To Psalms and Hymns we may aspire. If Anthems are too high (C H Esley). In extended use it is also applied to any serious or impassioned song of praise or glorification as of a hero or of one's country as the national anthem. Canon is a technical term of the Orthodox and other Eastern churches applied to a long liturgical hymn consisting of several parts (often nine) each of which follows the structure of an ode.

hypercritical Capricious caviling carping censorious, faultfinding *critical

Ana Fanciful fastidious (sassy) pettishly squeamish particular (see nice)

hypersensitivity, hypersensitiveness *Susceptibility, allergy anaphylaxis

hypocondriac, hypocondriacal *Melancholic melancholy sardious

hypocrisy Hypocrisy, sanctimony (or sanctimoniousness), pharisaism, cant, canting as here compared mean the pretense or affectation of being more virtuous or more religious than one actually is. The same differences in implications and connotations are found in their corresponding adjectives, hypocritical (or rare hypocrite), sanctimonious, pharisaical (or phariseic), canting. Hypocrisy and hypocritical, the most inclusive of these terms imply an assumption of goodness sincerity piety or the like by one who is either not good sincere or pious or is actually corrupt dishonest or irreligious. I thought where all thy circling wiles would end—In feigned religion smooth hypocrisy (Milton). 'Be hypocritical be cautious be not what you seem but always what you see' (Byron). Archer a New York tolerated hypocrite in private relations but in business matters it evinced a firm and impeccable honesty (E Wharton). Much of the religion which unwise parents delight to observe in their children is innocent hypocrisy (Luce). Sanctimony and sanctimonious, once terms of approbation implying personal holiness, are now exclusively terms of opprobrium implying an affectation or merely outward pretense of such holiness or of piety as he took pleasure in comparing the sanctity of the early Christians with the sanctimony of many modern churchgoers. The preacher urged his flock to seek holiness but to take care lest they fall into sanctimony sanctimonious professors of faith. Pharisaism (literally the beliefs and practices of the Pharisees the strictest sect of ancient Jews who were insistent on close and unflinching observance of the written law and of traditional ceremonies and rites) and pharisaical imply a stern and censorious attitude to the manners and morals of others or a conviction of one's own moral superiority or both (cf Luke xiv. 12-14). The term frequently suggests sanctimony or less often out-and-out hypocrisy as the self-righteousness of many leaders of reform movements had brought upon them and their followers the accusation of pharisaism. Of all the Pharisees of the day our Churchgoing seems to me the masterpiece (Pusey). The assured positive the Pharisaical temper that believes itself to be impregnable in the right and its opponents indubitably in the wrong (A C Benson). Cant (as here compared see also jargon) and canting (both noun and adjective) commonly imply the use of religious or pietistic language or phraseology in such a way as to suggest sanctimony or hypocrisy rather than genuine holiness or deep religiousness often however especially in current use. The terms suggest reference not only to such outward indications of sanctimony and hypocrisy but to the state of mind or the attitude of one

who is so pharisaical or so deeply convinced of his righteousness or holiness that he is unaware that he is displaying his religion in a mechanical or perfunctory

(Froude) One of those rare artists who by virtue of

hypocritical Sanctimonious pharisaical casting See under **HYPOCRISY**

Ass Unctuous oily sleek *falsome feigned affected assumed simulated shammed counterfeited pretended (see **ASSUME**)

Con Genuine veritable bona fide *authentic sincere heartfelt wholehearted whole souled unfeigned

hypostatize Reify externalize materialize incarnate *realize actualize embody objectify substantiate, substantiate

hypothesis Hypothesis theory, law are often interchangeable in general use In the technical senses in which they are here considered however they are rigidly discriminated by the scientists and philosophers who employ them precisely In general the terms denote an inference from data gathered by observation and experiment that is offered as a formula to explain the abstract and general principle that lies behind them as their cause their method of operation their relation to

well founded conjecture that serves as a point of departure for scientific discussion or as a tentative guide for further investigation or as the most reasonable explanation of certain phenomena now available A scientist says in effect—Observation shows that the following facts are true I find that a certain hypothesis as in their origin is consistent with them all (*Jeans*)

The resemblance to electric polarization is very close it is in fact so close that it would not be foolish at all to make the hypothesis that the iron contains not only electrons but also tiny corpuscles of some subtle magnetic fluid (*Karl K. Darrow*) In the last chapter I

general use often means little more than *hypothesis* or *conjecture* (as "Let us sit quiet and hear the echoes about which you have your theory Not a theory it was a fancy"—*Dickens*) In the course of my work in Egypt I had formulated certain theories of my own about plague and could not reconcile them to the findings of the Commission—*V. Heiser*) but in the precise technical sense in which it is here considered it presupposes much more supporting evidence than *hypothesis* does a much wider range of application and greater likelihood of truth It is not always obvious when *hypothesis* and when *theory* should be used the former being preferred by some scientists as the more modest in its claims the latter being preferred by others as suggesting such confidence in the reliability of the inference and its supporting evidence as to imply that it deserves acceptance thus the Darwinian explanation of the origin of species is regarded by some as a *hypothesis* but is more often designated as the *theory* of evolution

That exact verbal expression of as much as we know of the facts and no more which constitutes a perfect scientific theory (*T. H. Huxley*) In 1905 Einstein crystallized these concepts and hypotheses in his theory of light-quanta according to which all radiation consisted of discrete bullet-like units which he called light-quanta at the time although we now call them photons (*Jeans*) There was also a nascent theory of sound waves and out of it there grew a tremendous mathematical doctrine of waves which nowadays has almost come to dominate the physics of these times (*Karl K. Darrow*) Law (as here considered for fuller

consonant system have undergone in the Teutonic languages However since even so-called laws are open

TURE 9) Inference deduction conclusion (see **INFER**)

hypothetical Conjectural *supposed supposititious reputed putative

Ass *Theoretical speculative academic *doubtful dubious problematical questionable

ach group

I

icon or elikon, ikon *Image portrait simulacrum
effigy statue photograph mask.

iconoclast *Rebel insurgent

icy Glacial arctic wild *cold frosty frigid freezing
cool chilly

Ant Fiery

idea Ideas, concept, conception, thought notions, impres-
sion are here compared as meaning something which ex-
ists in the mind as a...

apprehen

opinion a

comprehe

may be u

another a

something

...is a... derived from bits of
information (as to describe one's idea of a penthouse his
idea of heaven does not correspond to that of most per-
sons) or of something that is the clearly or vaguely
defined product of fancy imagination inventive power
or the like (as he invented a new kind of buoy
which was found by the authorities to be excellent in
idea but impracticable —R. Ellis one of those ac-
cepted ideas which are always wrong that China is and
was a country of immovable and unchanging traditions
—Binyon) it may denote a mere supposition (as "I had
no idea that the law had been so great a...")
Austen) or a good...

A very clever

ideas —Show

ideas —V. Heist

gestion (as Mr

—Austen) Conser

which the mind

of the genus

devoid of all

generic as the

"the author of

...the author of the whole
concept of the citizen as we have known it from the days
of Pericles (D. Thompson) In more general use the
term applies to any formulated and widely accepted idea
of what a thing should be as [prose and verse demand]
a different concept of what the writer should aim at and
what avoid (Quiller Couch) We find among the
Greeks germinal concepts which are a vital part of mod-
ern thought (Buckley) Conception is often used in place
of concept in this latter sense, in fact it is sometimes
preferred by those who wish to keep concept as a technical
term of logic. However, conception so strongly suggests
the activity of the mental power of conceiving or of
bringing into existence an idea of something not yet
realized or not yet given outward form that it often
implies not only the exercise of the reflective powers but
of the imagination as colored by feeling. The term there-
fore more often applies to a peculiar or an individual idea
than to one held by men as a whole or by an entire class
or profession or the like as compare Poe a conception of
poetry as the rhythmical creation of beauty with the
Aristotelian conception of it as the imitation of human
act one according to probability and necessity. What
I needed was some clear conception of the meaning of
existence (L. P. Smith) Conception is also especially
in literary and art criticism the...
idea of de...

vacu

form

power

Ana

ing "the conception comes through the actual execution."
[S. Alexander] Thought applies either to an expressed
or to an unexpressed idea especially one that comes into
the mind as a result of meditation reasoning or con-
templation as a penny for your thoughts

thoughts about God

had not a

implicatio

whim or

tion as

(Austen)

beforehand

it (Austen)

hyperbolic (Covey) Impression, as here compared
[see also impression 1] commonly applies to an idea

which comes into the mind as the...

stimulus

of

any

ever

the

An. "upon view belief conviction sentiment

theory hypothesis law

ideal, ad. *Abstract transcendent trans...

Ana Utopian (see ...)

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... — Con *Different disparate divergent

*distinct separate several

2. Unlike like uniform parallel *similar akin analogous,

comparable homogeneous

Ana. Matching equaling (see MATCH), agreeing

equating tallying jibing corresponding (see AGREE)

Ant Different

identification *Recognition apperception, assimila-

tion.

Ana Perception *discernment discrimination clear

vergency divination image percept *sensation.

Identify Identify, incorporate, embody assimilate

come into comparison when they mean to bring (one or

more things) into union with another thing Identify

always involves the idea of a union of things that are

identical or the same. It may further imply either an

actual union as by making one thing (sometimes things)

the same as another or merely a theoretical union by

mentally apprehending one thing as identical with the

other Thus a man who identifies his interests with those

of his neighbors may be said consciously to change his

interests so that they are in conformity with those of his

neighbors on the other hand a man who identifies his

own enrichment with the impoverishing of others may

be said merely to view the two things as identical. This

latter use frequently connotes confusion in thought or

self-deception. There is not much difference between

identifying oneself with the Universe and identifying the

Inverse with oneself (T. S. Eliot) Incorporate implies

union of one or more things with another or of different

things, so that when blended fused or otherwise united

used words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

corporate because it can be used only when one or more things are made part of another thing that is a body or independent unit such as an organized structure or group or a system. Yet so much of these treaties has

so cause the former to become the same as the latter to identify one's beliefs with those of another is to make them one and indistinguishable as well as the same the prefix *af* is a form of ad *assimilated* in Latin before *f* as in *affectus* for *adfectus*. Our manufacturing class was *assimilated* in no time to the conservative classes (*H. G. Wells*). The *assimilation* of men to machines is hardly likely to give us a just standard of values (*B. Russell*).

Ana Fuse blend merge (see *mix*) *mistake confuse confound

Idiom, 1 Dialect *language speech tongue

Ana Jargon patois cant argot (see **DIACLECT**)

2 Expression locution *phrase collocation

Idiosyncrasy *Eccentricity

Ana Peculiarity individuality distinctiveness or distinction characteristicness or characteristic (see corresponding adjectives at **CHARACTERISTIC**) manner way *method mode mannerism affectation *pose

Idiot, Imbecile moron *fool simpleton natural

Idle, adj. 1 *Vain nugatory otiose empty hollow

Ana Fruitless bootless *futile vain *ineffective

ineffectual inefficacious trivial paltry *petty trifling

Con Significant pregnant meaningful (see **EXPRESSIVE**) profitable *beneficial advantageous

2 *Inactive inert passive supine

Ana Indolent faintant *lazy slothful dawdling

dallying lagging procrastinating (see **DELAY**)

Ant Busy — **Con** Industrious diligent assiduous

sedulous (see **BUSY**) employed (see **EMPLOY** 2)

Idolize *Adore, worship

Ana Dote on or upon love, *like venerate *revere

reverence

Con *Despise condemn scorn, disdain *hate abhor

detest, loathe abominate.

Ana *Base, low vile churlish boorish loutish (see under **BOOR**) *petty puny, paltry measly trivial abased debased degraded (see **ABASE**)

Ant Noble magnanimous — **Con** Lofly *high sublime glorious *splendid illustrious eminent, distinguished (see **FAMOUS**)

ignominy. Infamy shame *disgrace opprobrium dishonor, disrepute obloquy odium scandal

Ana Humiliation degradation abasement (see corresponding verbs at **ABASE**) contempt scorn disdain

despise (see under **DESPISE**) mortification chagrin (see under adjectives at **ASHAMED**)

honor glory (see **FAME**) respect esteem admiration

Ignorant, illiterate, unlettered, uneducated,

untutored unlearned, nescient agree in mean-

ing knowledge. One is ignorant who is ignorant

whether in general or of some particular

*a very superficial ignorant unweighing (see

below), the disputants on both sides were ignorant

after they were disputing about. (*H. Eliot*)

erate, in the strict interpretation of that term

without the necessary rudiments of education

in the eighteenth century this term often implied ignorance of Latin or Greek as an *illiterate* Portuguese

friend who understood no language but his own. (*Faul-*

You might read all the books in the British Museum

language (as *illiterate* voters), when applied to words or

corruptions of words grammatical constructions, and

the like it implies violation of the principle which

contemptuous description of a person as an utter

letter etc. that shows little evidence of education or

cultivation (as his speech is positively *illiterate*) or who

shows inability to read and understand. It is common

knowledge that our professional students and candidates

for the I. D. are *illiterate*. One thing you learn very

quickly in teaching students at the lowest levels of

education is that they cannot read. (*R. M. Huxley*)

One is unlettered who is without the learning that may

be gained through the knowledge of books. Often it

implies mere knowledge of how to read and write but

the absence of facility in both reading and writing (as

unlettered peasants) sometimes however it implies

general ignorance or illiteracy (as "His [Prince Hal] addition was to courses vain His companies [compan-

natures and the like, or to abstractions such as human

fully
A
ou
A
polymathic scholarly

conscious *aware

ignore Disregard overlook slight, *neglect omit forget

Ana Blink *wink (at) evade elude *escape avoid, shun eschew

Ant Heed (a warning a sign a symptom etc) acknowledge (sense 2)

Ikou Variant of rooy

ilk Kind sort *type nature description character stripe kidney

Ill, adj 1 *Bad evil wicked naughty

Ana See those at evil

Ant Good

2 *Sick

Ant Well

Ill, n *Evil bale

Ant Good

Illation Ratiocination *inference

Ana *Deduction Induction reasoning reflection cogitation deliberation speculation thinking (see corresponding verbs at THINK) *reason understanding

Illative Ratiocinative inferential See under INFERENCE

Illimitable Boundless *infinite uncircumscribed eternal sempiternal

Ana Endless never-ending *everlasting interminable

Illiterate, adj Unlettered uneducated untaught *ignorant untutored unlearned nescient

Ant Literate — Con Taught instructed educated schooled (see TEACH)

Ill mannered *Rude uncivil ungracious impolite discourteous

Illustrious

Ant Darken obscure — Con Complicate involve (see corresponding adjectives at COMPLEX)

Illusion *Delusion mirage hallucination

Ana *Imagination fancy fantasy phantasy *sensa

*imaginary
g deceive

about the life of which her careless words had given him

so illuminating a glimpse (E Borton) Illusion is chief

2 *Exemplify

Ana Elucidate interpret *explain expound vivify

of providing with light for clear seeing than of throwing a light upon Light is the most consistently literal of these terms though it often carries a suggestion of brightening the way of one who otherwise might stumble

Sometimes the term implies that one has been supplied with information necessary the understanding of

all needs and (especially in the adjective enlightened) to remove all traces of superstition prejudice or intolerance (as the civilized and enlightened portions of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence

—Ch Just Tenny What still there in this enlightened age too since you [ghosts] have been proved not to exist —Shelley) Illustrate (see also EXEMPLIFY) is now used less often than in the past in a sense approaching that of illuminate but it still occurs in the writings and speech of those learned or sensitive writers who have a fine feeling for the specific quality of words As compared to illuminate it suggests the shedding of luster rather than of light embellishment rather than elucidation

Ant Darken obscure — Con Complicate involve (see corresponding adjectives at COMPLEX)

Illusion *Delusion mirage hallucination

Ana *Imagination fancy fantasy phantasy *sensa

*imaginary
g deceive

about the life of which her careless words had given him

so illuminating a glimpse (E Borton) Illusion is chief

2 *Exemplify

Ana Elucidate interpret *explain expound vivify

ignominious disgraceful shameful infamous dishonorable scandalous (see corresponding nouns at DISGRACE)

imagined envisaged, envisioned (see corresponding verbs at THINK)

image. 1 Image simulacrum effigy, statue, icon (or eikon or ikon), portrait photograph, mask are here compared only as meaning a lifelike representation especially (but not exclusively) of a living being Image (see also SENSATION 1) in its earliest English sense denotes a sculptured cast or modeled representation as of a god a sacred or saintly person or the like especially one intended for the veneration of the people The term is also applicable to a representation of a person made in wax clay or other plastic substance as for use in a museum waxworks or the like or by a sorcerer who wishes to injure or destroy the person through attack on his image in such cases however simulacrum (see also DISPOSTURE) is often used Effigy is now commonly limited to images as sculptured (especially on sepulchral monuments as in medieval cathedrals) or

(or in some instances to the persons who form the conceptions) and mean unreal or unbelievable and out of keeping with things as they are (or conceiving such unreal or unbelievable things) That is imaginary which is fictitious and purely the product of an active or especially an excited imagination as, Imaginary pains and fancied tortures (Addison) those nervous persons who may be terrified by imaginary dangers are often courageous in the face of real danger (H. Ellis) That is (or less often one is) fanciful which (or who) and cause

hanging) which he is supposed to deserve as in some parts of England Guy Fawkes is burned in effigy each fifth of November Statue applies not only to any image for use in a church but to any sculptured cast or modeled representation of the entire figure (as distinguished from a bust or head) of a living or dead person set up in a conspicuous (often a public) place as a reminder of a person's virtues or achievements or as a memorial or monument as a colossal statue of Christ on the peak of a high mountain overlooking the harbor and

real and practical to the one who conceives it is usually

guttering lamp before it (Buchan) Portrait always implies pictorial representation especially of the figure or of the face of a person It may be used of such a

arouse If a man happens not to succeed in his enquiry he will be thought weak and visionary (B. A.) That is fantastic (see also FANTASTIC 2) which is or seems

plaster thus, a death mask is a copy made very soon after a person has died especially a cast or impression taken directly from the face of the dead person

Artia *Reproduction copy duplicate facsimile replica *form figure shape

2 Percept *sensation.

Artia *Idea concept impression conception notion fabrication figment (see VISION) phantasy *fancy fantasy

Imaginable *Imaginative Imaginal Imaginary

Artia Realized or realizable conceived or conceivable

moral attitude to his fellow creatures was that of who was exotically high minded (J. M. Robertson)

Art Real actual

2 *Imaginative Imaginal Imaginable

Imagination Imagination fancy, fantasy phantasy are here compared as denoting either the power or the function of the mind by which mental images of things are formed or the exercise of that power as manifested in poetry or other works of art The meanings of all of these terms have been greatly influenced by changing psychological and aesthetic theories with the result that

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

Immediate

Imaginative. Imaginative, imaginat, imaginable imagery are not synonymous adjectives but they are sometimes confused because of their verbal likeness. Imaginative applies to that which is the product of the imagination or has a character indicating the exercise or the power of the imagination thus *imaginative exercise* are often distinguished from historical expository writings and similar types of writing. *imaginative* implies one whose imagination heightens a thing or pours out its fine and almost imperceptible essence. It is a common fallacy that a writer can achieve this pregnant quality by improving upon his *can achieve this* using his *can achieve this* his purpose is not *can achieve this* it is brilliant recently

recall the past in one's imagination her face, as to usually suggests either a new combination of elements that which is seen in fragments or on the surface as a complete perfected and integral whole as a man of no imagination is less likely to feel physical fear with And as imagination bodies forth The forms of things unknown the poet's pen Turns them to shapes and gives to airy nothing A local habitation and a name (Shak) It is only through imagination that men become aware of what the world might be if Facts give us what we cannot see

While the conceptive power of the imagination has been revived especially by psychologists as a function of the mind (which refers to the imagination only as to images as the mental representations which follow a sensation of any sort thus a written belongs to one imaginal type rather than to another because of its tendency to have sensory images of a particular kind visual tactile auditory or the like) Imaginables often implies that the thing so qualified but in careful use it shapes all the apostles image can be seen or appreciated present (C Maclema's) Imaginary (for fuller treatment see DIAGNOSTIC) Imaginary (for fuller treatment see DIAGNOSTIC) Imaginary existence only in the future; a book by W alter Savage Landor giving imaginary figures and imaginary letters between famous persons & so

Imagining fancying seeing
creative inventing

Con "Promic prosy" (see corresponding word)

imagine ^{conceive} ^{prose} ^{prosy} ^{matter-of fact} ^{conceiving} (see corresponding verbs)
 think ^{conceive} ^{fancy} ^{realize} ^{envision}
 make ^{invent} ^{create} ^{fabricate} ^{form} ^{fashion} ^{shape}
 imbecile ^{conjecture} ^{surmise} ^{guess}
 imbibes ^{idiot} ^{moron} ^{fool} ^{moron}
 absorb

*Absorb assimilate
 *Receive take admit accept *soak saturate
 impregnate permeate pervade penetrate
 trate acquire obtain *get
 exude
 Inoculate

Ana Inoculate leaven ingrain *infuse
 saturate *inform inspire fire urinate
 mimate *permeate pervade suffuse
 Ana Impermeate personate (see ACR 9) impregnate
 eiga counterfeited (see ASSUME) caricature
 parody travesty
 immature luminate unimature simulate
 (unmellowed), un- burlesque
 velvet

(or unswelled), unfledged agree in meaning but fully developed. Except for this denial of full development the terms agree in implications and connotations with the affirmative adjectives *mature* *matured* *ripe* *mellow* *full fledged* discriminated at MATURE.

Ara Crude callow green, crude
cocious, untimely childish, crude
infant Mature — Con Maturated ripe mellow adult.
grows up, full fledged (see MATURE) *dy*
mediate "D rect
na "Nearest pre-

^{"as well as"}

recall the past in one's imagination her face haunted usually suggests either a new combination of elements found in one's experience or an ability to conceal that which is seen in fragments or in complete perfection and integral whole so on the surface imagination is less likely to feel physical fear than imagination enough to see the possible consequences And as imagination bodifies forth The forms of things unknown the poet's pen Turns them to shapes and gives to airy nothing A local habitation and a name (Shak.) It is only through imagination that men become aware of what the world might be if it were

Facts give us whammy stimulate cannot run genl) Fancy phantasy (but also fancy 2 for all three words)

original forms once denoted what is now called the reproductive imagination Much earlier in their histories all these words but especially fancy and fantasy associated with fancy (see FANCY 2) denote a humoral or fantastic notion a sense now frequently mingled with fancy acquired its more frequent meaning of the power to conceive and give expression to images that are far removed from reality or that represent purely imaginary things She saw with the creative eye of fancy the streets of that gay bathing place [Brighton] covered with officers (Austen) The world which any consciousness inhabits is a world made up in part of experience and in part of fancy (J V Kruech) In aesthetic use since the late 18th century the tendency has been to make imagination and fancy antithetical Imagination is often used to designate the representing the real & fancy antithetical real ty in its idealistic use

in its ideal or inventing the elements found; it represents men not only in their outward but in their inward life and produces a Hamlet fancy presents them in alien surroundings, or essentially changed in their natural physical and mental constitution and produces centaurs and Probingorgans. The imagination or shaping or modifying power the fancy or the aggregation and associative power (Coleridge) fantasy now takes the place of fancy in naming the power of unstrained (often extravagant) exhibition in art. [Readers] live a compensatory life of fancy between the lines of print (*A Hamlet*) Phan- tasy as here compared (see technical sense of the image.) modern use except in its technical sense of the image. Aina invention creation (see conceptive)

tion (see corresponding verbs at THINK)
 An analogous words. Ant antonyms Con

Con contrasted words

See also explanation

Ant Mediate (*knowledge relation operation etc*)
distant (*relations etc*)

immediately *Directly instantly instantaneously
forthwith straightway at once anon right away

immense Vast *enormous huge gigantic gant
gigantean colossal mammoth elephantine titanic
herculean Cyclopean Antaeus Gargantuan Brob
dingnagian

Ant Tremendous prodigious stupendous *monstrous
*large big great

immerse *Dip submerge duck sousé dunk.
Ant Drench *soak saturate sop impregnate *infuse
imbue ingrain engross absorb (see MONOPOLIZE)

Immigrant, n 1 *Stranger alien foreigner outlander
outsider émigré.
2 *Emigrant

Immigrate Emigrate See under EMIGRANT
Immigration Emigration See under EMIGRANT

Imminent *Impending
Ant Threatening menacing (see THREATEN) likely
*probable possible *inevitable ineluctable inescap-
able unav avoidable expected awaited (see EXPECT)

Con *Distant remote far-off *doubtful dubious
questionable problematical

Imp Do not confuse imminent with immanent
Immobile *Immovable immotile immotive

Ant Mobile
Immoderate Inordinate *excessive exorbitant ex-
treme extravagant

Ant *Profuse lavish prodigal exuberant superabundant
teeming overflowing (see TREM)

Ant Moderate — **Con** Temperate (see MODERATE
adj) restrained curbed checked inhibited (see
RESTRAIN) reasonable *rational

Immoral Immoral unmoral nonmoral amoral may
all be defined briefly as not moral yet they are not often
interchangeable and are frequently confused largely
because the implications and connotations of the second
element are not the same in each compound but partly
also because the meanings of *unmoral* and *amoral* are
still not fully established. *Immoral* describes the opposite
extreme of that which is *moral* or ethically good because
in accordance with accepted ethical principles or the
dictates of one's conscience it therefore may be trans-
lated as ethically wrong and unjustifiable or sinful.

How *immoral* to impose it [the oath to support the
Constitution] on them [judges] if they were to be used
as the knowing instruments for violating what they
swear to support! (Ch. Just. Marshall) *Immoral* is often
used narrowly to imply illicit sex relations then it is
equal to *licentious* and *lascivious* as *immoral* women
to lead a life of immorality. Sometimes *immoral* implies
reference not to a code or one's conscience but to one's
judgment of what is right or proper under the circumstances.
It is one of the worst and most unintelligent
forms of *immorality* for two people who irritate each
other to expose themselves to misery and anger by living
together. (R. Macaulay) *Unmoral* is probably the
most loosely used of these words. The best modern

creature as the sparkle of sunshine on a rippling wave'
(Deland) *Nonmoral* implies that the thing so qual-
ified cannot be described as moral in any sense of that
word for it is neither good nor bad ethically and it does
not demand any judgment of its rightness or wrongness
as breathing walking eating and sleeping are *nonmoral*
physical acts. *Amoral* originally carried practically the
same meaning as *nonmoral*. Careful modern writers

exempted from moral judgments as perspective is a
nonmoral element in the art of painting the painter
contended that his representation of the nude was
amoral. To make it appear as though wars were not

moral standards sometimes because of absence of moral
principles sometimes for the sake of one's ends as

lecherous wanton lustful *abandoned profligate
dissolute reprobate obscene gross ribald (see COARSE)
Ant Moral chaste pure

Immortal Immortal deathless undying undying
fadeless amaranthine agree in meaning not subject to
death or decay and hence everlasting with the excep-
tion of *immortal* all of these words are found chiefly in
poetic use and are distinguishable especially in their
connotations and applications. In its strictest sense
immortal implies little more than exemption from liability
to death and therefore is rarely applied really to
anything other than the soul or spirit of man. Such
harmony is in *immortal* souls. But whilst this muddy
vesture of decay doth grossly close in we cannot beat
it (Shak.) In freer use *immortal* often equals *divine*
(Immortal gods I crave no self—Shak.) more fre-
quently it keeps close to the strict sense in being applied

lasts as undying love undying hatred
Undying meaning ch group

but they connote persistence of brightness or bloom rather than of intensity, as *unfading* recollections, *faded* memories. In so far as they differ, *unfading* usually stresses a fact and *faded* an incapacity for

'Ferndale', not the sort of cargo one thinks of with equanimity in connexion with a threatened collision" (Comra). Collision may be used, though such use is somewhat infrequent, when the things which come together so as to seriously affect one another are immaterial

(Wordsworth)

Ans. *Everlasting never-ending endless
Ant. Mortal — Con Transitory, fleeting fugitive, ephemeral evanescent, *transient

Immotile. Immobile, *immovable immotive

Immotive. *Immovable immobile, immobile

Immovable or unmovable. Immovable (or the less frequent unmovable), immobile, immobile, immotive come into comparison when they mean incapable of moving or being moved. Except for this denial of power the terms otherwise carry the implications and connotations of the affirmative words as discriminated at

of crashing and jangling are more apparent than the

An appeal to the workers and employers to be good boys and not paralyze the industry of the nation by the dash of their quite irreconcilable interests" (Shaw). Shock denotes the effect as of shaking rocking, agitating stunning or the like, produced by an impact or collision. As here compared, it may imply a physical, mental, or

MOVABLE

Ant. Movable

immunity. *Exemption

Ant. Susceptibility allergy

immure. *Imprison incarcerate jail intern

Ans. Confine circumscribe *limit restrict

Con. Liberate, *free release

son) 'The soft shock Of wisdom apples falling Upon the hilly rock.' (Ifidlay), 'For strong emotion however the shock of sudden external stimulus is necessary' (H. Ellis). Concussion is found more often than shock

tact so violent as to affect seriously one or the other or all of the persons or things involved. Impact, though it

in injury, as the impact of a hammer upon a nail, a target constructed to resist the impact of a bullet, to live in an age where every mind feels the impact of new ideas. 'Bashy lie seized the door to shut him out but Cashel forced it back against him, sent him reeling some paces by its impact' (Shaw). It is not electricity which we see it is the air rendered incandescent by the vehemence of the impact of the electrons against its molecules" (W. A. D. Darrow). Lumping often means

produced by the impact of such a stroke knock or tap such as a sound an explosion a vibration or the like thus percussion instruments in an orchestra are those played by striking such as a drum a gong cymbals bells a tambourine and the like a percussion bullet contains a substance that is exploded by percussion a doctor by percussion (that is by tapping or striking the

enemy's attack" — Wellington Grindal bore the whole *brunt* of the queen's displeasure — *Hallam*) The term now more often denotes either the major part of such a shock or even more frequently the chief stress or strain imposed upon one by a crisis or a situation or condition beyond one's control as to bear the *brunt* of his parents' support, the *brunt* of the defense fell on civil ans rather than on the trained soldiers

Ana Hitting or hit striking or stroke smiting, slapping or slap (see corresponding verbs at STRIKE) beating pounding buffeting (see BEAT v)

impair. Damage mar *injure harm hurt spoil
Ana *Weaken enfeeble debilitate sap undermine disable cripple *deface disfigure disfigure *deform d stort contort warp

Ant Improve amend repair — *Con* Better, ameliorate (see IMPROVE)

impalpable. *Imperceptible insensible intangible inappreciable imponderable

Ana Tenuous rare slight (see TENU *adj*) attenuated extenuated rarefied (see TENU *v*)

Ant Palpable — *Con* *Perceptible sensible tangible appreciable imponderable

impart *Communicate

Ana *Share participate partake *distribute d'spense divide convey *transfer instill inculcate

*implant imbue inoculate leaven *infuse

impartial. *Fair equitable unbiased objective just dispassionate uncolored

Ana Disinterested detached aloof *indifferent

Ant Partial — *Con* Influenced swayed affected (see AFFECT)

impassable. Impassable, impenetrable, impervious, impermeable agree in meaning not admitting passage

chiefly to substances or materials whose surfaces have been finished or treated so that they are airtight watertight soundproof or the like as "no surface coating has ever been found which is *impervious* to sun wind and rain. (C C Furnas) When applied to persons or their minds or hearts *impervious* usually implies

selves a barrier more *impenetrable* than the Greek language (T S Eliot) Often however *impenetrable*

enthusiasm acts of devotion and the like as an *ardent* desire for the truth an *ardent* supporter of liberal ideas an *ardent* lover, *ardent* love. Heated by in man is hardly the simple thing that many of the *ardent* eugenicists would have us believe (C C Furnas) *Fervent* also implies a quality of fire but it suggests a fire that glows

more calmly than the *ardent* fire of the *ardent* enthusiast

of the soul A *fervent* not ungovernable (Hordsworth) *Fervid* like *impassioned* is applied more to moods and expressions than to persons in contrast to

impassioned however It sometimes suggests more obvious more warmly expressed and often more

er whole frequently as which it is especially

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a fluid such as water or gas and incapacity for becoming

as *impermeable* rocks gas pipes should be made of an *impermeable* metal *impermeable* roofing

Ant Passable

Do not confuse impassable with impassible.

impassible. Insensitive *insensible anesthetic.

Do not confuse impassible with impassable or not impassive.

impassioned. *Impassioned*, *passionate* *ardent*, *in-*

vent, *fervid* *perfid* agree in meaning actuated by a manifest intense feeling *Impassioned* though applicable to persons is far more often found in current

use in reference to utterance or artistic expression or to the mood or mental state which evokes such utterance or expression The word usually implies intensity without

violence and feeling of such depth sincerity and

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mologically, all ed thus *ferred* thanks suggest the depth and sincerity of the emotion which prompt them *ferred* thanks suggest profusion or an overwrought state of mind Was it because his *ferred* manner of love-making offended her? (Bennett) Perterred, however always carries an implication of too great emotional excitement or of overwrought feelings It far more than *ferred* casts doubt upon the sincerity of the emotion that is displayed with vehemence To court their own discomfiture by love is a common instinct with certain *ferred* women (Hardy)

Ana Vehement, *intense *deep profound *senti-
mental romantic, maudlin
Ant Unimpassioned — *Con* Dispassionate uncol-
ored objective (see *FAIR*, *adj*)

Impassive, *Impassive*, *stolid*, *phlegmatic*, *apathetic*,
stolid denote in common unresponsive or but slightly
responsive to something that might be expected to
excite emotion or interest or to produce a sensation The
distinctions to be drawn between these adjectives hold
true also of their corresponding nouns *impassivity* or
impassiveness, *stolidism*, *phlegm*, *apathy*, *stolidity* One
is *impassive* who feels or shows no emotion or sensation
without necessary implication of insusceptibility It is
majestic *impassivity* contrasting with the overt astonish-
ment with which a row of savagely ugly attendant chiefs
grinned and gaped (Shaw) Under their *impassive*
exterior they preserve emotions of burning intensity
(G P Lathrop) One is *stolid* who is indifferent to pleas-
ure or (esp) pain the word frequently suggests a
unflinching fortitude Not only the cataclysm of a
world but also the slow and indomitable temper that
endures (Lowes) *Phlegmatic* implies a temperament
or constitution in which emotion is hard to arouse or
when aroused is moderate or restrained Cold and
phlegmatic must be who is not warmed into admi-
ration by the surrounding scenery (C H Weston) His
ferred manner of love-making offended her English
phlegm (Bennett) *Apathetic* in its earliest philosophical
use implying the extinction of the passions by the
ascendancy of reason (W Fleming) now usually implies
either a *res* and culpable indifference or such a pre-
occupation with a particular depressing emotion (as care,
grief or despair) or bodily pain as makes one insens-
ible to other emotion or pain and deficient in or devoid
of the usual human interests There is only one alarming
aspect of our national debt the *apathy* and ignorance
of the American public with regard to it The common
attitude is why should an ordinary citizen add the
national debt to his other workaday worries (H Scher-
mer) The dull *apathy* of despair (Wilde) An uncon-
planned *apathy* displaced Ths a *anguish* and, indifferent
to delight, To aim and purpose he consumed his days
To private interest dead and public care (Hordworth)
Stolid implies heavy dull obtuse *impassivity* or *apathy*
or utter blankness of countenance unresponsive or suggesting
such quality often specifically *impassive* mechanical
plodding unquestioning unresponsive adherence to
routine *Stolid* Saxon rustic in whom the temperature
of religious zeal was little above absolute zero
(A Hazley) The *stolidest* mask ever given to man
(Wilde) [One] who said I won't have any soup
steward I'll have the fish was met by a *stolid* replying
glance The soup being served at (V Besser)
Ana *Cold composed collected unperturbable re-
served taciturn *aloof reticent callous *hardened
insulated *insensible insensitive
Ant Responsive — *Con* *Tender compassionate
sympathetic warm warmhearted
CR Do not confuse *impassive* with *impassable*.

Impassivity or *impassiveness* *Apathy* *stolidity*
phlegm *stolidism* See under *IMPASSIVE*

Impatient *Impatient* nervous, *nervy*, *unquiet*, *rest-*
less, *restive*, *uneasy*, *fidgety* *skittish* *feverish*, *hectic*
lumpy, *fidgety* come into comparison only when they
mean manifesting signs of unrest or an inability to keep
still or quiet *Impatient* implies an inability to bear delay
opposition discomfort undue prolixity and the like
with composure It therefore connotes as a rule not
physical but mental or emotional unrest and may sug-
gest unrestrained eagerness, extreme irritableness
brusqueness, testiness, intolerance or the like as So
tedious is this day As is the night before some festival
To an *impatient* child that hath new robes (Shak)
"Cease your contention which has been too long I
grow *impatient* (Pope) When we pursue the ulterior
significance of the colours into yet wider regions I fear
the august common sense of the Occident becomes
affronted and *impatient*" (Binyon) Nervous or often, in
informal British use *nervy*, implies unrest and
nerves and a proneness to excitability the word may
suggest any one of various causes such as disease or
temperament, or anxiety as a *nervous* (or *nervy*) fretful
woman you and I whose ord nary daily talk ma ntains
its slow or burned *nervous* or *phlegmatic* but always
pedestrian gait (Lowes) Becoming more *nervous* as
the gloom increased (Hudson) Unquiet, though appli-
cable to anything that is not quiet is commonly used
with a strong implication of prolonged or conspicuous
agitation or of troubling or disturbing distractions that
hinder one's peace of mind or soul or prevent concentra-
tion the word is applicable both to the person and to
the thing which troubles him as these *unquiet* times
Unquiet meals make ill digestions (Shak) Restless
(whose has c term in ultimately a Teutonic word meaning
bed grave stopp ng place) usually implies constant and
more or less aimless motion or activity often speci-
cally it connotes mental agitation (as our heart is
restless until it repose in Thee — St Augustine trans-
lated by Pusey indubitably not happy *restless* and dis-
quieted his d quietude sometimes amounting to agony"
— Arnold) or eagerness to change (as He was *restless*
and d satisfied with his life — S Anderson) or contin-
uous or unceasing movements to and fro or back and forth
(as the *restless* sea a *restless* crowd a *restless* drumming
on the table with his fingers he was as *restless* as a
hyena — De Quincey) *Restive* (ultimately from a Latin
verb meaning stay back withstand resist) not only
has no etymological connection with *restless* but in its
earlier and stricter senses implies an unwillingness to
move (see CONTRARY 2) however it has so long been
confused with *restless* even by good writers that it is now
an acceptable if not a universally approved synonym
Even in the sense here considered it implies impatient
under attempts to restrain to control or especially to
keep attentive and suggests either inability to keep still
or to persist in what one is doing He did right to
preach to women men would not have listened to him
As it was, Miss Joy Blewings and Mrs M Murphy were
restive (Meredith) They were all becoming *restive*
under the monotonous persistence of the missionary
(Cather) As *restive* and dissatisfied as a party of 7
bridge-players (Eddington) Uneasy usually implies
restlessness born of anxiety doubt uncertainty or in-
security as he is *uneasy* over business conditions an
uneasy conscience an uneasy sense that all was not well
with his family Uneasy lies the head that wears a
crown (Shak) So we come down *uneasy* to look
uneasily pacing the beach These are the dykes our
fathers made we have never known a breach (Kipling)

Fidgety implies restless movements resulting from nervousness boredom or uneasiness of mind || usually

but it is sometimes preferred when the emphasis is upon the absence of defect or blemish of any kind rather than upon technical correctness, as: "Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see, / Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor ever shall be" (*Pope*). Its distinctive implication however is often that of insipidity or tediousness as

or impatience of restraint, and a dancing backwards and forwards in or || if in a fright as they never allowed their daughter to ride a horse known to be skittish. The term is applied to persons (or to things that are personified) whose movements or actions suggest those of a skittish horse, in such use skittish may connote extreme liveliness and frivolity (as || young skittish widow) unsteadiness or undependableness (as || skittish fortune). — *Shak* they are || jealous of each other — fearful

(as a faultless diamond a faultless flower) || character reputation or the like which is admittedly perfect or unblemished (as to sacrifice one's faultless reputation by a single act) to a work of art or its execution (as a faultless lyric, the faultless technique of the painter). Errorless usually implies absence of all mistakes, especially of such mistakes as are technically regarded as errors thus an errorless baseball game may not involve faultless playing.

ness or incapacity for ease quiet or calm. **Feverish** suggests the hotness rush or intensity of a high fever as: Work pressed forward with the same feverish haste (*H. Adams*) his life broken by feverish business trips across the ocean (*Van Wyck Brooks*), the world has become a laboratory where immature and feverish minds experiment with unknown forces. (*Buchan*) *Heddic*

Ana Irritant unerring *infallible *correct accurate precise right nice *perfect entire whole intact. *Con* *Deficient defective *superficial shallow superficial cursory culpable *blameworthy. **Impede** *hinder obstruct block bar dam. *Ana* Clog *hamper fetter, trammel shackles manacle hog tie *embarrass *discredit *disconcert rattle saw thwart baffle balk *frustrate. *Ant* Assist promote — *Con* *advance further forward *help aid.

students found examination week a hectic time hectic preparations for a big dinner jumpy and jittery (both

*Obstacle, obstruction bar snag y hardship rigor vicissitude barrier (see ADVANTAGE 1) tance advantage (sense 1) *Baggage luggage. *move actuate constrain *force *provoke excite stimulate *incite instigate foment goad spur (see corresponding nouns at MOTIVE) in — *Con* Curb check snaffle inhibit.

still jittery from their experiences under heavy fire the chief factor in making children jittery is jittery parents (*Time*)

Impending **Imminent** come into comparison highly likely to occur very soon or with warning. **Impending** carries a strong implication that the thing which is likely to occur forecasts itself long enough ahead by some means or threatening signs as to keep one in suspense as an impending storm an impending dismissal not so ill that he was unaware of his impending death. Th impending woe sat heavy on his breast (*Pope*) his face gave me no clue to the character of the impending commotion.

Impeach Indict incriminate criminate, *accuse charge arraign. *Ana* Condemn denounce blame censure (see CRITICIZE) try test *prove. *Con* *Exculpate vindicate exonerate, acquit absolve. **Impeccable** **Impeccable**, faultless flawless, errorless are often used with little distinction in the sense of

imminent death (*Shak*) discovery was imminent. one thing plain was that a new war was imminent, and he longed for Brutus and Cassius now exiles beyond the sea (*Buchan*). *Ana* *Close near nigh approaching nearing (see APPROACH 2) likely *probable threatening menaced (see THREATEN).

impenetrable *impenetrable *impenetrable *impenetrable *impenetrable *impenetrable *impenetrable *impenetrable *impenetrable *impenetrable

ble — *Con* *Soft mild gentle kindly peaceful clement *forbearing tolerant. **Interpenetrate** penetrate *permeate *eginate saturate. dicates place of treatment of each group.

Ans *Enter pierce probe penetrate invade entrench
(see TRESPASS) drench *soak, sog
imperative Peremptory imperious *masterful domi
neering

Ans. Commanding ordering bidding (see COMMAND #)
magisterial authoritative *dictatorial dogmatic oracular
arbitrary autocratic despotic (see ASSOLUTE)
Con. Supplicating or supplicatory entreating imploring
beseeching begging (see corresponding verbs at #8)
mild gentle lenient *soft

imperceptible. Imperceptible, insensible, impalpable, intangible, inappreciable, imponderable come into comparison when they mean incapable of being apprehended by the senses or intellect in form, nature, extent, degree or the like even though known to be real or existent. Except for this denial of apprehensibility these terms carry the same implications and connotations as the affirmative adjectives discriminated at PERCEPTIBLE as the imperceptible movement of the earth 'He grew into the scheme of things by insensible gradations' (H. G. Wells), the almost impalpable beauties of style and expression (Prescott) we shall consider that more subtle and intangible thing the soul which he [Augustus] sought to build up in his people' (Duchon) that inappreciable particle of an element called an atom the imponderable factors, such as temperament and mental stability which make or mar a promising career

Ant Perceptible
Imperial *highly regal royal queenly princely
Ara Majestic august stately noble *grand sover
eign *dominant

Imperious Domineering *masterful peremptory imperative

Ant *Dictatorial authoritative authoritarian magisterial despotic tyrannical arbitrary autocratic (see **ABSOLUTE**) lordly overbearing (see **PROUD**)
Ant **Adject.** — **Con** Obsequious servile menial *subservient, slavish *combiant acquiescent

Do not confuse imperious with imperial
impermeable, impervious, impenetrable *impassable
Ana. Sold hard *firm *tight

Conj. Absorbing or absorbent inhibiting assimilating or assimilative (see corresponding verbs at ABSORB)

trenchment (see corresponding verbs at **TRANSPASS**)
 *impression impress imprint stamp print.

impious Impious, profane, blasphemous, sacrilegious agree in meaning showing marked irreverence for that which is sacred or divine. Impious usually implies extreme disrespect for God or the laws of God or for those endowed with God given authority particularly as shown positively in thought or in actions as *Against

(Compare) **Profane** (see **PROFANE**, 1) applies to men and to words and acts that manifest not only impiety but

of a sacrilege (see **PROFANATION**) but in its extended sense which is now the more common it implies the defilement of that which is holy or sacred as by acts of depredation disrespect contempt or the like as the sacrilegious despoilers of ancient churches. A most

Ana Nefarious iniquitous flagitious (see **VICIOUS**)
 *unreligious ungodly godless
Ant Pious reverent — **Con** *Holy sacred blessed religious spiritual divine

impish Roguish waggish mischievous *playful wanton frolicsome sportive

Ana *Saucy pert arch naughty *bad *sly cunning tricky

implacable Relentless unrelenting merciless *grim
Ana *Inflexible inexorable obdurate adamant pitiless ruthless compassionless (see affirmative nouns at **FITTY**)

Con Yielding submitting capitulating (see **YIELD**)
 merciful lenient, clement, *forbearing indulgent tolerant

implant. Implant, inculcate, instill (or instil), insemi nate, infix are here compared chiefly in their secondary senses in which they agree in meaning to introduce into the mind. Implant (literally to plant something in or as if in the soil so that it will take root and grow) usually

sedulously inculcated into the mind of her son many of worldly wisdom (*Edgeworth*). Skillful conscientious schoolmistresses whose lives were spent in trying to

literal meaning (to pour in drop by drop) the implication of a gradual and gentle method of imparting knowledge. It usually suggests either a teaching that extends over a

pervade

accomplish one or more of those operations nearly all of these words (the distinct exception is *appliance*) are interchangeable in their general senses, but custom and

thus the implements of modern warfare consist of the weapons necessary to a well equipped army navy and air force. The sit-down strike a relatively new imple-

preferred term for the various crude devices used by peoples, as weapons and the like. As the accom- it is therefore ture or by its easy the work

[illegible]

understood the implications of his speech so that your inferences misrepresent his point of view by implication (not inference) you argue that this is the only possible solution by inference (not implication) from what you leave unsaid I know you believe this the only possible solution he did not perceive the implications (not inferences) of his remark the inferences (not implications) to be drawn from his remark are inescapable. Ana Hinting or hint suggestion Intimate on (see corresponding verbs at SUGGEST) *insinuation innu

Implicit, virtual constructive comes into comparison only when they mean being such (ie the thing expressed by the term qualified) by correct or justifiable inference rather than by direct statement or proof. That is implicit (as opposed to explicit) which is methods or the like of the person or thing concerned but is not definitely stated or expressed as a good present behavior is an implicit repentance for any misdeed in what is past (*Spectator*) the distinction between poetry and drama which Mr Archer makes (*Elia*) That is virtual (as opposed to actual) which exists in essence or effect but is not actually designated or recognized or put forward or regarded as such as his statement is a virtual confession. But America [ie the Colonies] is a virtually represented. What does the electric force of virtual representation more easily pass over the Atlantic than pervade. Chester and Durham are founded by abundance of representation that is actual and has a virtual chief of staff" (*Buchan*) That is constructive chiefly a legal term opposed to man fact) which is inferred from a text from known acts known to one or the like and which rests therefore on an interpretation of a text these acts or these conditions rather than upon direct statement or direct evidence. If the law explicitly gives a governor the right of removal of certain officials he may claim the right to revoke and direct their official acts as a *constructive* interpretation by the judge as *constructive* contempt. Implied suggested intimated hinted (see SUGGEST) inferred deduced gathered (see INFER)

Explicit — Con Express definite specific (see EXPRESS) expressed voiced uttered (see EXPRESS, 9) recited recounted described (see RELATE)

Express Entreat beseech supplicate

Implore Entreat beseech supplicate *beg importune
 adjure conjure
 Ana Pray plead sue appeal petition (see under PRAYER) *ask request solicit
 Imply 1 Involve implicate comprehend *include
 embrace subsume
 Ana Import *mean *gnify denote *contain hold
 comprise consist of (see COMPOSE) convey *carry bear
 2 *Suggest hint intimate insinuate
 Ana Connote *denote *presuppose presume assume
 postulate betoken bespeak, *indicate attest argue
 prove.
 Inf Express — Con State *relate utter voice
 coach (see EXPRESS, #) declare predicate affirm
 assert aver
 *infer

Impolite Un civil, discourteous *rude ill mannered
Ana Churlish boorish loutish (see under boor)
gruff brusque blunt (see bluff)
Ant Polite — Civil

Con *Exculpate absolve acquit exonerate.
Implication Inference are often used even by careful writers without a clear sense of their fine distinctions when they specifically refer to something that is hinted at but not explicitly stated. Implication applies only to that which is hinted whether the writer or speaker is aware of it or not or whether the reader or hearer recognizes it or not. When however the reader or hearer recognizes that which is implied and gathers from it its full significance or makes an explicit statement of it he has drawn or made an inference. As you mis-

Ana analogous words Ant antonyms Con

Ant analogous words *Ant* antonyms *Con*

Antonyms Con

gallant *suave urbane diplomatic politic *thoughtful considerate attentive

Imponderable. Impalpable *imperceptible inappreciable insensible intangible

Ant Ponderable appreciable — **Con** Weighty consequential important significant momentous (see corresponding nouns at **IMPORTANCE**)

Import, v *Mean denote signify

Ana *Denote connote involve imply *include comprehend *suggest imply intimate hint mean *intend

Import, n 1 Significance *meaning sense acceptation signification

Ana Denotation connotation (see under **Denote** 2) interpreting or interpretation construing or construction (see corresponding verbs at **EXPLAIN**) drift tenor (see **TENDENCY**) *implication

2 Significance *importance consequence moment, weight.

Ana *Worth value purpose intent design object objective (see **INTENTION**) *emphasis stress.

Importance, probably the most inclusive of these terms, implies a judgment of the mind by which superior value, worth, influence, or the like, is ascribed to a person or

art) an importance equal to that of figure-painting with us (Binyon). Consequence is often used interchangeably with importance especially in implying superior social rank or distinction (as men of importance or consequence) but among discriminating writers and speakers it usually implies importance because of the

was eager to have the Cathedral begun but whether it was Midi Romanesque or Ohio German in style seemed to him of little consequence (Cather). To marry one of the right people is of the greatest consequence for a

self-evident consequence as enterprises of great pitch and moment (Shak.) a mistake of no very great moment—in fine a mere slip (Barham). What was of

at dinner time I forget now. What for but then was a matter of more weight. Than laying siege to a city (Millyay). Significance and import are often used as though they were indistinguishable in meaning from importance or consequence actually they imply a quality or character in a person or thing which ought to mark it as of importance or consequence but which may or may not be recognized thus one may miss the significance (not the importance) of an occurrence one may recognize

the import (better than importance) of a piece of two money, so *a widespread recognition of the significance of that achievement (H Ellis) *the book was loaded with a significance which its intrinsic literary and philosophical merits could not justify (A Hazlitt) *fear that the spectator might lose in the shock of catastrophe the spiritual import of the catastrophe (Binyon)

Ana Prominence conspicuousness saliency (see corresponding adjectives at **NOTICEABLE**) eminence illustriousness distinguishableness or distinctness (see corresponding adjectives at **FAMOUS**) seriousness gravity (see corresponding adjectives at **SERIOUS**) magnitude *size extent

Ant Unimportance — **Con** Pettiness triviality paltriness (see corresponding adjectives at **PETTY**)

Importune *Beg entreat beseech implore supplicate adjure conjure

Ana Tease pester plague harry *worry hound hector badger (see **HARRY**) plead appeal sue (see under **PRAYER**)

Ant Unimposing — **Con** *Contemptible despicable sorry, cheap scurvy pitiable beggarly

Impost *Tax levy excuse customs duty toll assessment tariff tribute tribute the tendency

Impostor, faker, empiric, quack, mountebank

term for anyone who assumes a title, character, or profession that is not his own. He [Jesus] assumed the

personal observations and experience the basis of medical practice. The term by extension now applies to any ignorant and untrained practitioner in medicine or other profession. The term always suggests pretensions to knowledge and skill. Gordon's efforts to suppress it [slave trade in the Sudan] resembled the palliatives of an empiric treating the superficial symptoms of some profound constitutional disease (L. Stoddard). Quack is the popular and contemptuous term for

honesty is the raw material not of quacks or mountebanks but of dupes (Carlyle). Mountebank and charlatan were both equally applied to an itinerant quack who mounted a platform and by his tricks and buffoonery attracted a crowd to whom he sold his remedies. In extended use mountebank may or may not

suggest quackery but it always suggests cheap and undignified efforts (such as by buffoonery) to win attention, as political mountebanks 'Our Sabbaths [will be] closed with mummery and buffoon, Preaching and pranks will share the motley scene God's worship and the mountebank between' (*Cowper*) *Charlatan* now applies to any writer, speaker, preacher or the like who covers his ignorance, lack of skill, or the like, by pretentious flashy or magniloquent display 'Insolent pretentious and given to that reckless innovation for the sake of noise and show which was the essence of the charlatan' (*G Eliot*)

Ana Cheat, fraud, fake, humbug (see IMPOSTURE) deceiver, regular ralseader (see corresponding verbs at DECEIVE)

Imposture, *n* Imposture, cheat, fraud, sham, fake, humbug, deceit, deception, counterfeit, simulacrum come into comparison when they mean a thing which pretends to be one thing in its nature, character or quality, but is really another. Imposture applies not only to any object but to any act or practice which is foisted upon or passed off to another as genuine, authentic or bona fide. As several of the gallery's paintings reputed to be the work of Rubens and Rembrandt were impostures, the hero is as gross an imposture as the heroine (*Shaw*). Cheat applies chiefly to something (sometimes to someone) that wins one's belief in its (or his) genuineness either because one is deliberately misled or imposed upon by another or is the victim of illusion or delusion.

When I consider I feel it all a cheat. Yet fool'd with hope men favour the deceit. (*Dryden*) 'What man

Shall prove (what argument could never yet) The Bible an imposture and a cheat?' (*Cowper*) Hence, pageant history, hence, gilded cheat' (*Keats*) If I passed myself off on Miss Carew as a gentleman I should deserve to be exposed as a cheat' (*Shaw*) Fraud applies to any imposture or impostor that positively reveals perversion of the truth, often criminal perversion in the claims made for it or for him. Many persons persisted in believing that his supposed suicide was but another fraud' (*J McCarthy*) O fallen nobility that overawed 'Would hush in honey'd whispers of this monstrous fraud' (*Louis Napoleon*) (*Tennyson*) We may take it as a fraud that Swinburne did something that had not been done before and that what he did will not turn out to be a fraud' (*T S Eliot*) The not uncommon term *fraud* applies to any imposture for the sake of a good end, especially for the advancement of religion.

The outworn rite the old abuse The *fraud* transparent grown. (*Whitaker*) The term is also commonly applied to a person whose piety or zeal for religion is pretense or hypocrisy. Sham applies to any close copy of a thing, especially to one that is more or less obviously a fraudulent imitation. A strong living soul in him and sincerity there a Reality not an artificiality not a Sham' (*Carlyle*) He smiled in his worldliest manner. But the smile was a sham. (*Barnes*) Fake (a colloquial term) applies either to a person that represents himself as someone he is not or more often to a worthless thing that is represented as being something that it is not. Fake differs from fraud in not necessarily implying dishonesty in these representations. For a fake may be a joke or a theatrical device or the like or it may be a clear fraud as this testimonial is clearly a fake, one of the great fakes of all time was the Cardiff Giant actors using fakes instead of real swords on the stage. Humbug (a colloquial rather than a literary term much used however by good writers) applies to a person or far less often a thing that pretends or is pretended to be other and usually more important than he or it is not neces-

sarily because of a desire on the part of the person involved to deceive others but often because he is self-deceived 'You will take to politics where you will become the beneficiary of ambitious humbugs' (*Shaw*) 'What humbugs we are who pretend to live for Beauty and never see the Dawn' (*L P Smith*) Deceit and deception, as here compared both apply to something that misleads one or deludes one into taking it for what it is not. Deceit however, usually but not invariably suggests the work of a deceiver, or of one (not necessarily a person) that misleads or leads astray the unwary as the deceiver of the world the flesh and the devil (*Book of Common Prayer*) 'Thy painted baits And poor deceiver, Are all bestowed on me in vain' (*Shakespeare*)

Deception on the other hand often suggests a quality or character in the thing which causes one to mistake it or frankly to take it as other than it really is, as, the rising and the setting of the sun are pure deceptions. Syph was it? or a Bird ..? A second darted by—and lo! Another Transient deception! a gay freak Of April's mimicries! Those brilliant strangers Proved last year's leaves pushed from the spray To frolic on the breeze' (*Wordsworth*) Counterfeit commonly applies to a close imitation or copy of a thing such as a coin, a postage stamp, paper money, a bond or other security depending upon pictorial devices or engraved designs for assurance of its genuineness. The term usually also implies the passing or circulation of such an imitation as if it were genuine, as the city is being flooded with counterfeits of five-dollar bills. The term is also applicable to any thing or, less often to any person that passes for something other than it actually or truly is, as his newly purchased painting by Raphael was proved to be a clever counterfeit. She had the illusion that she was not really a married woman and a house-mistress but only a kind of counterfeit' (*Bennett*) Simulacrum may be used in place of any of the preceding words that do not carry a strong implication of deliberate deception or of intentional imposture. It implies a counterfeiting of something real but not an attempt to pass off as real, as 'The dead-alive gaze stare and hue of the lumpyish simulacrum of a wax show' (*Pell Mall Gazette*) Often however, the term applies to a person, an object or an immaterial thing that is what he or it is supposed to be only in external appearance. It suggests lack of substance or of life or in reference to a person such as a sovereign or ruler a lack of all the qualities essential to his station as 'Some spirit of life breathed into their simulacrum of a faith' (*Edinburgh Review*), [George IV] nothing but a coat and a wig and a mask smiling below it—nothing but a great simulacrum' (*Thackeray*)

Ana Trick, ruse, feint, artifice, wile, stratagem, maneuver

Impotent 1 *Powerless, impuissant.
Ana *Ineffective, ineffectual, inefficient, ineffect
*Incapable, incompetent, disabled, crippled, debilitated, enfeebled (see WEAKEN)
Ant Potent — *Con* *Powerful, puissant, forceful, formidable, *vigorous, energetic, strenuous, *effective, effectual, efficacious, efficient, *able, capable

2 *Sterile, barren, unfruitful, infertile
Ant Virile

Impoverish, Bankrupt, exhaust, *deplete, drain
Ant Enrich — *Con* Enhance, heighten, *intensify, augment, *increase

Imprecation *Curse, malediction, malison, anathema
Ana Excommunication, damning, obprobrium (see corresponding verbs at EXCOMMUNICATE) *blasphemy, profanity, swearing
Ant Prayer — *Con* *Blessing, benediction, benison

Ana analogous words *Ant* antonyms *Con* contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Con Considered premeditated *deliberate studied
designed advised finished *consummate
Improper 1 Inappropriate unfitting unsuitable
unmeet *unfit, inapt unhappy infelicitous
Ana Wrong *bad poor *amiss astray incongruous,
*inconsonant.

Ant Proper — Con Right *good *regular, natural
normal typical *due rightful condign legitimate
licit, lawful legal

2 *Indecorous indecent unseemly unbecoming inde-
cate

Ana Unconventional unceremonious, informal (see
affirmative adjectives at CEREMONIAL) *shameless
brazen impudent brazen barefaced obscene ribald
*coarse vulgar gross

Ant Proper — Con Right *correct *decorous
correct fault decent evenly nice demure.

Improperly Barbarian *solecism

Improve Improve, better help ameliorate agree in
denoting to mend or correct in part or in some degree
Improve (the general term) and better (more vigorous
and boldly) apply both to objects and to states or
conditions, not of necessity bad as, the faculties of the
mind are improved by exercise (Locke) Striving to
better oft we mar what's well (Shak) to improve (or
better) one's circumstances With a reflexive pronoun
improve implies a change for the better with oneself
better a change for the better in one's social or financial
status [She] had from her youth improved herself by
reading (J Fordyce) Girls marry merely to better
themselves, to borrow a significant vulgar phrase
(Jf Hollingsworth) To help is to improve while still
leaving something to be desired as a coat of paint
would help that house Ameliorate is used chiefly in
reference to conditions that are hard to bear or that
cause suffering and implies part or relief or changes that
make them tolerable There is no hope whatever of
ameliorating his condition (Peacock)

Ana *Benefit profit amend *correct rectify reform
revise enhance heighten (see INTENSIFY)

Ant Impair worsen — Con Corrupt pervert vitiate
*debase deprave *injure harm damage mar

Improvised Unprepared dated impromptu offhand
*extemporaneous extempore extemporary

Ana & Con See those at PARASITIC

Impudent *Shameless brazen barefaced brazen

Ana *Impertinent intrusive, obtrusive, officious
meddlesome *rude impolite discourteous uncivil
ungracious

Ant Respectful — Con. *Shy modest, diffident
bashful

Impugn Gainsay contradict negative traverse *deny
contravene

Ana *Attack assail refute rebut confute controvert
*disprove

Ant Authenticate advocate — Con *Confirm
corroborate substantiate *support uphold back.

Impulsant Impotent *powerless.

Ana & Con See those at IMPULSION 1

Ant Puissant

Impulse, n *Motive spring incentive inducement
spur goad

Ana Impetus, n *stimulus incitement stimulant urge
passion lust *desire appetite moving or movement,
driving or drive impelling n *impulsion actuation (see
corresponding verbs at MOVE)

Impulsive *Spontaneous instinctive automatic,
mechanical.

Ana Impetuous *precipitate headlong abrupt sud-
den hasty

Ant Deliberate (sense 1) — Con *Voluntary in-
tentional premeditated considered *deliberate
designed *cautious circumspect calculating
impute Attribute *ascribe assign refer credit
accredit charge

Ana Attach *fasten affix *accuse charge indict
allege advance, *adduce intimate, insinuate hint (see
SUGGEST)

In *On a non

In, prep 1 *At on.

2 *At on.

In abeyance : Dormant quiescent *latent potential
obeyant

Ana & Con See those at ABEYANT

Inability. Inability, disability are sometimes confused
because of their verbal likeness. Although both denote a
lack of ability to perform a given act or to follow a given
trade or profession, they are otherwise clearly distin-
guished. Inability implies lack of power (sometimes an
inherent lack) to perform it may suggest mental defi-
ciency or temperamental unsuitness, but more often it
suggests lack of means lack of health lack of training
or the like, as an inability to laugh (Lucas) an
inability to see (J Busley) the inability of the eco-
nomic system to effect a cure (J A Hobson) Disability
implies the loss or the deprivation of such power as by
accident illness disqualification or the like the term
therefore is applicable not only to the resulting inability
but to the injury the impediment or whatever it is that
makes one unable to do a certain thing hold a certain
office or the like as because of disabilities many of the
soldiers could not return to their former occupations
when the war ended to teach new trades to all those
suffering from disabilities one may be ineligible to office
on account of some legal disability such as foreign birth;
a judge is under a disability of deciding in his own case.

Ana Incapability incompetence unequal fitness (see
corresponding adjectives at INCAPABLE) unsuit-
unsuitableness (see corresponding adjectives at UNSUIT-
ABLE)

Ant Ability — Con Capacity capability (see ABIL-
ITY)

Inactive Inactive idle inert passive supine come into
comparison when they mean not engaged in work or
activity Inactive is applicable to anyone or to anything
that for any reason is not in action, in operation, in use
at work or the like as inactive machines delicate chil-
dren are usually inactive an inactive account Idle (see
also VAIN) is applied chiefly to persons who are without
occupation or not busy at the moment but it is also
applicable to their powers the organs the implements
they use and the like as Why stand ye here all the day
idle? They say unto him Because no man hath hired us.
(Matthew xx. 6-7) Though his pen was now idle his
tongue was active (Macaulay) Is a field idle when it is
fallow? (Shaw) Inert as applied to a thing (matter or
substance a drug and the like) implies an inherent lack of
power to set itself in motion or by itself to produce a
given or understood effect as [comets] were now
shown to be mere chunks of inert matter driven to de-
scribe paths round the sun by exactly the same forces
as prescribed the orderly motions of the planets (Jewes)

Commercial fertilizers consist of three to five hundred
pounds of available plant food extended with harm-
less inert materials to make a ton of product (A C
Morrison) As applied to persons or their activities inert
always suggests inherent or habitual indolence or
activity or extreme difficulty in stimulating or setting
in motion thus inert citizens are not easily aroused to
action when evidence of graft or waste of the city's
money is presented to them many students are too

inert to derive much stimulation from the books they read. The *inert* were roused and lively natures rapt away! (*Wordsworth*) *Passive* (etymologically the reverse of *active*) that is being the thing that is affected by another's action) implies immobility or a lack of a positive reaction when subjected to external driving or impelling forces or to provocation of any sort as the mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas (*Locke*). To sit as a *passive* bucket and be

Ana Threatening menacing (see *THREATEN*) *sinister
malicious malefic baleful
Ant Auspicious — *Con* *Favorable propitious ben-
ign fortunate *lucky happy providential
Inborn *Innate congenital hereditary inherited
inbred
Ana *Inherent intrinsic constitutional essential
natural normal *regular typical *native indigenous
Ant Acquired
*Innate inborn congenital hereditary

Ingrained *Inherent constitutional intrinsic
rooted deep-seated *inveterate confirmed

helps the person or side that attacks or seeks to impose its will (as, *passive* obedience *passive* resistance) but it still more often implies a failure to be provoked to action or resistance (as to be *passive* in calamity is the province of a woman — *Meredith*) *Supine* implies abject or

Con Infused imbued inoculated (see *INFUSE*)
Incappable, adj *Incappable incompetent*, unqualified
come into comparison when they mean mentally or
physically unfit or unfitted by nature character
or training to do a given kind of work. Except for the
commented to be

ACTIVE) *busy industrious diligent employed used
utilized applied (see *USE*)

Inadvertent Heedless *careless thoughtless.

Con Conscious *aware cognizant alive awake
*deliberate advised designed studied *voluntary
intentional

Inalienable *Indefeasible

Inane Banal wishy washy jejune *insipid vapid flat
Ana Foolish silly fatuous asinine (see *SMILE*) *vain
idle empty hollow nugatory vacuous blank (see
EMPTY)

Con *Expressive significant meaningful pregnant

Inanimate Lifeless *dead defunct deceased departed
late

Ana Inert *inactive

Ant Animated — *Con* *Living alive quick.

Inappreciable *Imponderable impalpable *impercep-
tible insensible intangible

Ant Appreciable ponderable

Ant Appropriate — *Con* Fitting proper happy
felicitous suitable meet *fit

Inapt Unhappy infelicitous inappropriate unfitting
unmeet unsuitable improper *unfit

Ana Inept maladroit gauche *awkward clumsy
banal flat jejune *insipid

Ant Apt — *Con* Happy felicitous appropriate (see
FIT) apposite germane pertinent *relevant

Inarticulate *Dumb speechless mute

Ana *Silent taciturn reserved

Ant Articulate — *Con* *Vocal fluent eloquent
voluble glib

Inasmuch as Since *because for as

Inaugurate 1 Install induct invest *initiate

Ana Introduce admit *enter

2 Initiate start *begin commence

Ana *Found establish institute organize

consented

Ana Ineffectual *ineffective disabled crippled debili-
tated (see *WEAKEN*)

Ant Capable — *Con* Competent *able qualified
*efficient *effective

Incarcerate *Imprison jail immure intern

Ana Confine circumscribe restrict *limit

Incarnate, n Embody hypostatize materialize enter
bizarre objectify substantiate substantiate *realize
actualize reify

Incense, v Enrage infuriate *anger madden

Ana Exasperate *irritate rouse provoke nettles aggra-
vate *offend outrage affront insult

Ant Placate — *Con* Appease mollify *pacify
propitiate conciliate

Incense, n Redolence *fragrance perfume scent
bouquet

Ana Odor aroma *smell

Incentive Inducement *motive spring spur goal
impulse

Ana *Stimulus incitement stimulant impetus pro-
voking or provocation excitement stimulation (see
ing verbs at *PROVOKE*) reason *cause

it

*Origin source root provenance proven

Ana Beginning commencement starting or start
initiation inauguration (see corresponding verbs at
BEGIN) rising or rise origination derivation (see

renewal
closing

Incessant Continuous constant perpetual *continual

perennial

Ana Unceasing interminable never-ending endless
*everlasting *steady constant vexing linking annoy-
ing bothering (see *ANNOY*)

Ant Intermittent — *Con* Periodic recurrent (see
INTERMITTENT)

Incest *Adultery fornication

Inchoate Unformed *formless amorphous shapeless
chaotic.

*beginning commencing
ing verbs at
nplete (see
uch group

affirmative verbs at CLOSE) *immature unmaured
 Con *Perfect, whole entire intact *consummate
 finished

Incident, *adj* *Liable subject open exposed prone
 susceptible sensitive

Ans Typical (see -
 LAR)

Incident

Incident

advent

Ans In (see LIABLE) *subordinate secondary
 collateral associated related linked connected (see
 join)

Ans Essential (sense 2) — Con Fundamental cardi-
 nal vital (see ESSENTIAL)

Incisive Incisive trenchant, clear-cut, cutting, biting,
 crisp come into comparison when they are applied to
 utterances thoughts style mentalities or the like and
 mean having or manifesting the qualities associated with

especially to utterances expressed ideas style, and the
 like suggests a power to grip and deeply impress itself
 on the mind or memory as acid bites into an etcher's
 plate It therefore often suggests a caustic or mordant
 quality as his biting wit biting epigrams her biting
 words. Crisp (as here compared see also FRAGILE, 1)

(Lower)

Ans Terse succinct laconic *concise poignant
 pungent piquant

Con Prolix diffuse verbose *wordy *loose lax
 slack unctuous *ulsome

Incite Incite, instigate, abet, foment are synonymous
 terms meaning to spur on to action or to excite into

action, it also commonly connotes underhandedness and
 evil intention as one may be incited (not instigated)
 to the performance of a good act one may be incited or
 instigated to the commission of a crime The early

Ans Trenchant, literally applied to weapons with an
 extremely sharp edge or point (as a trenchant spear)

be in his criticism of the popular faith (G. L. Dickinson)
 Clear-cut is applied chiefly to that which is the effect of

supporting and encouraging Unthinkingly I have laid
 myself open to the charge of aiding and abetting the
 seal-cutter in obtaining money under false pretenses
 (Kipling) Mr Howells seconded him (Mark Twain)
 as often as not in these innocuous infantile ventures
 abetting him in the production of plays of an abysmal
 fool shness (Van W Brooks) Foment stresses pers at
 once in goading One who incites rebellion may provide
 only the initial stimulus one who foments rebellion
 keeps the rebellious spirit alive by supplying fresh in-
 citements

Ans Stimulate excite *provoke *que galvanize
 arouse rouse *stir

Ans Restrain — Con Curb check inhibit enfeeble
 (see RESTRAIN) *frustrate thwart foil circumvent

outwit

*Stimulus stimulant impetus

good incentive inducement impulse

ing provoking or provocation excitement

ing (see corresponding verbs at pro-

activation activation actuation (see corre-

be at ACTIVATE)

ant inhibition

*Slant slope incline grade gradient

activity deivity

curve s) leaning slanting

slope

careen heel bend turn

ate defect *turn.

edipose come into compar-

weave one to take a stated or

have me here without money or
 cold cutting voice (Bennett) B

Ans analogous words Ant

mind or the feelings have been so affected that one is already leaning toward one of two or more possible conclusions or projects or decisions or objects of affection or the like. The word never suggests more than the tipping of the balance toward one and therefore connotes merely a tendency to favor one more than the other or others. Such considerations are not supposed to be entertained by judges except as *inclining* them to one of two interpretations (*Justice Holmes*). Only a system with order and progress in the heart of it could elaborate itself so perfectly and intricately. There is assuredly much to *incline* us to "assert Eternal Providence." And justify the ways of God to men (*J. A. Thomson*). "On this visit I found Australia generally *inclined* to be inimical" (*V. Heiser*). *Bias* implies a stronger and more settled leaning than *incline* suggests. It usually connotes a prejudice for or against, as it would be mortifying to many ladies could they understand how little the heart of man is affected by what is costly or new in their attire, how little it is *biased* by the texture of their muslin (*Austen*). She was unfairly *biased* towards the Liberal party in the state and too apt to approve of the measures they passed (*R. Macaulay*). *Dispose* differs from *incline* in stressing the implication of putting one into a frame of mind that is proper or necessary for the end in view or that makes one ready or willing to do something or to take some stand, therefore it often connotes the sway of one's disposition, mood, temper or the like as his open face *disposes* one to believe him innocent; the depression *disposed* many persons to become more thrifty; a thinker so little *disposed* to treat the names of these religious philosophers with respect (*Inge*). *Predispose* differs from *dispose* in implying the existence of the frame of mind or of the proper disposition in advance of the opportunity to manifest itself in action as circumstances are *predisposing* men to accept principles which they attacked a few years ago, if she is flattered and indulged she will be *predisposed* to be favorable to him. *Predispose* is also used of a physical tendency or condition which makes one susceptible to a given infection or disease as *predisposed* to tuberculosis. *Influence* *affect sway *move drive impel. *Ant* Disincline indispose.

incline, *n* Inclination *slant, slope grade gradient activity declivity. *Ans* *Mountain mount peak alp embankment bank dune terrace *mound.

include Include, comprehend, embrace involve imply,

violets the collection was not *include* any examples of the artist's earliest and inferior paintings; an edition of the Bible which *includes* the Apocrypha. It would not be argued today that the power to regulate does not *include* the power to prohibit (*Justice Holmes*). *Comprehend* (etymologically, to grasp) suggests that within the scope or range of the whole under consideration (such as

selling or the interchange of commodities, and do not admit that it *comprehends* navigation (*Ch. Just. Marshall*). *Embrace*, as here compared (see also above) suggests a reaching out to gather the thing embraced within the whole (such as the content of a mind or of a course a construction or interpretation of a law etc.) as

The scene before the reddleman's eyes *embraced* hillocks pits ridges activities one behind the other (*Hardy*). By Baudelaire's time it was no longer necessary for a man to *embrace* such varied interests in order to have the sense of the age (*T. S. Eliot*). Whatever disagreement there may be as to the scope of the phrase due process of law there can be no doubt that it *embraces* the fundamental conception of a fair trial (*Justice Holmes*). *Involve* (etymologically to roll up in, or to unfold) suggests inclusion by virtue of the nature of

solves a deplorable waste of talent — *B. Russell*) or one of its antecedent conditions (as Clerkship did not necessarily *involve* even minor orders — *Quint-Coste*).

I should supply the humanistic elements of education in ways not *involving* a great apparatus of learning — *B. Russell*) or one of the parts or elements which comprise it by necessity or definition (as, that for the public and private life which was *involved* in the ideal of the Greek citizen — *G. L. Dickinson*). *Imply* is very close to *involve* in its etymological meaning for it also connotes a carrying within its folds; however the term stresses

especially by definition (as *embrace* implies a reach or because

INVOLVE 1) Subsume, a technical term in logic (see above) and the classifying sciences. Implies inclusion within a class or category (as an individual in a species or a member in a group).

Ans *Comprise* consist of *compose constitute *contain hold accommodate. *Ant* *Exclude* — *Con* *Eliminate* rule out debar delete omit forget (see

de guerre, pen
nience trouble
ock d sturb
of each group

Ant Accommodate (sense 2) — **Con** *Oblige, favor
*indulge humor *please grately
Incomparable Peerless. *supreme superlative. trans-
cendent surpassing pre-eminent banner
Ant Unrivaled unmatched unapproached unequalled
(see affirmative verbs at MATRA)

Con Ordinary *common fair mediocre *medium
second-rate average

Incompatible Incongruous. *inconsonant, inconsistent
discordant, δ scrapant, uncongenial unsympathetic.
Ant Antagonistic counter *adverse *antipathetic,
averse contrary contradictory antithetical antipodal
*opposite irreconcilable uncomformable unadaptable
(see affirmative verbs at ADAPT)

Ant Compatible — **Con** Congruous. *consonant
consistent congenial harmonizing or harmonious,
corresponding or correspondent, agreeing (see corre-
sponding verbs at AGREE)

Incompetent Unqualified *incapable.
Ant Efficient *effective
Ant Competent — **Con** *Able capable qualified
skilled *proficient expert

Incongruous *Inconsonant uncongenial incompat-
ible inconsistent discordant δ scrapant, unsympathetic
Ant Alien foreign extraneous (see EXTRANEUS) gro-
tesque bizarre *fantastic.

Ant Congruous. — **Con** Fitting suitable appropriate
meet. *fit *consonant compatible congenial con-
sistent.

Inconsistent *Inconsonant incompatible incongru-
ous, uncongenial unsympathetic discordant δ scrapant
Ant Ill yergent disparate diverse *different irrecon-
cilable (see affirmative verb at ADAPT)

Ant Consistent — **Con** *Consonant compat-
ible congruous according or accordant agreeing tallying
bing corresponding or correspondent (see correspond-
ing verbs at AGREE)

Inconsonant Inconsonant, inconsistent incompatible
incongruous uncongenial unsympathetic discordant
discrepant come into comparison as meaning not in
agreement with one another or not agreeable one to the
other. Except for this denial of reciprocal agreement or
agreeableness the first six words correspond to the
affirmative adjectives as discriminated at CONSONANT
especially in regard to their specific implications and
the syntactical differences. Discordant (see also DIS-
SONANT) is more common than inconsistent when applied
in the sense of devo d of harmony to things coming into
contact or comparison with each other as discordant
voices. the δ discordant views of cabinet officers. Dis-
crepant is also often preferred to inconsistent in attr but ve
use especially when a wide variance between details of
two things that should be like or consistent is to be
suggested. Thus, two δ scrapant accounts of an acci-
dent suggests more obvious δ differences in details than
their accounts are inconsistent. Inconsistent is now
usually preferred in predicative use.

Ant *Dissonant discordant
Ant Consonant — **Con** Congruous, compatible, con-
sistent congenial (see CONSONANT) harmonized or
harmonious, attuned (see corresponding verbs at
HARMONIZE)

Inconstant Inconstant fickle capricious, mercurial
unstable come into comparison when they mean lacking
or showing lack of firmness or steadiness in purpose,
attachment devotion or the like. Inconstant, now
usually applied to persons, though sometimes as it ap-
plied to things, suggests an inherent or constitutional
tendency to change frequently (cf CHANGEABLE). It

commonly implies an incapacity for fixity or steadiness
as in one's affections, aspirations, course or the like as

□ swear not by the moon the inconstant moon. That
monthly changes in her circled orb (Shak). people
seldom know what they would be at young men espe-
cially they are so amazingly changeable and inconstant
(Austen). One of his [Montaigne's] own inconstant
essays never true for a page to its proposed subject
(Pater). Fickle now retains only a hint of its etymolog-
ical implication of deceitfulness or treacherousness, but its
basic implications of instability and unreliability are
colored by the suggestion of an incapacity for being
true steadfast or certain as, O fortune! fortune! all
men call thee fickle (Shak). Bitter experience soon
taught him that lordly patrons are fickle and their favour
not to be relied on (A Husley). "La she is fickle! How
she turns from one face. To another face — and smiles
into them all (Milly). Capricious suggests qualities
which manifest or seem to manifest a lack of guidance
by law by authority by reason or by any power that
tends to regularize movements or acts. When used in
reference to persons, it suggests guidance by whim
mood freak or the like as, Lewis XIII a boy of
eight at his accession grows up capricious restricted
and cold hardly normal (Belloc). he judged her to be
capricious and easily wearied of the pleasure of the
moment (E Wharton). When used in reference to
things it implies an irregularity an uncertainty or a
variableness that seems incompatible with the operation
of any law as a capricious climate. The capricious
hues of the sea (Lamb). the capricious uncertainty least
on which you and I hold life (Quiller-Couch). "The
olive is slow growing capricious in its yield (A Hus-
ley). Mercurial is a synonym of the other words here
discriminated only when it carries a strong implication
of resemblance to the metal mercury and its fluctuations
when subjected to any external influence. The word
however is seldom devo d of implications derived from
its earlier association with the god Mercury such as
a witness eloquence cleverness and volatility. Conse-
quently when as here considered it applies to persons,
their temperaments their natures and the like, it usu-
ally suggests a pleasing even if a baffling variability
an amass of succession of gifts capable of being displayed
at will or at need and various other qualities such as
sprightliness restlessness flashing wit elusive charm,
and the like as The gay gallant mercurial French-
man (Drovel). I was ardent in my temperament
quick mercurial impetuous (Irving). It seems im-
possible that her bright and mercurial figure is no longer
among us that she will delight us no more with the keen
precision and stability of brilliance of that jewelled brain
(New Republic). Unstable which is applicable to persons
as well as to things implies a constitutional incapacity
for remaining in a fixed position mentally or emoti-
onally as well as physically. It suggests therefore such
fluctuations in behavior as frequent and often un-
justified changes in occupation or residence or sudden and
startling changes of faith or of interests as Unstable as
water thou shalt not excel (Genesis xix. 4). His na-
ture lamentably unstable was not ignoble (Macaulay).
Ant *Changeable changeful, variable protean
mutable *faithless δ sloyal false treacherous traitor
ous perfidious volatile frivolous light light minded
(see corresponding nouns at LIGHTNESS)

Ant Constant — **Con** *Reliable dependable trust-
worthy trusty true loyal staunch steadfast
*faithful

Inconvenience Inconvenience incommode dis-
commodate trouble molest come into comparison in the

Ant analogous words **Ant** antonyms **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

sense of to subject one to disturbance or annoyance
 inconvenience usually suggests little more than inter-
 ference with one's plans one's comfort one's freedom
 or the like it seldom carries suggestions of more than
 temporary or slight disturbance or annoyance as I
 hope the new arrangement will not inconvenience you
 do not inconvenience him by intruding upon him while
 he is writing will it inconvenience you to send an answer
 by return mail? Inconvenient and even more discom-
 mode carry a somewhat heightened suggestion of
 disturbance or annoyance but still of not so much as
 to imply actual suffering or injury rather they connote
 some mental agitation such as embarrassment or vexa-
 tion or more or less disagreeable interference with one's
 comfort or plans as very little inconvenienced (in reading a
 book) by the remarks and ejaculations of Mrs Allen
 (Austen), Lucian was soon inconvenienced by the attention
 his cousin attracted (Shaw) It could not discom-
 mode you to receive any of his Grace's visitors or mine
 (Scott) Finding herself and the younger children dis-
 commoded in the boat (Galt) Trouble is often used in
 polite intercourse (especially in requests) in a sense close
 to that of inconvenience when it suggests even less effort
 or disturbance as may I trouble you to pass the salt,
 will it trouble you to drop this letter in the box when you
 are passing? It is however also used to imply serious
 disturbance or annoyance such as worry deep concern
 great pains or the like in this sense and sometimes in
 the lighter sense It is frequently a reflexive verb or in
 current colloquial use an intransitive verb taking the
 place of a reflexive as do not trouble yourself about our
 bad fortune Men troubled themselves about pain and
 death much as healthy bears did (H Adams) An
 artist who does not trouble about the philosophy of
 things but just obeys the dim promptings of instinct
 (C E Montague) Molest implies extreme disturbance
 or annoyance as through meddlesomeness or through
 hostile or malicious interference with one's rights one's
 freedom one's security etc as safe where no critics
 damn no duns molest (Pope) It does not seem to
 follow that she intended to persecute or molest Protes-
 tants (A Lang) the nurse went wherever called with-
 out fear of being molested

Ana Disturb *discompose interfere Intermeddle
 *meddle

incorporate, v Embody assimilate *identify
 Ana Merge blend fuse coalesce (see mix) *unite
 combine conjoin consolidate unify *compact

increase, v Increase enlarge, augment, multiply come
 into comparison as meaning to become or cause to

press on increased his misery the girl's actions increased
 the observer's suspicions good teaching increased one's
 desire for knowledge Enlarge stresses expansion or ex-
 tension so that whatever is affected is greater in some or
 all of its dimensions or in its size or capacity as he
 enlarged his farm by the purchase of one hundred ad-
 joining acres to enlarge a hotel by building a new wing
 Figuratively enlarge is applicable in describing not only
 only to that which may be thought of as capable of
 being made larger or smaller in extent or size thus one
 does not enlarge one's interests or one's activities but the
 field of one's interests or the scope of one's activities
 hence to enlarge the circle of one's acquaintances to
 enlarge one's capacity for enjoyment Nevertheless field
 scope capacity etc are sometimes implied in its
 constitutional clause a terms purport to enlarge the

implication of augment is a growing greater more nume-
 rous larger more intense or the like Even an increase
 of fame served only to augment their industry (S
 J Reynolds) To fret over unavoidable evils or augment
 them by anxiety (Austen) Multiply commonly implies
 an increase in number especially by natural generation
 as the Creator bade his creatures to multiply and fill
 the earth Hookworms live a long long time in the
 small intestine but they cannot multiply there
 (V Heiser) Sometimes however the word implies
 increase in numbers by indefinite repetition of things of
 the same kind as a machine for multiplying typewritten
 copies If there were space we might multiply illustrative
 citations

Ana Enlarge — Enhance Enhance

abbreviate curtail retrench *contract

Dubious *unbelief
 dubiety dubious skepticism *suspicion

stition — Certitude *certainty
 position positiveness cocksureness assurance
 ending adjectives at sure

Accretion *addition access on
 Cruminate impeach indict *accuse

Accuse *accuse
 *culpate exonerate absolve acquit vindicate

*Implant instill inseminate infuse
 *use inoculate imbue leave *teach

struct educate impart *communicate

come into comparison with
 self something especially
 is or injurious may
 may or may not imply
 treatment of each group

In transitive use increase may or may not imply pro-

foreknowledge of what is to happen (as, to incur a debt, to incur criticism) but it usually implies the responsibility of the person or thing for the acts which bring about that which he (or it) incurs as to incur a serious risk by submitting to an experimental operation as to he would tell the

meeting between two things that results either an increase or a decrease to contract change of qualities (as, to contract a disease)

Alone (Montagne) Catch the least a contagious disease to catch a heavy cold With such immunity [a mind highly resistant to literary suggestion] he is not likely to catch harm from the most insinuating book (S. J. Crothers) religion in point of fact is seldom taught at all it is caught by contact with some one who has it (Luce) Get obtain, acquire

Con *Escape elude evade, avoid shun eschew avert ward off *prevent

Incurious Unconcerned *indifferent aloof detached, disinterested

Ana Uninterested (see DISINTERESTED) *abstracted preoccupied absent absent minded distant

Ant Curious inquisitive — Con Prying snoopy story (see CURIOSITY) — Con Prying snoopy

Incurious *insubordinate *insolent *impertinent not of (see CORRESPONDING VERBS AT SEE) remarking noticing

Incurious *invasion raid irruption spread

Indebtedness *Debt debit obligation, liability arrear arrears

Indecent Unseemly indecorous improper *indecorous indecorous

Ana Obscene ribald *coarse gross vulgar lewd lascivious *vicious *immoral *offensive revolting

Ant Decent — Con *Chaste pure modest virtuous

Indecorous Indecorous improper, unseemly indecent indecorous, indecorous agree in meaning not in conformation

Indecorous is regarded as good form The first four words, indecorous, indecent, indecorous, indecorous, are in general the same

Indecorous is often more sharply distinguished from each other than the affirmative terms that is society or which transgresses the conventions of polite society or its notions of what constitutes good form or good manners

Indecorous as indecorous behavior at a funeral they regarded argument in the drawing room as indecorous

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of the people they were calling on (Conrad), 'He was telling her a funny story probably an improper one for she brought out her laughter laugh (Cather) That is unseemly which is not only indecorous or improper but also offensive to persons of good taste or to strict followers of the conventions as to bury the old man with unseemly haste I consider it very unseemly to talk in this loose fashion before young men (Cather), Maurice disgraced Amy and himself by joining in an unseemly fracas with the police (R. Macaulay) We were in no danger of being betrayed into any unseemly manifestations of religious fervour (L. P. Smith) That is indecent which is grossly offensive to those who observe the proprieties or in its present stronger sense to per sons of sound morals or high standards of modesty or propriety, as, when wine has given indecent language birth (Couper) indecent plays indecent behavior these dances, though to the eyes of Johnstons grossly indecent are danced

Indefatigable That is indefatigable in a mental position modesty or (sometimes) which betrays lack of tact or refined perceptions as, She had vision so startling that she half repudiated them as indecent of coarse (M. Wilkins) Think no more of the matter It is very indecent for a young lady to dwell on such subjects (Deland)

Ana Unfitting inappropriate unmeet unsuitable unkind incongruous inconsonant *rude ill mannered uncivil discourteous impolite *coarse vulgar gross Ant Decorous — Con Decent nice comely if fault demure (see DECOROUS) ceremonious formal, conventional (see CERAMONIAL)

Indefatigable Indefatigable, tireless, weariless, untrudging unwearied unwearying unflagging tarty as their basic meaning not feeling or manifesting fatigue, but they are closer synonyms in their extended sense of capable of prolonged and arduous effort Indefatigable in its actual use it usually suggests persistent and unremitting activity or effort as indefatigable fingers (C. Wharton) The indefatigable pursuit of the unattainable perfection (L. P. Smith) the strenuous perseverance and absolutely indefatigable champion of every are sometimes employed (J. Morley) Tireless and weary business frequently with little distinct from out in the breakers sweep of the eagle's flight continuance as the tireless sweep of the eagle's flight Was not [Matthew] Arnold the tireless critic of his country and his age the lifelong arraiger of his limitedness and complacency? (C. E. Monahan) A sturdy Disenter a tireless promoter of good news (Times Lit Sup) Unfading unwearied a Her from tireless in carrying a stronger implication of uninterupted activity often they specifically suggest a break (tireless and weariless by contrast often imply repeated returns over a very long course of time) as, an (or weariless) efforts to attract attention unwearying devotion to cause the tireless restoration of a call the unwearying pursuit of an ideal Unwearyed differs little from unwearying in its meaning but it is more often applied

See also explanatory notes facing page 3

directly to the person or thing concerned than to the **Indicate**. Indicate, betoken, attest, bespeak, argue.

dogged, pertinacious (see **OBSTINATE**) energetic, strenuous, *vigorous

Con. Wearying tiring (see **TIRE**, *). lagging dawdling, procrastinating (see **DELAY**) indolent, faintant, slothful *lazy.

legal language cannot be defeated, as by a subsequent condition), that is **inalienable** which one cannot give away or dispose of even if one wishes. Thus one has an **indefeasible** title to the house which one owns absolutely, but this title may be transferred to another if one wishes.

they are often employed without clear distinction when the intent is to imply that no superior force can take them away, as, *The great writers have mostly asserted freedom of conscience as an indefeasible right* (J. S. Mill), 'By the *inalienable* claim of nature Anna belonged to the woman who had brought her into the world' (Deiana).

Indelicate. Indecent, unseemly, improper, *indecorous unbecoming

Ana. *Coarse, gross vulgar obscene *rude, rough crude, callow lewd, wanton (see **LICENTIOUS**)

Ant. Delicate, refined — **Con.** Pure, modest *chaste decent

Indemnify. Reimburse recompense requite compensate, remunerate, *pay repay, satisfy

Indemnity. *Reparation redress amends restitution

Indentation. Indenture nick, notch *dent, dint

Indenture. 1 *Contract, bargain compact pact treaty, entente, convention cartel, covenant, concordat mise

2 Indentation, notch, nick, *dent, dint

Indentured. Articled *bound, bond

Independence. Autonomy, freedom, sovereignty autarky See under **FREE**, *adj*

Ant. Liberty. *freedom license self reliance (see corresponding adjectives at **RELIANT**)

Ant. Dependence — **Con.** Subordination, subjection (see corresponding adjectives at **SUBORDINATE**) *servitude, slavery, bondage

Independent. Autonomous autonomic, *free, sover-

in medicine as the necessary treatment or remedy in the facts revealed by the auditor's investigation indicate that the speculations were not confined to one person such symptoms *indicate* an operation 'The similarity {between a certain trademark and an imitation} *indicates* nothing except perhaps the poverty of the designer's invention' (*Justice Holmes*) One thing betokens another when the former serves as visible or sensible evidence, or more narrowly, as a presage or portent, of the latter; as 'his appearance betokened complete security' (*Meredith*), the black clouds betoken a storm 'Like a red morn that ever yet betokened Wreck to the seaman tempest to the field' (Shelley) One thing attests another when the former serves as indisputable evidence of the latter and has the force (not necessarily the character) of legal testimony etc.

Darwin One thing bespeaks another when it leads to the inference that it is the outward manifestation of the latter "To him whose works bespeak his nature" (*Cowper*) "The large abstention from voting in our elections must certainly bespeak an indifference not without meaning" (*Frankfurter*) One thing argues another when the former gives good reason for belief in the existence, the reality, or the presence of the latter "Laziness, of course, was the height of insolence but it argued unlimited resource and verve" (*Kipling*) "To the grub under the bark the exquisite fineness of the woodpecker's organism to extract him would certainly argue a diabolical designer" (*W. James*) One that proves another when the former serves to demonstrate or manifest the truth of the latter, as 'your language proves you still the child' (*Tennyson*) **Ant.** Intimate, hint, *suggest evince evidence demonstrate, manifest, *show import signify denote *mean

Indict. Incriminate, criminate, impeach, charge arraign *accuse

possible to remain *indifferent* to political great issues are at stake, she was completely indifferent to him He was exceedingly difficult to please not because he was hypercritical and exacting but because he was *indifferent* (Bennett) Unconcerned

and as a result, ing not normal he other never in a back or more I feel it is impossible when each group

Incurious implies indifference arising from a lack of intellectual interest or normal curiosity. It often suggests incapacity because of age, temperament, or state of mind. Irving and Una had been led heedless and in haste to each of papa's places of worship in turn (R. Macaulay). Aloof and aloofness

aloofness of
plus a com
freedom from
personal int
which a em
weight in the soul, and the
inevitable effluence of the Christian spirit (Gulney).
Sometimes it distinctively suggests a point of view or
way of looking at persons or things as though they bear
no relation to one's own life. Rome

no
of
the
a d
An
tends to (see DISINTERESTED) apathetic, impassive
phlegmatic, cool, nonchalant.
Ant Avid — Con Eager keen eager sympathetic
response ve compassionate (see TYPICAL) antipathetic
unsympathetic c adverse
Average moderate *moderate m d dling fair mod
erate, second-rate
Ana Ordinary — common
Ant Choler — Con Exquisite rare recherché (see
CROCUS) superlatively surpassing peerless *supreme
*neutral adaphorous negat ve.
Indifference Penury want, poverty destitution
privation.

Ana Stra ta, exigency emergency pass (see JUNCTURE)
Ant Affluence opulence
Indigene n Nat ve aborigine, autochthon. See under
NATIVE, adj
Indigenous *Native autochthonous, endemic aborig
inal

Ant Naturalized exotric — Con Foreign, alien
extraneous (see EXTRINSIC)
Indignant *Angry irate wrathful acrimonious mad
A A incensed infuriated enraged angered maddened
(see ANGER) exasperated rolled provoked nettled
(see IRRITATE) roused aroused irred (see STRA)
Con *Complacent smug self satisfied *indifferent
unconcerned aloof

Indignation Wrath *anger ve rage fury
Ana Resentment, dudgeon, offense *pass on.
Indignity *Affront insult.
Ana Injury wrong *injustice grievance offending or
offense outraging or outrage (see corresponding verbs at
OFFEND)

Indirect Indirect circuitous roundabout come into
comparison when they are applied to ways, routes,
means and the like and agree in meaning not lead ing
by or as if by a straight path to a destination or goal
Indirect in literal use implies departure from the
straight and short line between two points as the
indirect road to the city is the winder and better paved
and therefore the speedier or faster vely indirect implies
Ana analogous words Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

following a course that is not plain obvious, explicit
straightforward or the like as indirect methods of
teaching moral principles. Jane's mother was making
and not perfectly legitimate inquiries into his prospects
(Al A. A. A.) and taxation and revenue
Circuitous implies not only indirect action, but usually a
wind and because of its length slow way or course
as they were forced to take a circuitous route on account
of the floods, a circuitous approach to the house a
circuitous method of solving a problem. Paths more
circuitous but not less sure. Duty to reach the point
marked out by Heaven (J. W. de Witt). And though
circuitous and obscure. The sect of Nemesis how sure!
(W. Watson). Roundabout may be used interchangeably
with circuitous but specifically in its literal sense it
implies a following of a more or less circular (or semi-
circular) course from one point to another (the term far
more often than indirect or circuitous especially in its
extended use). Implications deliberate often blame worthy
evasions or avoidance of the direct course or way as to
take a roundabout course to one's destination a round-
about explanation a roundabout process of reasoning
the roundabout and silent appeal for pity (Day Lewis).
She declared that she would have nothing to do with
any roundabout ways but go openly and instantly to
law (Burney).

Ana. Devous oblique *crooked *siding sinuous
tortuous sinistruous.

Ant Direct forthright straight forward
Indiscriminate Indiscriminate wholesale sweeping
come into comparison only when they carry the meaning
including all or nearly all within the range of the ob-
ject or on effectiveness. That is indiscriminate which
does not distinguish that which deserves from that
which does not deserve but gives treats selects in-
cludes or the like regardless of individual deserts or
merits as indiscriminate charity and indiscriminate praise.

The critic does a wrong who brings them under his
indiscriminate census (Quiller-Couch). Wholesale
sometimes implies (perhaps usually) implies indiscriminate-
ness but sometimes it carries almost no suggestion of it.
Invariably however it stresses extensiveness, usually
suggesting that no person or thing within the range of
choice operates on or effectiveness has escaped as the
wholesale vaccination of a community the wholesale
slaughter of a people. Time for wholesale trust (Mrs
J. Ward). Communism can spread only as a devel-
opment of existing economic civilization and not by a
sudden wholesale overthrow of it (Shaw). Sweeping
implies a reaching out or as it is in a wide circle to
draw everyone everything with a range usually lar-
ger than a stronger suggestion of indiscriminate than
wholesale and often specifically implies exceeding the
bounds of right, justice, selection, or the like or
generally rather than a concrete specific character as
sweeping reforms sweepingly accusations. A sweep
and consummate vengeance for the indignity alone
should satisfy him (Meredith). The stature of a very
sweeping and general character (J. C. Holmes).

Ana Promiscuous motley heterogeneous assorted.
*miscellaneous unrecal *superficial shallow
Ant Selective discriminating

Indispensable Essential all necessary requisite *needful
Ana Vital cardinal fundamental *essential.
Ant Dispensable.

Indisposed *Disinclined loath averse hesitant
reluctant.

Ana. Inimical hostile antagonistic antipathetic (see
corresponding nouns at ENMITY)

Ant Disposed — Con Eager avid keen anxious

friendly *amicable neighborly sympathetic responsive (see TENDER)

Individual, adj 1 Particular specific, *special
special concrete respective

Ana *Single sole separate particular

Ant General — *Con* Generic *universal common.

2 Peculiar distinctive *characteristic

Ana Unique singular (see STRANGE) *distinct separate several

Ant Common — *Con* Ordinary familiar popular (see COMMON)

Individuality Personality *disposition temperament temper complexion character

Individually *Each apiece severally respectively

Indolent Fainéant slothful *lazy

Ana *Lethargic, sluggish comatose *inactive inert idle passive supine *languid languorous lackadaisical stiles

Ant Industrious — *Con* *Busy diligent assiduous sedulous energetic strenuous *vigorous

Indomitable *Invincible unconquerable impregnable

(see BRAVE)

Indorse Variant of ENDORSE

Induce Induce persuade prevail on or upon agree in

who is convinced that another course or act is better

authority is required the end aimed at has not been

usually carries a stronger implication of opposition to be faced or of good arguments to be overcome as He had never before supposed that could Wickham be prevailed on to marry his daughter it would be done with so little inconvenience to himself as by the present arrangement (*Austen*) I will go now and try to prevail on my mother to let me stay with you (*Shaw*)

Ana *Incite instigate abet *move actuate drive impel motivate *activate actuate

Con *Command order enjoin direct bid charge *prescribe assign define

Inducement Incentive spur *motive goad spring impulse

Ana Temptation enticement seduction luring or lure (see corresponding verbs at LURE) *stimulus incitement impetus stimulant

Induct Inaugurate install *initiate invest.

Induction 1 Prologue *introduction, prelude, overture preface foreword prolegomenon proem exordium preamble prologue protas avant propos

2 *Deduction

Ana *Inference illation ratiocination.

Inductive Deductive See under DEDUCTIVE

Ana Illative ratiocinative inferential (see under DIFFERENCE)

Indulge Indulge pamper, humor (or humors) spoil, baby mollycoddle come into comparison when one means to show undue favor or attend on to a person who desires Indulge imply as compliance or even waiver

indulged in food and described in play to
When schoolboys were less indulged with pocket money (*Arch Marshall*) Pamper, which originally implied overfeeding still carries an implication of excessive gratification of an appetite or taste especially for what is luxurious or dainty and therefore softening its physical mental or moral effects as, rich though they were they refused to pamper their children. H. [Socrates] preserved without an effort the supremacy of character and mind over the flesh he neither starved nor pampered (*G. L. Dickinson*) Humor stresses rather attention to or an easy yielding to whim caprice or changing desires it therefore often suggests accommodation to the moods of another Like a froward child that must be played with and humored a little to keep it quiet (*Temple*) I hate sending the children to the Great House their grandmamma humors and indulges them to such a degree that they are sure to come back sick and cross for the rest of the day (*Austen*) Spoil stresses the injurious effect on the character or disposition of one who is indulged pampered, humored or otherwise made the recipient of special attention however the word is often used to imply attentions that are likely to have this effect She talks a great deal sir Elizabeth apologized She is our only little girl and I'm afraid we spoil her (*DeLond*) Baby implies excessive attentions the kind given to those who are unable to care for themselves and need the constant assistance of a mother or nurse it also carries a strong implication of humoring or pampering as she refused to baby her children after they were able to care for themselves and attend to their own work Mollycoddle usually implies babying it denotes suggests inordinate attention to another's health or physical comfort or in extended use undue efforts to relieve another of strain or hardship It often also connotes as the effect or danger of such treatment effeminateness or infantilism (retarded physical mental or emotional development) as schools where grown boys and girls are mollycoddled Look here mother dear I am as well as ever I was and I'm not going to be mollified any more (*M. E. Braddon*)
Ana Favor accommodate *oblige gratify please regale amuse delight
Ant Discipline (others) abstain (with reference to oneself one's appetite etc)

Indulgence 1 Forbearance tolerance clemency mercifulness leniency See under FORBEARING
Ana *Mercy charity lenity grace kindness, benignancy or benignity benignness kindness (see corresponding adjectives at KIND) mildness gentleness (see corresponding adjectives at SOFT)
Ant Strictness — *Con* Severity sternness (see

corresponding adjectives at **SEVERE**) *rigorousness*
 rigidity (see corresponding adjectives at **STIFF**) *harsh*
 ness (see corresponding adjective at **ROUGH**)

2 *Pardon amnesty absolution

Indulgent. Lenient *forbearing tolerant clement
 merciful

Ana Humoring pampering (see **INDULGE**) forgiving
 pardon ng condon ng excusing (see **PACIFIST**)

Ant Placid — **Con** Stern *severe rigorous stringent
 (see **STIFF**) harsh (see **ROUGH**)

Indurated *Hardened callous

Ana Rigid *stiff inflexible obdurate adamant
 adamantite unbreakable *inflexible

Ant Pliable — **Con** *Plastic phant ductile malle-
 able flexible *elastic supple resilient

Industrious Diligent *busy assiduous vedulous

Ana *Active operative i.e. dynamic persevering
 persisting or persistent (see corresponding verbs at
PERSEVERE) *indefatigable tireless untiring unflag-
 ging unwearied

Ant Slothful indolent — **Con** Idle *inactive inert
 supine *lazy languid *lethargic sluggish torpid

Industry *Business, trade commerce, traffic

Inebriated, *adj* *Drunk drunken intoxicated
 tipsy tight

Inebriate, *v* *Drunkard alcoholic dipsomaniac sot
 soak toper tosepot tippler

Ant Teetotaler

Ineffable *Unutterable inexpressible inenarrable
 unspeakable indescribable

Ana *Celestial heavenly empyrean empyreal ethereal
 (see **MYSTIC**) spiritual divine *holy sacred transcendent

transcendental ideal, *abstract

Con Expressible utterable (see corresponding verbs at
EXPRESS)

Ineffective Ineffective ineffectual inefficient ineffica-
 cious and their less frequent forms in *up* (ineffective
 etc.) come into comparison as meaning not producing or
 incapable of producing a result or results. Except for this
 denial of production or capacity for production, these
 adjectives correspond in their applications and impli-
 cations to the affirmative adjectives as discriminated at
EFFECTIVE.

Ana *Futile vain fruitless bootless abortive *van-
 ergatory otiose idle empty hollow *sterile barren

unfruitful infertile

Ant Effective — **Con** Effectual efficacious efficient
 (see **EFFICIENT**) *fruitful *fertile fecund forceful

forceful *powerful potent

Ineffectual *Ineffective inefficacious inefficient

Ana See those at **INEFFECTIVE**.

Ant Effectual — **Con** *Effective efficacious efficient
 useful profitable (see corresponding nouns at **USE**)

Inefficacious *Ineffective ineffectual inefficient

Ana *Inactive inert idle *futile vain fruitless
 bootless abortive *powerless impotent

Ant Efficacious — **Con** *Powerful potent forceful
 forceful cogent, telling (see **MASS**) *effective effective
 efficient

Inefficient *Ineffective ineffectual inefficacious

Ana Incompetent unequalled *incapable infirm
 decrepit feeble *weak indolent slothful infant

*lazy remiss lax slack *negligent neglectful

Ant Efficient — **Con** Competent *able capable
 qualified skillful skilled *proficient expert adept

Ineluctable *Inevitable inescapable unavoidable

Ana Destined *prescribed appointed *certain,
 inevitable necessary apodictic

Con Escapable avoidable evadable or evasible eludible
 (see corresponding verbs at **ESCAPE**) *doubtful dubious
 questionable possible *probable

Inenarrable Indescribable inexpressible *unutterable
 unspeakable ineffable

Idiot *Awkward clumsy maladroit gauche

Ana Inapt *unfit unsuitable inappropriate *impertinent
 intrusive obtrusive *vague nugatory idle empty

hollow otiose *fatuous asinine foolish silly (see
SINISTER)

Ant Apt adept able (as a result of nature training
 etc.)

Inerrable *Infallible inerrant unerring

Inerrant. Unerring *infallible inevitable

Ana *Impeccable flawless faultless accurate exact
 *correct precise *reliable dependable trustworthy

inevitable *certain

Inert *Inactive, passive idle supine

Ana Lifeless inanimate *dead impotent *powerless
 apathetic *impassive phlegmatic stolid

Ant Dynamic animated — **Con** *Active operative
 live alert vigilant, *watchful

Inescapable or unescapable *Inevitable ineluctable
 unavoidable

Ana *Certain necessary apodictic inexorable *in-
 flexible

Ant Escapable

Inevitable 1 Inevitable, ineluctable, inescapable
 unescapable, unavoidable agree in meaning incapable of
 being shunned or evaded. Inevitable (see also **CERTAIN**)

implies that causes are already in operation or that the
 conditions of one's existence owe a work one's tempera-

ment or the like are such that the thing so described is
 bound to occur as "Life is full of perils, but the way

man ignores those that are inevitable" (B Russell). As

soon as one lays down a rule one has in face the
 inevitable exception" (C E Montague). She was wind-

ing up all sorts of affairs with the inevitable result that
 she was encountering all sorts of urgent expenses which

she was unable to meet. (H Lillie) Ineluctable adds to

inevitable the suggestions that struggle or defiance is
 futile and that no way out is possible. Doesn't the very

seriousness that we attribute to it mean that ineluc-

table moes and losses form a part of it? (W James)

Social tolerance was not dealt in the same measure to
 men and to women and neither De la nor Charlotte

had ever wondered why like all the young women of
 their class they simply bowed to the ineluctable

(E Wharton) Inescapable or unescapable (both forms

are common) carries a stronger suggestion than either
 inevitable or ineluctable that the person concerned would

if he could avoid what must be or is convinced of its
 inescapable character. "The inescapable fate" (D W)

Lawrence was always and unescapably an artist. Yes
 unescapably is the word for there were moments when

he wanted to escape from his destiny (A Huxley)

Unavoidable carries a weaker implication of necessary
 occurrence than the other terms but it does imply that

the exercise of foresight or care has not enabled one to
 escape what has occurred, as, unavoidable delays an

unavoidable accident

Ana *Prescribed destined appointed *certain
 necessary apodictic determined settled decided (see
DECIDE) inexorable *inflexible

Ant Evitable — **Con** Escapable avoidable eludible
 evadable or evasible (see corresponding verbs at **ESCAPE**)
 preventable averrable (see corresponding verbs at
PREVENT)

2 *Certain necessary apodictic

Ana. *Infallible, inerrant, unerring *perfect, entire, whole definitive determinative, decisive, *conclusive
Inexorable. Obdurate, adamant, adamantine, *inflexible

Ana. *Rigid, rigorous strict *resolute, steadfast (see FAITHFUL) *immovable, immobile implacable, unrelenting relentless, merciless *grim

Ant. Exorable — **Con.** Compassionate responsive sympathetic, *tender merciful, clement, lenient, indulgent, *forbearing

Inexpressible. *Unutterable, ineffable unspeakable inexpressible Indescribable

Ana. *Subtle, subtle tenuous rare (see THIN). *Infinite, boundless, limitless.

*Invincible

atable, irre-

into comparison when they mean incapable, or man

medium for the revelation of moral or spiritual truth, thus the pope is held by Roman Catholics to be infallible only when he speaks ex cathedra and defines a doctrine

colloquial word) ■ often preferred to infallible, its very close synonym, as a more explicit or a less technical term, as 'No man or men on the globe compose a tribunal from whose inerrable decision we may not appeal' (J Rogers), 'Many speak wisely, some inerrably' (Palmore) Inerrant (also chiefly literary) emphasizes not so much the incapacity for making mistakes or

as a marksmanship of unerring aim, *an unerring eye for [the] fleeting expression of the moral features of char

ful

Infamous. Nefarious, flagitious, iniquitous, *vicious villainous, corrupt degenerate.

Ana. Scandalous ignominious disgraceful, disreputable, shameful (see corresponding nouns at DISGRACE)

Ant. Illustrious — **Con.** Glorious *splendid sublime

Infamy. Ignominy shame, *disgrace dishonor, disrepute opprobrium, obloquy, odium, scandal

umiliation

ie, repute

infamous

infamous

infamous

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infamous

infamous

fancy, because of its more familiar general sense, is seldom used in this denotation outside of legal documents and court reports, it is there, however the preferable term when reference is made to the condition

infancy and minority in their legal senses, but it is to be distinguished from them in its acquired connotations and by its greater susceptibility to literary and figurative use

Very often, nonage suggests immaturity not infrequently it suggests adolescence and its weaknesses and is thought of, by an etymological confusion as the opposite of dotage, or senility

'Nations outgrow their spiritual nonage' (F. W. Farrar) 'Three million such people as can read the Globe with interest are yet in too crude a state of nonage to deserve any regard' (Emerson)

Con. *Age majority

verb at STURV

Con. Sensible, prudent, sane, judicious, *wise

tional reasonable

they denote either the way in which a disease is transmitted or acquired, or the disease itself (though

in careful use, the

disease, as the infection (or contagion) spread from town to town. 'Manila the only large city until recent years where an imported infection has been eradicated' (V Hesser) Infection and contagion (technical contagium) are interchangeable when they denote the matter producing a contagious disease, such as a germ laden secretion or a virus, as the air of a sickroom is charged with contagion

There is even a strong possibility that the infection [of smallpox] may be carried through the air (V Hesser) Figuratively, these words are not as close in their meanings as infectious and contagious because infection rarely loses the implication of corruption so strong in infect, as, the ignorant are susceptible to the infection of false propaganda, everyone felt the contagion of her merriment

Infectious. 1 Infectious, contagious, communicable, catching, when applied to diseases are distinguishable

and analogous microorganisms that destroy or injure tissues. Contagious denotes

*) indicates place of treatment of each group

and analogous microorganisms that destroy or injure tissues. Contagious denotes

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and analogous microorganisms that destroy or injure tissues. Contagious denotes

that type of infectious disease caused by receiving living germs directly from a person afflicted with it or by contact with a secretion of his or some object he has touched. The tendency to use *infectious* more narrowly and only

but it implies even more the dangers of contact.

Of these four terms *infectious*, *contagious*, and *catching* are used figuratively. The fine distinctions exhibited in their technical senses are not carried over into the extended senses with the result that they are nearly exact synonyms meaning rapidly imparted to others, as *contagious* (or *infectious*) enthusiasm. What a bad term! I hope it is not *catching*. "Fear is exceedingly *infectious*—children catch it from their elders even when their elders are not aware of having shown it." (B. Russell)

Ana. Toxic, mephitic, pestilential, pestilential, virulent, *poisonous.

2. *Infectious*, *infective* agree in denoting that infects or tends to infect. *Infectious*, however, is more often restricted to the technical and figurative senses expounded in the preceding article. *Infective*, an older word than *infectious*, was for a time displaced by it, but it has recently been revived especially in pathology where it is applied chiefly to matter and means potentially *infectious*, as, an *infective* secretion, an *infective*

in strict logical use, it means to derive an inference from a general principle; that is, to make a deduction as opposed to an induction (see *DEDUCTION* 3). This distinction an important one to logicians and philosophers is nearly lost in general use where *deduce* and *deduction* imply inferences of any kind. Then the diets [of polished and of unpolished rice] were reversed. The sick

dies, what he produces as a means continues to the end of time. We cannot deny this, but we can deny the consequences deduced from it." (B. Russell). *Conclude* is often loosely employed as an equivalent of *deduce* in its general sense. Strictly, it means to draw the inference that is the necessary consequence of preceding propositions whether these propositions be the premises of a syllogism or the members of a series of previously drawn inferences constituting an unbroken chain of reasoning. A conclusion is therefore either the third proposition of a syllogism or the final, summarizing proposition in a rational process. In general use *conclude* and *conclusion*

Judge and judgment, as here compared, are nearly

to conclude to it if necessary to judge it.

guess.

2. *Infer*, *imply* are not always as strictly distinguished

means to draw a conclusion from facts, evidence, premises, statements or the like by deductive or inductive

indelicate, indecent, inept, maladroit, gauche, *awkward.

Ant. Felicitous. — *Con.* Happy, apt, appropriate, fitting (see *VIT ady*) opposite, apropos, germane, pertinent, *relevant.

Infer, 1. *Infer*, *deduce*, *conclude*, *judge*, *gather* come into comparison when they mean to arrive at by reason

mental formulations derived by reasoning are even more precisely fixed in careful usage. *Infer* implies the

stronger

for in precise English only that which gives the ground for or permits an inference or which leads to a given conclusion can rightly be the subject as 'This doth infer the zeal I had to see him (*Shak*) Consider first that great Or bright *infers* not excellence (*Milton*), 'Matters were by no means so far advanced between the young people as Henchard a jealous grief *inferred* (*Hardy*) Many good writers of the present prefer *imply* to *infer* in this particular sense

Inference 1 Deduction conclusion judgment See under **INFER**

2 **Inference** illation, ratiocination come into comparison when they denote the process of arriving at conclusions from data or premises **Inference** in colloquial use often

extended process or the passing by steps from one inference to another In present use it often carries the humorous connotation of tediousness or of logic chopping The same distinctions in implications are observable in the corresponding adjectives inferential, illative, and ratiocinative

Ana Deduction conclusion judgment (see under **INFER**) 1) reasoning thinking speculation cogitation (see corresponding verbs at **THINK**) surmise conjecture (see under **CONJECTURE**)

Con Intuition understanding (see **REASON**) assumption presumption presupposition (see under **PRE** SUPPOSE)

3 *Implication

Inferential Illative ratiocinative See under **INFER**

ENCE 2
Ana Hypothetical putative conjectural supposititious *supposed *theoretical speculative academic *implicit constructive virtual

Con *Explicit express definite categorical intuitive *instinctive proved demonstrated tried tested (see **PROVE**)

Infernal Infernal chthonian hellish, Hadean Tartarean Stygian agree in meaning of or characteristic of the abode of the dead Infernal, which is derived from a Latin word meaning subterranean in its strictest sense denotes of or characteristic of the underworld or regions inhabited by the earth gods and spirits of the dead Through confusion of pagan conceptions of the underworld with Jewish and Christian conceptions of hell as the abode of devils and a place of torment for the souls of the damned infernal has acquired connotations of horror torturing fiends and unendurable suffering

abhorred fiend in the infernal regions is sent to torment me (*Scott*) Hellish comes close to the current meaning

(*Shelley*) Hadean Tartarean, and Stygian are used in poetry in place of infernal sometimes without any reference to the conception of Hades Tartarus and the Styx in classic mythology Very frequently Hadean is a

Ana *Fleishish devilish diabolical demonaical damnable accursed cursed *execrable nefarious flagitious iniquitous villainous *vicious

Ant Supernal

Infertile *Sterile barren impotent unfruitful

Ana *Dry arid impoverished exhausted, drained depleted (see **DEplete**)

Ant Fertile -- **Con** Fecund fruitful prolific (see **FERTILE**) producing or productive bearing yielding (see corresponding verbs at **BEAR**) reproducing propagating breeding generating (see **GENERATE**)

Infest Infest, overrun beset come into comparison only when they are used in reference to disagreeable or noxious things and mean to make trouble because of their

ing) nevertheless the term is always derogatory "I poison vermin that infest his plants (*Couper*) The idle rich who at present infest the older universities (*B Russell*) Overrun as here compared is often interchangeable with infest especially in the passive Usually it retains the implications of its literal sense and is therefore the precise word when the idea of running or spreading is to be conveyed, as the cellar is overrun with mice the garden is overrun with weeds Beset which in its primary sense denotes to set or stud has now more frequently the meaning to trouble through frequency and persistence and often connotes assailing or attacking as he was beset by enemies on every side She hurried at his words beset with fears (*Keats*)

abate

Infidel Unbeliever *atheist freethinker agnostic deist

Ana Heathen *pagan pavium

Infinite Infinite, eternal, sempiternal boundless

and to his attributes in such applications it implies immeasurability or an incapacity for being estimated in extent duration or in any conceivable respect as

numeral) is infinite (i.e. no one can set a limit to a number that can be indicated) an infinite decimal is one that cannot be brought to a terminating decimal repeating (or recurring) decimal or a recurring decimal The total number of stars is supposed even by those who reject the idea of infinite extends on to run into thousands of millions (*Inge*) In general and looser use infinite usually implies not only exceeding greatness or vastness but indefiniteness or seeming endlessness as Chinese landscape [painting] is certainly pre-eminent in suggesting infinite horizons the look of

no is not for
Eternal
each group

deep. Con. *Elastic resilient, supple,

(Stiffness) *Inflexible

Ant Flexible — **Con** *Elastic resilient, supple, springy pliable pliant *plastic malleable ductile fluid *liquid

2 **Inflexible** Inevitable, obdurate, adamant adamant line come into comparison when they mean not to be moved from or changed in one's predetermined course or purpose. All are applicable to persons decisions, laws, and principles otherwise they vary in their applications. **Inflexible** usually implies firmly established principles rigidly adhered to, sometimes it connotes resolute steadfastness sometimes slavish conformity

measured or restrained and perfectly in keeping with the thought. The *lurgid* speech. And stately tone of moralists who boast. As if I like him of fabulous renown. They were each An Orpheus and omnipotent in song. (*Couper*) The effects already show in French architecture—which is growing repulsive—and in French prose—which is growing *lurgid*. (*Belloc*) *Ana* Bombastic grandiloquent magniloquent aureate flowery *showy

nouns at

Ant Pit

terse succinct laconic

Inflection or inflexion Inflection (or inflexion), intonation accent are comparable when they designate a particular manner of employing the tones of the voice in speech. Inflection implies change in pitch or tone it often suggests a variation expressive of emotion or sentiment and usually a momentary mood as it was not her words but her *inflection* that hurt. A slight

organs that the human race shall perish or fall stops working. (*Shaw*) It is also often applied to that which exists or happens of necessity or which cannot be avoided or evaded as the *inevitable* imitations of

Ant *Elastic resilient, supple, springy pliable pliant *plastic malleable ductile fluid *liquid

headstrong *unruly, ungovernable. In relentless, unrelenting *grim stubborn dogged stiff-necked mulish

dible. — **Con** *Elastic resilient expansive buoyant amenable tractable docile pliable

Influence authority prestige weight credit come into comparison when they mean power

write for the actors reckon upon their *intonations* their gestures. (*Quiller-Couch*) That peculiar and pleasant *intonation* that marks the speech of the Hebridean. (*W. Black*) In some languages (as Chinese) called tone languages fixed pitch or *intonation* distinguishes the various meanings of single words. In a more specific sense *intonation* often (as intone always) implies reciting or speaking a psalm prayer or the like in a singing voice usually in monotone. *Intonation* of that majestic iambic [Greek] verse whose measure would

when the word implies the effect or effects which a person or thing insensibly has on another or the ascendancy which one person or thing similarly acquires over another as every close friend has some *influence* in shaping one's character or personality, he was not

the like or to any of his writings or utterances that had the power to compel belief or to win acceptance in such cases the word usually implied great learning, great wisdom, divine inspiration or the like to the person or his work. By turning over authorities I have made familiar to me the best infusions. That dwell in vegetables in metals stones. (Shak) In modern use authority is still applied to the person, book or the like that is able to gain such credence or to inspire belief in its authority. As we do not cite this historian he is not an authority. An economist should form an independent judgment on currency questions but an ordinary mortal had better follow authority. (B. Russell) From this use mainly but also from its other sense (see power 3) authority has come to be applied also to the power resident in any person or thing that is able because of his or its inherent qualities to win the devotion or allegiance of men and to gain (rather than exact) their obed. and belief as a book of manifest authority.

That personal authority [of Augustus] which far more than any legal or constitutional device was the true secret of his later power. (Duchan) A doctrine that has acquired authority in our own time. (S. Alexander) "Some of the new philosophies undermine the authority of science as some of the older systems undermined the authority of religion. (Inge) Prestige, in contrast with authority implies the power to gain ascendancy over the minds of men and to command their admiration for distinguished and superior performance or for conspicuous excellence in its kind. Nothing more affects the prestige of a power than its dramatic and rapid defeat in the field. (Bellos) Augustus sought to make of it (the Roman Senate) a true colleague and in every way to enhance its prestige. (Duchan) The almost magical prestige that had belonged to the original humanists. (A. Huxley) Weight denotes measurable influence especially in determining the acts of others as persons whose judgments have weight on the decisions of others.

Mrs. Hawthorne's authoritative air was beginning to have some weight with him. (Arch. Marshall) She seemed scarcely of any weight beyond a man's need of her youth and her gift of making men comfortable. (E. M. Roberts) Credit (as here compared see also BELIEF 1) denotes influence that arises from one's reputation for inspiring confidence or admiration, or the like.

Buckingham resolved to employ all his or dls in order to prevent the marriage. (Burns) As it [the ballet] declined as an art so also it declined in credit and in popularity it became scarcely respectable even to admire dancing. (D. Ellis)

ANA Driving or drive impelling or impulsion; attestation (see corresponding verbs at MOVE) *power control dominion away authority ascendancy *supremacy dominance (see corresponding adjective DOMINANT)

Influence, v *Affect away impress touch strike

ANA *Move activate drive impel stimulate, *provoke excite *arouse rouse *include dispose predispose bias.

Inform, v 1 Inform animate inspire, fire are synonyms when they mean to infuse into (a person or thing) a spirit a principle an idea a passion or the like that gives (him or it) effective power or an urge to action or activity. Sometimes especially in the last three words the idea of driving or actuating is so strong that it becomes their common denotation and the idea of infusion is merely a common connotation. To inform is to endow with a form or formative principle. But in its philosophical earlier sense inform implies as a concept of form as that element in a thing which makes it what it is generally or specifically (a man a tree a horse) as distinguished

from the matter in which the form is embodied. In modern literary use it suggests a concept of form as the active principle of a thing or the spirit or quality that gives it its peculiar essential and often abiding character. The inspiration of religion passed on to inform and subtly to perfume an art. [Buddhist art] nominally concerned with the aspects of earth and sky wild creatures and wild flowers. (Binyon) Everything that is made from without and by dead rules, and does not spring from within through some spirit informing it. (Wilde) That which makes Chartist Cathedral the Song of Roland the Arthurian Legends great art and unique in the peculiar spiritual impulse which informed the time. (R. A. Cram) To animate is to endow with a soul or a principle of life or an impulse to action. Although animate is often used where inform is also possible it suggests far more than inform vitality and living energy as religion which is animated by faith and hope. (Jolson) When that which is affected is a person or when motivation of action or transference of impulse is to be implied animate is the required word as he was animated (not informed) with love for all men.

When the community is animated with anger against some heinous offence. (S. Alexander) his hatred of restraint animated his resistance to authority. To inspire is to communicate to a person as if by breathing in power or energy in excess of that which he believes to be his own. In its strictest sense the word usually implies both the operation of a supernatural power or of some inexplicable agency and an effect such as a spiritual illumination or a quickening of intellectual or imaginative activity or an exaltation of feeling. Great artists know or believe that they are inspired from something outside themselves. (S. Alexander) That sublimated language used by the finest minds in their inspired moments. (Hudson) We climb the mountains for their views and the sense of grandeur they inspire. (Jeffries) In looser use inspire often implies indirect rather than imperceptible influence methods or source as in imparting knowledge arousing a feeling or the like, as teachers should inspire their pupils to work hard today a editorial on the mayor's policy was certainly inspired (that is, it does not represent the editor's views but those of someone in power). To fire is to animate or inspire so powerfully that one is inflamed with passion, ardor, enthusiasm or the like. Patient of constitutional control. One step beyond the boundary of the laws fires him at once in Freedom a glorious cause. (Cruikshank) O how they fire the heart devoid. (Burns)

ANA *Infuse inoculate imbue leave instill *implant inculcate insinuate enlighten *illuminate inflame fire enkindle kindle (see LIGHT 9) *endure endow (see POWER)

CON Stultify atrophy *stunt.

2 Inform acquaint apprise advise notify, advertise agree in meaning to make one aware or cognizant of something. One informs a person of something when one imparts knowledge of any sort but particularly of occurrences or of facts necessary to the understanding of a situation as to inform a person of his success in a competition the radio announcer informed his audience of the accident ten minutes after it happened. Frye told her that I was fully informed. (Conrad) Also one informs oneself (of on upon how why etc.) when by study or investigation one gathers the pertinent facts as to inform oneself why the expedition was a failure.

He must inform himself upon Miss Mary Ferns condition, if he would make himself pleasing to the family. (DeLand) Inform in a more restricted use also carries the implication of telebearing or accusation. I

shall not *inform* upon you It is not my business (*Wilde*) One *acquaints* a person with something when by introducing him to the experience of it or by imparting information concerning it one makes him familiar with it as in the first meeting of the class the teacher *acquainted* his pupils with the program of study Familiarity is even more strongly implied in the participial adjective *acquainted* than in the finite verb A man of sorrows and *acquainted* with grief (*Isaiah* lvi 3) One *apprises* a person of something when by a message or sign one communicates something which is of interest or importance to him as to *apprise* one's employers of

scarce a bad harvest makes wheat *scarce* highly skilled mechanics are now *scarce* That is *rare* (as here compared see also *CHOICE THIN*) of which but few examples specimens or instances are found also the term also carries the implications of *uncommon* such as exceptional or extraordinary character ■ *rare* postage stamps *rare* books and first editions A perfect ease of wit and judgment is one of the *rarest* things in the world (*Burke*) Great men are *scarce* (to use the book

in public sentiment Oftentimes there is a suggestion of forewarning or counsel as the passengers were *advised* of the risk before the vessel left New York One *advises* a person of something when one sends a notice or formal communication concerning a thing requiring his attention as to *advise* students of a change in the date of opening college the court clerk promised to *advise* the witnesses when to appear In commercial use *advise* is used in preference to *advise* when information is given by letter telegram cable or the like as please *advise* us when the shipment is made One *advises* a person of or *concerns* something when one gives him information by way of warning or of formal notification This sense of *advise* once common is now obsolescent Let me now add a short hint on the subject of another [event] of which we have been *advised* by the same authority (*Austen*)

Advise *Communicate impart *teach instruct school discipline educate train *warn forewarn caution

Information Lore learning *knowledge science erudition scholarship

Advise *News tidings intelligence advice

Infraction *Breach violation transgression *infringe* ment trespass contravention

Advise *Offense sin crime vice scandal slip lapse faux pas *error

Advise Observation

Infrequent *Infrequent* uncommon *scarce*, rare occasional, *sporadic* are not close synonyms but they come into comparison because they agree in meaning appearing happening or met with so seldom as to attract attention or to create a shortage That is *infrequent* which does not occur often especially within a given period of time or which does not recur except at very wide intervals of time or of space as tornadoes are

Santa Fé communication with that region was so *infrequent* that news traveled to Santa Fé from Europe more quickly than from Pike's Peak (*Cather*) That is uncommon which does not occur or is not found ordinarily and which therefore is singular exceptional or extraordinary as smallpox is now *uncommon* in most parts of the United States In certain country districts

guests he received in his grim old house (*E. W. Howe*) That is *occasional* which happens or is met with merely now and then *Occasional* more than any of the preceding terms implies irregularity or nonconformity to any rule

barb that by its unexpectedness did the more damage (*Lucas*) That is *sporadic* which has no continuous existence or continuity in its manifestation and which

torical facts by no means parallel, human arm has been *sporadic* but Christianity continuous (*T. S. Eliot*) *Advise* *Exceptional singular unique *strange *irregular anomalous unnatural

Advise Frequent — *Con* *Usual customary accustomed ordinary *common familiar

infringe Encroach trench entrench *trespass invade

Advise *Intrude obtrude butt in interlope violate

break transgress (see corresponding nouns at *each*)

infringement *Breach infraction violation, trespass

transgression contravention

Advise Encroachment invading or invasion entrenchment (see corresponding verbs at *trespass*) intruding

or intrusion obtruding or obtrusion (see corresponding verbs at *intrude*)

infrigate Enrage incense *anger madden

Advise Provoke rouse exasperate aggravate (see *each*)

infringe outrage insult affront *offend

infringe Infuse, suffuse imbue ingrain (or engrain)

inoculate leaven are here compared as meaning to intro-

duce one thing into another so as to change or affect it

heaven When I Under my burthen (Shak) He infused his own intrepid spirit into the troops (*Gibbon*) Unfortunately Okla [a Japanese

troops (*Gibbon*) Unfortunately Okla [a Japanese

troops (*Gibbon*) Unfortunately Okla [a Japanese

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or nature that no part is left untouched or unaffected unlike *influx* which it otherwise closely resembles *imbue* takes as its object the person or thing affected

object (or when the verb is passive as its subject) the

of a gentleman a code was deeply *ingrained* in him (*E. H. Barker*). The feeling is so deeply *ingrained* in human nature (*Max Müller*) *Inoculate* literally to introduce a disease germ virus or the like so that it

an introduction of an idea an emotion a taste or the like by highly surreptitious or artificial means, in order to achieve a desired end less often it also implies a

*childlike *childish* *straightforward aboveboard
*sincere unfeigned
Art Disingenuous cunning — *Con* Stealthy covert
furtive surreptitious underhand (see *SECRET*) with
artful crafty tricky sly
Do not confuse ingenuous with ingenuous
ingrain or *engrain* *infuse suffuse imbue inoculate
leaven

Ana Impregnate saturate *permeate pervade inter
penetrate impenetrate instill infuse laculate *im
plant ingeminate incorporate embody (see *IDENTIFY*)
ingrained *Inherent constitutional essential intrinsic
Ana Confirmed *inveterate deep-seated deep-rooted
d implanted disseminated (see *IMPLANT*)
lated (see *INFUSE*)

*superficial external outward *outer
de extraneous, *extrinsic alien foreign

*Disarming insinuating insinuating
uous *subservient servile fawning

Constituent component *element
factor

Ana *Item detail particular
Con Compound composite amalgam *mixture ad
mixture blend

Ingress *Entrance entry entree access.

Inhabitant, *denizen*, *resident*, *citizen* are
ed as meaning one whose home or dwelling
definite location. Of these terms *inhabitant*

seemed ambitious of making English *denizens* of every
man of genius in Europe — (*D. Israeli*) Even when
substituted in literary use for *inhabitant* *denizen* retains

glories the splendours which veil it [religion] would
melt like unsubstantial wreaths of smoke (*A. C.*
Benson)

Ana Impregnate saturate impenetrate *permeate
pervade *inform inspire animate fire instill inocu
late *implant disseminate infuse

ingeminate *Repeat iterate rei

ingenious Cunning *clever adre

Ana Inventing or invent ve creati

ering (see corresponding verbs at i

lent handy deft skilful adept

ficient.

Do not confuse ingenuous with

Ingenuous *Natural simple n.

artless.

Ana Open, *frank candid plain

Ana analogous words. *Art* an

matters? In reference to a country *resident* is preferred to *inhabitant* as a designation of an alien living in that country for a time and regarded as subject to certain taxes. An alien actually present in the United States

country) applies to a resident of a city or town especially to one of full age who enjoys the right to vote and other privileges ■ to call a mass meeting of citizens to protest the proposed legislation.

Inherent. Inherent ingrained, intrinsic, essential constitutional come into comparison as meaning being a

indestructible qualities of the human mind (1914)

[Arabs] to the condition of static lethargy in which they now find themselves (A Huxley) That is ingrained (originally dyed a fast red now technically dyed in the fiber or yarn as distinguished from the woven fabric) which is wrought into the very fiber or

tions or conditions that affect its usefulness value significance or the like as "When the subject has no *intrinsic* dignity it must necessarily owe its attractions to artificial embellishments (Johnson) A fine big bird he [the turkey-cock] is but there is no *intrinsic* beauty about him (Jeffries) The knowledge of geographical facts is useful but without *intrinsic* intellectual value (B Russell) That is essential (see also **ESSENTIAL** 2 **NEEDFUL**) which is an element of a thing's essence and therefore indissolubly involved in its very nature or

body of it is given one by nature as a consequence of its inferiority, but vigor is constitutional thoughtful ones will assure you that happiness and unhappiness are constitutional and have nothing to do with money (Show)

Ana *Innate inborn inbred congenital *inner inward internal natural typical normal *regular integrated or integral (see corresponding verb **INTEGRATE**)

Ant Adventitious — **Con** *Accidental fortuitous incidental extraneous foreign alien *extrinsic

and then transmitted by inheritance in succeeding generations (*Darwin*) Heredity may be used in place of inheritance but more often it designates the biological law in accordance with which such transmission takes place as These two heredity and environment are the master influences of the organic world (H Drummond) **Inherited.** Hereditary inborn inbred innate congenital

Ana Transmitted conveyed (see **CARRY**) generated engendered bred (see **GENERATE**)

Con Acquired gained obtained gotten (see **GET**)

Inhibit 1 *Prohibit prohibit interdict ban enjoin

Ana *Prevent preclude obviate avert ward off debar rule out, *exclude *hinder impede obstruct block bar

Ant Allow — **Con** *Let permit suffer leave

3 *Restrain curb check snaffle bridle

Ana *Suppress repress *prevent forestall arrest check

iate (sense 2) activate (sense 2)

Savage barbarous, *fierce truculent cruel fell

ess ruthless (see affirmative nouns at **FRY**)

unpleasant malignant *malicious despicable merciless relentless unrelenting implacable *grim *fiendish diabolical devilish

Ant Humane — **Con** Benevolent humanitarian

*charitable altruistic philanthropic compassionate *tender

Nefarious flagitious *vicious villainous

he nous *out

*irreligious

*moral ethical

initiate, s 1 *Begin commence start inaugurate

Ana *Found establish organize institute

Ant Consummate — **Con** Effect fulfill, execute, accomplish achieve *perform *enforce implement

2 **Initiate, induct** inaugurate, install (or install), invest agree in meaning to put one through the process

as

also

100

100

100

100

100

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100

100

president of the university *Install* etymologically implies an establishing in a stall or seat, in both literal and figurative use. It implies induction into an office associated with a seat as to *install* the officers of a society to *install* a canon of a cathedral to *install* a bishop as the archbishop of his new diocese. The term also may be used in reference to persons who are formally or comfortably seated (as, to *install* the guest of honor in the most comfortable of their chairs) to *install* the tottering old lady in a chair by the fireside, it is also the only one of these terms which may be used (in the meaning here discussed) in reference to things as well as to persons (as to *install* new machinery in a factory).
light fix
see CLOT
other ins.
powers of

by time" (R. Macaulay) "Whatever psycho-analysis may say the parental instinct is essentially different from the sex instinct and is dominated by the intrusion of emotions appropriate to sex." (B. Russell) Impair,

the strength of a good argument, his value as a candidate has been *impaired* by his hysterical attacks on his opponent) or a weakening as of a function or power of functioning (as his eye was *impaired* and his vision *impaired*) *Imparts* that left an impression on my heart not yet *impaired* (De Quincey) Religion always a principle of energy in this new people is no way worn out or *impaired* (Burke) *Mar* implies the infliction of

shall)
And introduce admit, *enter
Con *Eject oust expel dismiss *exclude eliminate
dubious blackball about out direct *strip
Initiative Referendum *mandate plebiscite
Injunction *Command order bidding behest man
date dictate.

Ana. instruction direction charging or charge (see corresponding verbs at COMMAND) warning (see WARN) precept rule, regulation, *law statute ordnance canon.

Injure *Injure*, harm, hurt, damage, impair, mar, spoil agree in meaning to affect someone or something so as to rob it of soundness, strength, or perfection or to reduce its value, usefulness, or effectiveness. *Injure*, in its earliest and still not uncommon sense, implies the doing of an injustice or the wronging of another as by robbing him of his good name or of a rightful possession or the like in this sense it often suggests intent or knowledge on the part of one that injures as, "When have I *injured* thee? when done thee wrong?" (Shak.) I would not *injure* him so much as to suppose the truth of it possible. (Austen) In later use the verb came to imply the infliction not of injustice but of anything detrimental to one's appearance, health, success, comfort, or the like as a bullet *injured* his eye. Is it best for you to *injure* your prospects for such a voluptuous, idle woman as that? (Hardy) Industrialism has been very *injurious* to art may it not have *injured* religion also? (Lase) *Harm* often carries a stronger implication of inflicting annoyance, pain, suffering, or loss than *injure* as the

Dickinson) *Spill*, as here compared (see also DECAV INDUCE) carries a stronger implication of ruin than *mar* for it suggests the operation of something that not

in either form of it caused or spoils their pleasures the obvious punishment is banishment (B. Russell)

Ana. *Deface disfigure, disfigure *deform distort contort *afflict torture torment *wound cripple mutilate mangle batter *abuse ill treat maltreat outrage mistreat misuse

Ant. Aid. — Con. *Help assist *benefit profit avail bestead preserve conserve *save

Injury. 1. *Injury*, hurt, damage, harm, mischief are here

or causes a partial or entire loss of something of value as, an *injury* to one's eyes to one's feelings, to one's reputation to forgive an *injury* an *injury* to a tree to a watch. The very essence of civil liberty consists in the right of every individual to claim the protection of laws whenever he receives an *injury* (Ch. Just. Marshall) Hurt applies literally to a physical injury such as a wound a lesion a contusion or the like that results from a hit a stab or other blow as Get him to bed and let his hurt be looked to (Shak.) Figuratively *hurt* applies chiefly to an act or result that involves pain suffering or loss thus, a person whose rights as an heir have been violated may be said to suffer an *injury* but not a *hurt* a person whose reputation has been damaged by a false rumor has suffered both an *injury* to his busi-

honour loss of time travail expense
off" (Shak.) *Harm* usually without an

to hurt the people we love (R. Macaulay) a limitless desire to hurt and humiliate (H. G. Wells) Damage implies an injury that results in lowered value or involves loss in effectiveness attractiveness, efficiency or the like as, If a automobile was damaged in a collision on the front, damaged the late crops her fair skin little damaged

Ana. analogous words Ant. antagonism. Con. contrasted words. See also explanatory notes

able to any evil that **it** or may be suffered or sustained

claim that the Divine revelation has been supplanted or even added to but that **it** has been amplified — *C Mac Kenzie* or to the person or thing which serves as a cause of harm vexation or the like (as This power [of erecting such buildings as one pleases on one's own property] may we presume be restrained if exercised so **it** to produce a public mischief — *Ch Just Marshall*)
Ans *Distress suffering agony misery *pain pang violation transgression trespass infringement (see BREACH) detriment (see corresponding adjective at PERNICIOUS) *evil ill bale

2 Wrong tort *injustice grievance

Ans See those at INJURY 1

Injustice Injustice, injury, wrong, tort grievance are comparable though not strictly synonymous, terms when they denote an act that inflicts undeserved dam-

against *injustice* because he was a lover of justice — *Bliss Perry*) Injury, in this sense chiefly a legal term appl **it** to any injustice to a person for which the law allows an action to recover compensation or specific property or both thus a person whose payment for services is wrongfully withheld suffers an *injury* in the

which are punishable according to the criminal code But in general use *wrong* differs little from *injustice* except in carrying a stronger connotation of flagrancy or of seriousness as to endure *wrongs* from their oppressors over a long period we are steel to the very back Yet *wrong* with *wrongs* more than our backs can bear (*Shak*) Tort is now almost exclusively a legal term referable to any injury (as defined in law) except a breach of contract it therefore always suggests a civil proceeding as to bring an action *in tort* to get a judgment for *tort* Grievance which **it** a general rather than a legal term applies to any circumstance or condition that in the opinion of those affected constitutes a wrong or that in a lighter sense gives one just grounds for complaint as They sent to the king a statement of their *grievances* (*T Keightley*) In an early state of society any kind of taxation is apt to be looked on as a *grievance* (*Freeman*)

Ans Damage hurt harm mischief *injury infringement trespass transgression violation, infraction *breach unfairness inequitableness (see affirmative adjectives at FAIR)

Con *Justice equity

innate. Innate inborn, imbred congenital, hereditary, inherited are not always synonymous terms but they

often used without distinction But innate (opposed **it** acquired) is frequently synonymous in a broad sense with *inherent essential or constitutional* not only be-

as a result of its constitution and are therefore found wherever a mind exists) but because it may apply to elements or qualities, such **it** virtues or defects which arise out of the very nature or character of a thing that has no life and therefore literally no birth (as the *innate* defect of this plan the *innate* tendency of a dictatorship to overreach itself) I do not believe that a sense of justice is *innate* but I have been astonished to see how quickly it can be created (*B Russell*) On the other

innate as an *innate* love of liberty a of superiority those *innate* sentiments which are the true supporters of all liberal and manly morals (*Burke*) Congenital, in current English applies chiefly to something which dates from the birth of the person animal or plant concerned as, *congenital* high deafness *congenital* blindness *congenital* deafness (the theory that what was acquired habit in the ancestor may be

congenital and *hereditary* are regarded as synonymous are however clearly distinguishable for *congenital* implies acquirement (as of a disease or an organ)

the skin the color of one's hair or of one's eyes **it**

lary
Ans Constitutional *inherent intrinsic essential ingrained *instinctive intuitive natural typical *regular normal *native indigenous
Ant Acquired — **Con** *Accidental adventitious incidental fortuitous assumed affected *inbred* simulated (see ASSUME) (cultivated fostered nurtured (see NURSE)

inner Inner inward, inside, interior internal intense (or internal) are here compared as adjectives meaning being or placed within something Although in many cases interchangeable they are more or less restricted

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

in their applications and therefore clearly distinguished in their implications. Inner and less frequently inward may be used when spatial relations are implied but inner often applies to that which is farther with or nearer the center (as [the] thrust them into the inner prison — Acts xvi 24 an inner room the inner bark of a tree) and inward often applies to that which is hidden within (as the inward organs of the body the inward part of an apple is the core) or to that which moves to a point within (as inward folds the inward curve of a scroll).

Both words apply also to that which is mental or spiritual frequently with the added implication of something intimate secret, or inaccessible as, "the sense by which thy inner nature was apprised Of outward shows (Shelley) the inner life the Inner Light (in Quaker doctrine a divine and guiding presence in the soul of each person) Though our outward man perish yet the inward man is renewed day by day" (2 Corinthians iv 16) "that inward eye Which is the bliss of solitude (Wordsworth) Inside is used chiefly of spatial relations (as, an inside seat the inside track) but it may be used with reference to persons who are so placed in their work or who have such contacts that they may be said to be figuratively inside a place or group (thus, inside work implies a contrast with field or road work inside knowledge of a negotiation implies participation to some extent in that negotiation, so, inside employees to have inside information of what is going on in a club) Interior and internal commonly suggest more abstract or technical less intimate relations than inner and inward. Interior frequently implies contrast with the exterior or outer limits of the thing itself thus the interior features of a country are by implication opposed to those of the coast or boundaries. Interior decoration (as a profession) deals with the decoration and furnishing of the inside of a house or other building rather than with its outside.

One's interior life is one's life as expressed in thoughts and aspirations rather than in outward activities. Internal implies contrast with that which lies beyond or outside of the outer limits of a thing thus internal evidence of a poem's authorship is gained from a study of the poem itself rather than from outside sources the internal affairs of a country are its domestic as opposed to its foreign affairs (but of secretary of the interior a cabinet official who has charge of internal affairs) internal medicine is that branch of medicine dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases affecting the inward organs such as the heart, lungs, stomach, liver, etc. Intestine (or the rarer intestinal) as here compared is a close synonym of internal applicable in current use only to that which may otherwise be described as domestic or civil (as opposed to foreign) with however the connotation of an evil or mischievous or gross or nature as intestine difficulties in France were largely responsible for the defeat of that country in 1940 an intestine or intestinal (i.e. a civil) war.

Inner Central outside focal nuclear (see corresponding nouns at center) intimate close familiar intrinsic constitutional essential inherent instinctive intimate deep-seated deep-rooted (see intimate).

Ant Outer — Con Outward outside exterior external (see outer).

Innuendo *innuention
 Ana. Hinting or hint innuention suggestion (see corresponding verbs at suggest) *imply call on, inference allusion (see corresponding verb at refer)

Inoculate *inuse, imbue ingrain leaven suffuse
 Ana. Impregnate saturate, impregnate impregnate *permeate pervade introduce admit *enter imbue inoculate, infuse, inoculate, *implant

Ana analogous words Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Inordinate *Excessive immoderate exorbitant, extreme extravagant
 Ana. *Irrational unreasonable *supererogatory wanton uncalled for gratuitous *superfluous surplus extra.

Ant Ord nate (rare) temperate — Con. *Moderate restrained curbed checked inhibited (see restrain) *due rightful condign *fair just equitable

Inquest. Investigation, probe *inquiry inquisition research.

Ana Examination, inspection, scrutiny and (see under scrutiny) questioning interrogation catechizing examining (see corresponding verbs at ask)

Inquire or enquire Query question *ask, interrogate spear catechize quiz examine

Con Reply *answer respond respond retort

Inquiry or enquiry Inquiry (or enquiry), inquisition, investigation Inquest probe research are here compared as meaning a search for truth knowledge or information Inquiry is the most general of these terms applicable to any such search regardless of the means (questioning observation experimentation etc.) used or of the end in view as, a letter of inquiry to address an inquiry to the proper authorities to make inquiries about a check and

The passion for pure knowledge is to be gratified only through the scientific method of inquiry (C W Eliot)

The True which is the goal of all scientific and all philosophical inquiry (Inge) a primitive but effective police inquiry (T S Eliot) Inquisition ordinarily carries heightened implications of search and of penetration far below the surface to uncover what is concealed or withheld as to be subjected to an inquisition into one's motives the nicest inquisition of the microscope (Burke) The term, however is chiefly applied to a judicial inquiry aiming to unearth facts or conditions to support suspicions, charges or the like often, because it is applied historically both to a body of ecclesiastical (or sometimes, civil) officials engaged in ferreting out heretics or heresy especially in the late Middle Ages and in the Reformation period and to methods of inquiry pursued by such a body (as for example the Spanish Inquisition) the term not only in its specific sense but even in its general sense connotes relentless pursuit of a clue or of a suspect and sometimes merciless and ruthless persecution

When, as becomes a man who would prepare For such an arduous work, I through myself Make rigorous inquisition the report is often cheering (Wordsworth) What shall I do? Cease must find me here and I must bear The unperpetrated inquest on of a book As to what brought me hither (Shelley) Investigation applies to an inquiry which has for its aim the uncovering of the facts and the establishment of the truth In very precise use it implies a systematic tracking down of something that one hopes to discover or needs to know if true as an investigation of the causes of the prolonged depression the bank never employs a clerk or teller without an investigation of his habits and record menatorial committees of investigation Inquest is now used rarely even in a poetic or rhetorical context in place of inquiry or inquisition for it is commonly a legal term applying to an investigation by a jury and judge and specifically to one conducted by a coroner and jury in order to determine the cause of a death when there is good ground for suspecting other than natural causes as when the rumors of murder became rife the body was examined and an inquest held Consequently in general use the term usually applies to an investigation that has some of the characteristics of a coroner's inquest such as the determination of the grounds for an accusation or suspicion as, Remember

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ing this [Ben Jonson's creative power] we turn to Mr Gregory Smith's objection—that Jonson's characters lack the third dimension have no life out of the theatrical existence in which they appear—and demand an inquest (T. S. Eliot) Probe, which is chiefly an Americanism in this sense applied to an investigation that searches deeply and extensively with the intent to detect

study especially of actual conditions or of primary sources of information. In precise use, it is restricted to inquiries or investigations carried on by scientists, historians and other scholars especially for the sake of uncovering new knowledge of getting at the facts when these are not known or of discovering laws of nature the popular tendency to use it for any study leading to the writing of a résumé of facts or laws already known is consequently decried. Research has shown and practice has established the futility of the charge that it was a usurpation when this Court undertook to declare an Act of Congress unconstitutional (Justice Holmes).

Scientists who had done distinctive work in leprosy laid down a set of principles for the guidance of leprosy research (V. Heiser).

Ans Questioning interrogating catechizing (see ASK) examination inspection on scrutiny audit (see under SCRUTINIZE) grilling (see AFFLICT)

Inquisition *Inquest *inquiry probe investigation research

Ans See those at INQUIRY

Inquisitive *Curious prying snoopy nosy

Ans *Impertinent intrusive meddlesome interfering meddling intermeddling (see MEDDLE)

Ant Incurious — **Con** *Indifferent unconcerned aloof detached uninterested *disinterested

TRESPASS *Entrance entry ingress.

Insane Insane mad crazy crazed demented deranged lunatic maniac (or maniacal) wood non compos mentis are here compared chiefly in their general or

such unsoundness of mind that one does not recognize one's surroundings or is not responsible for one's actions as to be adjudged insane after a period of observation. In more general use insane implies utter folly or irrationality the person (or more often the act or utterance) so described is by implication governed by blind passion senselessness or the like. Day after day he would seek his dear mistress, pour insane hopes suppl

(etymologically broken or shattered) often, especially in its oldest sense suggests a breakdown especially a complete mental breakdown such as may result from illness

emotion such as anxiety grief joy desire excitement or the like as the lady in the gallery is half crazy with anxiety for St. George (Shaw) Somebody had shot a squirrel and he took on about it as though he had lost a child I said then he was crazy (S. Anderson) As applied to things such as schemes projects notions, or the like

grief he seems crazed of late Demented and deranged are less colloquial than the preceding words and less

deterioration of the mental powers (as there was now no doubt that the sick man was demented) deranged (id) derangement under ABERRATION 2) suggesting a loss of mental balance or a state of mental disorder resulting from a functional disturbance of the brain or nervous system (as he was temporarily deranged by the shock) Lunatic is usually far wider in its range of application

inferior dramatic poet to write poetry when he has a lunatic character to speak it because he is less tied down to relevance and ordinary sense (T. S. Eliot) Maniac comes closer to mad for it commonly (but not

compos mentis (Latin for not sound of mind) is a legal term which specifies a state but does not define the particular condition or kind of mental unsoundness. It especially in its shortened form non compos of its used colloquially with a similar indefiniteness

Ans *Irrational unreasonable distracted bewildered (see PUZZLE &)

Ant Sane — **Con** Senseless judgmentless *wise sapient prudent

Insanity Insanity lunacy psychosis mania dementia

lasting Since in law a person is sane or insane when he is charged with a crime or when he transfers

tantamount to proof of his inability to act rationally and to understand the nature of his act and its natural consequences in affecting his rights, obligations and liabilities. In general use insanity is commonly distinguished from mental deficiency and from neuroses and is applied chiefly to disorders involving loss of mind or mental derangement. *Lunacy*, a term derived from the adjective *lunatic* still carries some suggestion of the implication inherent in the earliest meaning of *lunatic*—that of recurring periods dependent on changes of the moon. In popular use it often applies to a form of insanity that comes occasionally and manifests itself in madness and fury; the term therefore often implies spells of lucid intervals. The terms of our estate may not endure. Hazard as near us as doth hourly grow. Out of his lunacies" (Shak.). "It is the tangle of good and badness. It is the lunacy linked with sanity. Makes up and mocks humanity! (A. Strindberg). In Great Britain *lunacy* was originally and still is to a certain extent used in place of insanity in law and in practically the same sense as that given for insanity as a lunacy commission. *Psychosis* is the psychiatric term for any mental disease. It is preferred to insanity because of its lack of legal connotations, and to *lunacy* because of legal and popular connotations. *Mania* is now used in medicine and psychiatry for one of the spells of excitement or mental derangement that characterizes certain mental diseases (for fuller treatment see MANIA 2). *Dementia* is also a technical term of psychiatry implying a sharp contrast with mental deficiency and applicable to any condition or disease that outwardly manifests a marked mental deterioration. It therefore covers practically all mental diseases that involve organic deterioration not only those manifesting themselves in spells of excitement but those manifesting themselves in apathy, depression or flightiness, split personality (schizophrenia) and the like. *Ana*. Alienation derangement *aberration *frenzy *delirium *mania *hysteria.

Ana Sanity

Inscrutable *Mysterious, arcane

Ana Profound abyssal *deep baffling baffling thwarting frustrating frowning (see FRUSTRATE) hidden concealed secreted (see HIDE) enigmatic cryptic dark *obscure vague mystifying perplexing puzzling (see PUZZLE 2)

Con Obvious plain clear manifest *evident patent

Inevitable *Inevitable inculcate instill infuse

Ana *Introduce interject inculcate insert impregnate interpenetrate impregnate saturate *permeate pervade *scatter *distribute disperse

Ana Uproot — *Con*. Eradicate decimate extirpate *exterminate wipe out

Insatiable Desotted *food insatiable

Ana Fatuous as wine foolish silly (see SILLY)

*stupid dense crass dull dumb *irrational, unreason-able

Con. Sensible sane judicious *wise prudent sapient sage *rational reasonable *intelligent quick witted knowing alert

Insensible 1. *Insensible*, insensitive impossible anaesthetic (or anesthetic) agree in meaning unresponsive to stimuli or to external influences. *Insensible* usually implies total unresponsiveness and therefore unconsciousness or unconsciousness caused by any of a number of things such as blunted powers of sensation, obtuseness of mind, apathy, or complete absorption in something else. 2. *Insensible* to fatigue to pleasure and to pain (A. Macaulay) so engrossed in his work that he was insensible of the flight of time. Vulgar constitutions insensible of a thousand things that fret and gall

delicate people (Berkley). *This Court can be insensible neither to the magnitude nor delicacy of this question (Ch. Just. Marshall) insensitive, on the other hand implies sluggishness in response or less than normal susceptibility, more specifically it suggests dullness rather than acuteness of sensation or perception thick, less rather than thinness of skin callousness rather than sympathy or compassion as, an ear insensitive to changes of pitch, he was insensitive to all kinds of discourtesy (Joyce) insensitive to the misery of others

Their genius for prose is a possession which involves an incapacity for poetry an insensitiveness to what is intimately poetic (Browning) Impossible, in its historic and precise sense implies absence of response because of incapacity for feeling or suffering. Originally derived from theology where it was applied chiefly to the resurrected body united to its soul after the Last Judgment the word is now rarely used except as confused with impossible or in reference to persons who by discipline have conquered the normal human susceptibility to pain or suffering (as, the Hindu striving for Nirvana renders himself impossible) or in reference to things in contrast with persons (or creatures) thought of as beings who through necessity of nature suffer pain or are susceptible to injury. The language of strategy and politics is designed to make it appear as though wars were not fought by individuals, but either by impersonal and therefore wholly non-moral and impossible forces or else by personified abstractions. (A. A. Milne) Aesthetic implies a denuding of the mind or senses (literally by chloroform ether or the like, figuratively by any agency having a similar effect) and usually an induced rather than a natural insensitiveness. The intelligentsia neither as aesthetic ideas as the plutocracy on the one hand nor as much the slaves of emotion as the proletariat on the other (M. M. M. M.)

Ana Obtuse *dull blunt *impassive apathetic phlegmatic stoic *hardened indurated callous engrossed absorbed *intoxicated

Ana Sensible (to or of something) — *Con*. Conscious

*aware, cognizant alive, awake *impressed affected influenced touched (see AFFECT)

2. *Imperceptible impalpable intangible inappreciable

imponderable

Ana Tenuous rare slight slender (see TENUIS adj.)

attenuated attenuated diluted rarefied (see TENUIS 2)

*subtle subtle

Ana Sensible palpable — *Con*. *Perceptible tangible

appreciable ponderable

Insensitive *Insensible, impossible anaesthetic

Ana *Hardened indurated callous *indifferent

unconcerned aloof incurious *impassive stoic

apathetic phlegmatic stolid

Ana Sensitive — *Con*. Susceptible subject prone

open exposed *liable allergic hyper-sensitive (see

corresponding nouns at SUSCEPTIBILITY) responsive

tender compassionate

Insert, 1. *Introduce interpolate intercalate (in queue

interpose interject

Ana *Intrude intrude, interlope infuse instill inculcate

*implant *enter admit

Ana Abstract extract — *Con*. Disengage *detach

preclude withdraw *remove draw

Inside, adj. Interior internal intestinal *inner inward

Ana Outside — *Con*. Exterior external *outer out

ward

Insight Penetration acumen clairvoyance divination

*discernment discernment perception

Ana Intuition understanding *reason comprehension

non apprehension (see under APPREHEND) appreciation

Ana analogous words. *Ana* antonyms. *Con* contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

understanding (see corresponding verbs at UNDERSTAND) perspicaciousness, sagacity, shrewdness (see corresponding adjectives at SHARWYD)

Ant. Obtuseness

Insinuate. 1 *Introduce, insert, interject, interpolate, intercalate, interpose

Ans. *Infuse, inoculate, imbue, leaven instill, insemi-
nate, inculcate, infix, *implant

2 Intimate hint, *suggest, imply

Ans. Allude, advert, *refer impute, *ascribe

Con. Voice, utter, *express vent, air, broach declare,
*assert, affirm, aver, avouch, avow

Insinuating, insinuatious. *Disarming ingratiating

Ans. Winning gaining (see GET) oily unctuous, soapy
sleek, *fulsome blandishing wheedling, cajoling (see
COAX) politic, bland, diplomatic, smooth, *suave

Ant. Insulting, insulting

Ans. Blandishing, wheedling, cajoling

Con. Insulting, insulting

Ans. Blandishing, wheedling, cajoling

Con. Insulting, insulting

Ans. Blandishing, wheedling, cajoling

Con. Insulting, insulting

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Con. Insulting, insulting

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Con. Insulting, insulting

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Con. Insulting, insulting

Ans. Blandishing, wheedling, cajoling

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(C. Mackenzie) 'Naturalism is not science but a *pose* and self-contradictory philosophy' (Inge) That is banal which is so commonplace or so trite that it lacks all freshness or power to stimulate or appeal and strikes one as flat or jejune. It often also carries one or more of various connotations such as vulgarity, tastelessness, pedestrianism, triviality, or platitude. 'A simple person marvelously protected from vulgarity and the banal' (T. E. Brown) 'Just the sort of banality you know, one does come out with' (Arnold) 'Mark found

remarks; in both cases the term definitely implies a

(a somewhat colloquial term) in which the essential or characteristic qualities are so weak or diluted that it strikes one as extremely insipid or vapid, as weak and

insane come into comparison when they mean devoid of qualities which give spirit character or substance to a

Ant. Sapid, zestful — **Con.** *Pungent, piquant, piquant

indifferent. You have so much animation which is exactly what Miss Andrews wants for I must confess there is something amazingly *insipid* about her" (Austin) Happiness is a wine of the rarest vintage and seems insipid to a vulgar taste" (L. P. Smith) "The insipid veracity with which Crabbe used to report some

insolent. Insolent, insolent, insolent, insolent

Ans. Domineering, *masterful, imperious, peremptory, imperative, pompous, pretentious, ostentatious (see SHOWY) *dictatorial, magisterial, scornful, contemptuous (see corresponding nouns under DESIST.)

Ant. Deferential — **Con.** Submissive (see TAME) courteous, polite, *civil

insolent, insolent, insolent, insolent

insolent, insolent, insolent, insolent

insolent, insolent, insolent, insolent

realizable assets as the estate was legally declared insolvent unless the members pay their dues immediately the organization faces insolvency Bankruptcy is the state of an insolvent person or business that is bankrupt, that is in the position of having his or its property administered under the law for the benefit of the creditors Originally bankruptcy was a state into which a trader who committed or was suspected of committing fraudulent acts was forced on the credit of his creditors who wished

use and as a r Britain and the the nineteenth insolvent person that of another are to treat all discharge of the like bankruptcy of a person or bu

it may or may not imply insolvency but it always implies that the property is subject to litigation. Such property may be the estate of an incompetent or the assets of a business being liquidated of a partnership being dissolved or of a corporation undergoing reorganization but it is perhaps more commonly the assets of a business which finds itself not necessarily insolvent but in a state of serious financial embarrassment Failure (a popular term) is commonly applied to the discontinuance of a business brought about by insolvency or bankruptcy suspension (also a popular term) to the temporary discontinuance of a business brought about by its insolvency or by its being under receivership

Inspection *Scrutinize examine scan audit*
Ana Survey view observe notice (see SEE) probe penetrate (see ENTER) inquire interrogate question inspect catechize (see ASK)

Inspection Examination scrutiny scanning audit See under SCRUTINIZE
Ana Investigation probe inquest inquiry inquisition research surveillance oversight supervision

Inspiration *Inspiration enthusiasm afflatus fury, furor (or furor) frenzy (or phrenzy), especially when qualified by divine or poetic come into comparison as the commonest terms in English designating the involuntary element in the arts of expression for which the artist holds a power outside himself responsible. The words are often vaguely used even by good writers and their meanings have been so affected by the dominating theology philosophy or opinion of the age that it is almost impossible to fix them. Inspiration, in discriminat ng use wh ch respects its etymology and its historical development implies a preternatural enlightening and quickening of the mind and connotes, especially when used by religious persons a supernatural influence such as the Holy Spirit Among such men there remains a belief in what is vaguely called inspiration. They know by hard experience that there are days when their ideas flow freely and clearly and days when they are dammed up damnable (Menschel) Oftentimes from its use in connection with the authorship of the Scriptures inspirat on implies supernatural or supranatural communication of knowledge Has the highest aspect of Greek relig on ever been better expressed than by Wordsworth himself to whom it came by inspiration and not from books' (Inge) Enthusiasm a word derived from Greek which is etymolog ally the equivalent of the Latin word inspiration was used in the sense here considered chiefly from the Renaissance to the eighteenth century It characteristically implies an infusion*

of the divine power which frequently it preachers, a new religion their method acquired cost even lunacy real feeling

false one (Smythbury) Afflatus, now a bookish word in most precise use applies to the inspiring influence rather than to the process or its effects. The artists and poets who but once in their lives had known the divine afflatus and touched the high level of the best" (H James) In loose use it as the preceding terms often names a quality rather than an influence or an operation

There must be the inspiration the enthusiasm the afflatus the glow and they are here in Sidney's tractate" (Smythbury) Fury, furor, and frenzy all emphasize the emotional excitement that attends artistic creation and the tendency of the artist to be carried out of himself Fury and furor found most often in the phrases: poetic fury or furor (especially the Latin furor poeticus) and

divine fury do not except in loose or humorous use imply extreme agitation they characteristically connote profound ecstasy induced by the poet's vision (or sometimes, conception) They are so beloved of the Gods, that whatsoever they write proceeds of a divine fury (Sidney) By turns they felt the glowing Mind Disturb'd delighted raised and Filled with Fury rapt inspir'd (Collins) Frenzy usually implies agitation rather than rapture and stresses the imaginative or inventive element in creation more than any of the others. Sometimes it does not even connote an extraneous influence. The poet's eye in a fine frenzy rolling Doth glance from heaven to earth from earth to heaven (Shak)

Ana Enlightenment illumination (see corresponding verbs at ILLUMINATE) *ecstasy, rapture transport *revelation, vision apocalyptic prophecy

Inspire Animate *inform fire
Ana Enlighten *illuminate quicken stimulate excite galvanize *provoke activate energize *vitalize endue endow (see POWER)

In spite of *hewithstanding despite.
Install Induct inaugurate invest *initiate

Instance, n Instance, case, illustration, example sample, specimen agree in meaning a concrete thing which has or manifests the qualities, characters or nature of the type the class the group or the like Instance applies to any individual (person or thing) brought forth in support or disproof of a general statement (as He [T H Green] claims that great men have been determinative of the course of things in so far as their work was the vehicle of larger forces. His instance is Napoleon —S Alexander) or as a means of indicating the character of a genus species, or the like (as this novel is a good instance of his best work) Case (etymologically a happen ng or occurrence) as here considered applies only to an act situation condition event or the like that shows the occurrence or the existence of something which is being considered studied investigated or dealt with as a whole or in general or that exhibits it in actual operation as to cite cases of or be given as payments for services never performed students of the effects of poverty now base their conclusions on cases actually investigated there has been no case of malaria in this section for three years the professor cited the case of the Jukes family as an instance of the relation of heredity to crime immorality disease and pauperism Illustration applies only to an instance

or a case adduced or cited as a means of throwing light upon what has been explained or discussed in general terms, as, to give several *illustrations* of the use of a word in a particular sense, Matthew Arnold used Milton's lines 'which cost Ceres all that pain To seek her through the world' as an *illustration* of poetry of the highest

fractional part of a second, usually one tenth of a second as the stop watch showed Smith the winner of the race by a *split second* ■ a recently adopted phrase which heightens the implication of brevity as expressed by *second* as 'Mr Moon stood for one *split second* as he ished' (Chesterton)

*instantly, immediately *directly
*, at once anon right away
tely, instantaneously *directly
*, at once, anon, right away

(Byron); it is impossible to study a writer without examples of his work. A *sample* (etymologically from the same original as *example*) is a part of a thing itself, designed to show the quality of the whole 'When I deal in wine, cloth, or cheese, I will give *samples*, but of verse never' (Cowper). A *specimen* is commonly representative of a class of things rather than of an individual object; but *sample* and *specimen* are often used without distinction, as a collection of geological or botanical *specimens*, "The subjects being so various no single passage can in all respects be a *specimen* of the book at large" (Cowper)

Ans. Proof, *reason, ground. *evidence: particular, *item, detail

Instant, n Instant, moment, minute, second, flash, trice, jiffy, twinkling, twinkle, split second come into comparison when they mean a particular point of time usually, but not invariably, one of almost imperceptible duration. Instant and moment are often used interchangeably in this sense (as, the *instant* [or *moment*] he comes let me know) but *instant* carries so much stronger a suggestion of infinitely small duration that it is better fitted than *moment* for contexts that imply urgency, extreme transiency inconceivable swiftness or the like, as 'come this *instant*, he was not an *instant* too soon, it passed in an *instant* *moment*, on the other hand is particularly serviceable when the word or the context carries the implication of a definitely apprehended even

instigate. Instigate abet, foment

Ans. *Activate actuate motivate *suggest, hint, insinuate, plan, plot, scheme (see under PLAN *)

instill or instill. Inculcate, *implant, inseminate *Ans.* *Infuse, inoculate, imbue, ingrain leaven impregnate, *permeate, saturate, pervade impenetrate interpenetrate

instinct. Intuition (see under INSTRUCTIVE)

Ans. Incitement, impetus, *stimulus impulse spring *motive bent, turn, faculty, aptitude, knack *gilt

instinctive. 1. Instinctive, intuitive are here compared because, in ordinary usage, they are frequently employed as close synonyms meaning having or manifesting the power to reach a conclusion or to apprehend truth without reasoning. Instinctive (for correct senses, ■ SPONTANEOUS, 1) is applicable only to something which seems to involve knowledge, conclusions, judgments, etc., that come quickly, when that thing is associated

(Lecky), "the *instinctive* concepts of space and time which we derive from individual experience" (Jewett). The *instinctive* faculties were constantly cultivated at the expense of the rational process of the mind' (C. Mackenzie) But neither term is correctly applied to that which is known by clever guessing conjecture or through a 'hunch'

Ans. *Innate, inborn, congenital constitutional
rained
mechanical
habitual
deliberate

*Found establish organize
commence start, initiate inaugurate
(ENTER)

Inst. Annulate. — Con. End terminate, conclude

college, lycée

discipline school
arm, acquaint
reer *practice

of each group

Ant. Tangible — **Con** Palpable *perceptible, sensible, appreciable, ponderable *material, physical, corporeal

Integrant, n Component, *element, constituent, ingredient, factor

Integrate, v Integrate, articulate, concatenate are synonyms only in their extended senses where they mean

y, *honesty, honor.

rightness, justness, conscientiousness scrupulousness (see corresponding adjectives) rectitude virtue, *goodness morality

United States into a single people, in perception

istic fleshly animal animalistic sensual

distinctness of the things combined (usually parts)

1 Brain, brains, *mind Intellect soul psyche, wit, wits.

luced
it on

concentrate *compact fuse, blend, merge, coalesce (see MIX) organize, systematize (see ORDER)

Ant. Disintegrate — **Con** Crumble decompose (see DECAY) dissipate, disperse *scatter, *analyze, resolve break down.

Integrated. Articulated concatenated See under INTEGRATE

Ant. Unified consolidated concentrated (see COMPACT) fused blended coalesced merged (see MIX) whole, entire, intact *perfect organized systematized (see ORDER, v)

Ant. Disintegrated

Integration Ant. Disintegration

applied to persons It is chiefly used to characterize

and smart have a colloquial rather than a literary flavor

of mind or in liveliness of talk or manner "I began life

"mob" occurs in our writings it *intends* persons without virtue or sense, in all stations" (*Fielding*) This sense of *intend* is now more often carried by *mean* signify or denote (see *MEAN*, 2) On the other hand *mean* still often carries a denotation close to that of the usual sense of

ly and smart, pertness facetiousness, or sometimes trickery or duplicity, as, a *smart* sleek, given making smart retorts. "I am Hector's father, as this bright

dan) "He shouldn't have done it, of course, but he was thoughtless. And he *meant* to pay the money back" (*DeLand*) Design (as here compared see under *PLAN*, n) usually stresses forethought and deliberation in arriving at an intention on the other hand it carries no suggestion of probable or improbable success as, "the American

tion than any of the preceding terms of the possession of the knowledge that is necessary or useful under the circumstances but it also carries a strong connotation of mental alertness and of ability to deal competently with situations as they arise as My master was

suggests an opposition to qualities that characterize one whose mind works more slowly or cautiously, as a

Propose implies a declaration of one's intention of a setting it clearly before oneself or others It therefore usually connotes clear definition or open avowal, as what do you propose to do when your funds run out? I propose to describe the circumstances under which Richelieu worked when he produced and realized the centralized nation of to-day (*Bellec*), "The child was

Brooks)

Arns. *Sharp, keen acute *shrewd sagacious, perspicacious astute cunning ingenious adroit *clever
Ant. Unintelligent. — *Con* Foolish idiotic imbecilic moronic (see corresponding nouns at 7006) *stupid dull dense crass dumb *irrational, unreasonable

Intend. *Intend*, *mean*, *design*, *propose*, *purpose* come into comparison when they signify to have in mind as an aim, end or function *Intend* implies that the mind is directed to some definite accomplishment or to the

occasionally connoting clearer definition in one's own mind, as, he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to only have seen the shadow

sky (*L. P. Smith*) intense silence an intense friendship
The intense clear starry vault of heaven (*Arnold*)
work so intense that it takes the last inch out of the

when a man testation of abundant energy is to be suggested or where the ardent violence or driving force of the thing so described are to be connoted Jealousy is cruel as the grave the coals thereof are coals of fire which hath a most vehement flame (*Song of Solomon viii 6*) He cursed himself like a less scrupulous Job as a vehement man will do when he loses self respect the last mental prop under poverty (*Hardy*) The most vehement scorn of cowardly compromise with things base (*J. R. Lowell*) The temper of monists has been so vehement as almost at times to be convulsive

heightened intensified enhanced aggravated (see INTENSIFY) *impassioned ardent fervent fervid perfervid passionate
Ant Subdued (colors lights emotions etc)

intensity Intensify, aggravate heighten enhance agree in meaning to increase markedly in degree or measure Intensity implies a deepening or strengthening of a thing or especially of its characteristic quality until it is not ceably or abnormally deep or strong as a clear

ling above the ordinary the trite the commonplace and a consequent increase in sharpness and poignancy

effect of his scenes by rapidity of the action and he enhances his dialogue by the addition of witty repartee
[Vitality] heightens pleasures and diminishes pains

tinge and dignity' (*Buchan*)

Ant Accentuate emphasize stress accent (see corresponding nouns at EMPLASIS) magnify aggrandize *exalt

Ant Temper attempt mitigate allay abate (sense

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

2) — Con *Moderate qualify alleviate, lighten
*relieve reduce lessen diminish *decrease
Intent, adj Intent engrossed absorbed rapt agree

pleasure or intent upon gain (*Spectator*) "the wise author intent on getting at truth (*Quaker-Cook*)

Those who make poetry are intent and rightly on moulding it in living forms (*Lowell*) Engrossed implies monopolization of one's attention either by a direct purpose or emotion or an eager interest or by the force or urgency of circumstances beyond one's control as the dramatist engrossed in his creative job (*C. E. Montague*) alike when one's mind is deeply engaged in congenial work as well as when one is busy and distracted (*A. C. Benson*) These constitutional changes were pushed through during and after the war by a group of busybodies who were not too much engrossed by the agony of the country to conduct a raging agitation in all parts of England (*Inge*) Absorbed often differs little from engrossed in this sense but in very precise use

breathless intent tongue clenched between teeth
(*R. Macaulay*) Rapt implies both extreme intention and

tracted

*Intention purpose design aim end object goal

Ant *Will volition conation determination *decision
Ant Accident. — Con *Chance hap luck fortune hazard

Intention Intention Intent purpose design aim end, hazard that which one

make something Intention however often denotes more than what one has in mind to do or to bring about. She had not had an intention or a thought of going home (*Dickens*) Sir Hell is paved with good intentions (*Johnson*) She had divined the intent on behalf of her mother's tolerance (*Joyce*) Intent except in the phrase "to all intents and purposes" is chiefly legal and in general use it suggests clearer formulation and greater

deliberateness than *intention*. To tell a lie with *intent* to deceive was a serious offence (*Il. Elias*). Behind my back you saw such unmistakable *intent* (*Milloy*). Purpose implies more settled determination or more resolution than *intention* as, to have a *purpose* in life. The missionary was here for a *purpose* and he pressed his point (*Cather*). There lie youth and a *purpose*.

hood as
is not al
plan for
details
ach ever
pected b

Should I be here [he] would discover my name
and perhaps my designs to the rest of the family
(Goldsmith) Alas, the translatonal word of this group of
synonyms implies a clear definition of that which one
hopes to effect and a direction of one's efforts or energy
to its attainment thus one who ~~proceeds~~ ^{proceeds}

to h
mark
may
faith
stead

Green The last four words of this group like *aim* imply that what one does is affected by what one hopes to accomplish or attain. *End* stresses the determination of what one does by the effect one aims to produce or by the condition one hopes to attain. It usually connotes, therefore the subordination of the activity (the *means*) to every work regard the writer's *End*. Since one can compass more than they intend. (*Pope*) The final *end* of Government is not to exert restraint but to do good. (*R. Chosée*) Vis on should be a by product of an activity not its end. (*Day Lewis*) Object often equals end but careful writers usually prefer it when the end is determined by a wish or a need rather than by principle or logical necessity. Thus one's *object* in writing is to earn money but one's *end* is the edification of the reader, the *object* of a satire may be to discredit a person but the *end* of satire is usually to expose follies or vices. *Objective* strongly implies attainability it is chiefly applied to an end that is concrete and can be achieved as easily as a destination reached by travel as the famed *objective* of this project is flood control its ultimate *objective* is the conservation of water power. Goal often evokes the image of one running a race usually it implies struggle and endurance of hardships and cessation of effort at attainment. "The Good which is the goal of all moral endeavour" (*Inge*) In the average man's mind there is a goal to strive for (*C. C. Furness*) Life is real! Life is earnest! And the grave is not its goal. (*Longfellow*)

Ana *Plan design scheme project desiring or desire
wishing or wish (see corresponding verbs at DESIRE)

Intentional *Voluntary deliberate willful willing
Ana Intended meant purposed proposed (see rv
TEBn) considered premeditated advised studied
designed *deliberate

Ant Instinctive — Con *Accidental casual fortuitous inadvertent thoughtless *careless heedless.

Intercalate Interpolate insert *introduce interpose
interject insinuate

Intercede Mediate intervene *interpose Interfere.
Ana Plead petition sue pray (see under PRAYER)

Interchange, * Exchange bandy swap.
Ana Trade barter (see SELL) transpose *reverse

intercourse intercourse commerce, traffic, dealings
communication communion commune conversation

Ans analogous words Ant antonyms Con con

converse, correspondence are here compared as meaning the connection established between persons or peoples through any medium that permits interchange such as of information of opinions of ideas of goods or the like. *Intercourse*, the commonest term of this group usually means little more than this and requires a qualifying adjective to indicate the things interchanged or the medium permitting interchange as *business intercourse* *trade intercourse* *spiritual intercourse* *sexual intercourse* *social intercourse*. In ordinary use when employed without qualification *intercourse* means *social intercourse* or the normal interchange of ideas, opinions, news, civilities and the like between one person or group and another with whom (or which) there are more or less intimate relations as. "They had no *intercourse* but what the commonest civility required. Once so much to each other! Now nothing!" (*Austen*); "the truth was he could not be happy for long without *human intercourse*" (*Calver*), the keen and animated *intercourse* with its exchange of disputable convictions (*A Replier*). Commerce which etymologically implies the interchange of goods by buying from and selling to each other (for this sense see *BUSINESS*, 3) also is used in the more general sense of *intercourse* as *Commerce* with the world has made him wiser" (*Macaulay*). In current use the word tends to be restricted in its application to *intercourse* through the spirit or mind that involves an interchange of ideas, influences, and the like, without a necessary interchange of words (as our repair thither [i.e., to the churches] is especially for *commerce* to be had between God and us — *Hooker*, How is poetry born in us? There is I think some *commerce* between the outer and an inner being — *G. B. Russell*) or in an evil sense to illicit actual *intercourse* (as What say ye to St. Lancelot? That *commerce* with the Queen is it whisped in the corner? — *Tennyson*). Traffic (as here considered see also *BUSINESS*, 3 & 4) is now somewhat rare in the sense of *intercourse* but it is still used when connotations derived from the other senses are to be suggested such as the interchange of goods especially of tangible or material goods or a rapid passing to and from the persons or things concerned. The latter (the Stoic) believed in a World Soul Immanent in man the former (the Epicurean) held that there was no traffic between the human and the divine (*Buchan*). This is *point traffic* with Clara (*D. H. Lawrence*). *Dealings* is a more homely and a more suggestive term than *intercourse* for it usually implies a closer connection such as one with more familiarity or less formality or one having for its object mutual or personal gain as, they said they would have no *dealings* with the new neighbors they suspected that he was having *dealings* with the enemy. Being a woman is a terribly difficult trade since it consists principally of *dealings* with men (*Conrad*). *Communication* is less general than any of the preceding terms because it implies *intercourse* based upon an interchange of words (spoken written cabled or the like) or meaningful signals of some sort as, there has been no *communication* with the island since the storm. *Communication* even with the nearest neighbors was impossible when they were in prison the men in prison had *communication* with each other only by tapping on the wall the enemy has broken off all *communication* between his prisoners and the outside world. *Communion*, or the poetic form *commune* usually implies *intercourse* between those who are close in love or sympathy or in mutual understanding both terms often suggest rather than imply spiritual *intercourse* or the absence of words as the consummation of *communion* with God coincides with the final resolution of the sense of estrangement.

Ans analogous words **Ant** antonyms **Con** contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

course and converse has a poetic sense in which it approaches *communion* or *commune* (as 'With nature here high converse hold' — *Shenstone*) In current use however both terms usually imply a free and often lively oral interchange of opinions comments news or the like between two or more persons *conversation* often applies specifically to the act of interchanging opinions, etc in talk and *converse* to the ideas, gossip etc. involved in such conversation as the *conversation* went on briskly for an hour all useful exchange of *converse* in our daily life (*Quiller Couch*) *Correspondence* implies

clude *restrain curb check snaffle
 Ant Sanction — Con *Let allow permit
 Interfere 1 *Interpose intervene mediate intercede
 Ana Impede obstruct block *hinder bar
 2 *Meddle intermeddle tamper
 Ana *Intrude interlope, butt in obtrude molest
 incommode discommode *inconvenience trouble
 thwart foil balk baffle *frustrate

nal extraneous foreign *extrinsic.
 Interject *Introduce interpolate interpose insert
 intercalate innumerate.

Ana *Throw (in) cast (in) toss (in) obtrude *intrude
 interlope butt in comment *remark animadvert

Interlope *Intrude butt in obtrude
 Ana *Trespass encroach invade entrench infringe
 interfere *interpose intervene

Intermeddle. *Meddle interfere tamper
 Ana *Intrude obtrude butt in interlope entrench
 encroach *trespass invade molest (see INCONVENIENCE)
 Interminable Unceasing never-ending *everlasting
 endless

Ana Perpetual *lasting perdurable permanent in
 cessant *continual continuous constant eternal
 *infinite

Con *Intermittent periodic stopped discontinued
 (see STOP) ended terminated closed finished com
 pleted (see CLOSE *)

Intermit Suspend stay *defer postpone
 Ana Interrupt *arrest check *stop discontinue
 abate reduce lessen *decrease

Con *Continue persist *repeat iterate reiterate

Intermittent Intermittent recurrent periodic alternate
 come into comparison when they mean recurring or
 reappearing more or less regularly but in interrupted
 sequence That is intermittent which from time to time
 is omitted or disappears but always returns as an inter

the poetic self and the rest of the man' (*Day Lewis*)
 That is recurrent which returns or has the habit of
 returning after omission or disappearance In contrast,
intermittent stresses breaks in continuity and *recurrent*
 stresses repetition in *intermittent* attacks of appendi
 citis *recurrent* attacks of appendicitis an *intermittent*
 noise a *recurrent* noise That is periodic which is known
 to be recurrent at more or less fixed intervals over a long
 period of time and which therefore can be fairly
 accurately forecast as *periodic* epidemics *periodic*
 appearances of a comet That is *alternate* which is both
 intermittent and recurrent each in turn with something
 else When applied to two contrasted or different things
alternate implies a succession of one after the other as
alternate smiles and tears *alternate* work and play *alter*
nate stripes of orange and green When applied to things
 of the same kind or description that follow each other in
 serial order *alternate* means every other one in the class
 meets on *alternate* days of the week beginning Tuesday
 the *alternate* stripes are narrow and white

Ana Interrupted checked arrested (see ARREST *)
 *fitful spasmodic sporadic occasional *infrequent
 discontinuing or discontinuous stopping quitting (see
 corresponding verbs at STOP)

Ant Incessant continual — Con Continuous, con
 stant perpetual (see CONTINUAL) *everlasting unceas
 ing never-ending interminable

Intern, * *Imprison immure incarcerate jail.
 Ana Confine circumscribe restrict *limit *restrain
 curb check snaffle fetter manacle shackle *hamper
 Con Release liberate *free

Internal Interior Intestine *inner inward inside
 Ana Intrinsic constitutional *inherent essential
 Ant External — Con Exterior *outer outward
 outside extraneous *extrinsic foreign alien

Internuncio Nuncio legate *ambassador minister

penetrate *permeate

Ana See those at DEPENETRATE
 Interpolate Insert intercalate *introduce innumerate
 interpose interject

Ana *Enter introduce admit *intrude interlope
 *add superadd annex append
 Con Delete delete expunge *erase cancel

Interpose 1 In effect *introduce insert innumerate
 interpolate intercalate

Ana *Throw (in) toss (in) cast (in) *intrude obtrude
 *push (in) shove (in) thrust (in)

2 Interpose interfere, intervene, mediate intercede
 come into comparison because they all have only mean
 to come or to go between two persons two things or a
 person and thing Interpose (as here considered see also

INTRODUCER 2) may be used in place of any of the suc
 ceeding words largely because it carries no further
 implications except as these are derived from the con
 text but it is now used intrinsically chiefly in reference

to persons as I listened to this dispute and at
 length interposed once more on the old man's side"

(Hudson) Our host interposed and forbade the ex
 periment pleading at the same time for a change of
 subject (Shaw) Interfere (as here compared see also

MEDDLE) imply a getting in the way of a person or
 thing as by crossing his or its path or more often by
 creating a condition that hinders his movement activity

view or the like or its free operation or full effectiveness
 as, Parliament interfered to protect employers against
 their labourers (Froude) the atmospheric disturbance

wooden

Interpose may be used with reference to anything that interposes itself or is interposed between things as in space or time (as. There still *interposes* a narrow space between the last house of London and the ancient Forest Hall — *Jefferies* a long period *interposed* between the declaration of war and the beginning of hostilities), or between persons (as, to *interpose* between two persons engaged in a fight to *interpose* between the warring groups with a plea for conciliation) or between a person and his interests work or the like (as the trained self-consciousness which *interposes* between the poet's moods and his poetry — *Day Lewis*) **Mediate** often specifically implies intervention between those who are hostile antagonistic or otherwise opposed to each other for the sake of reconciling them or settling their difficulties *mediate* usually implies *as interpose* may or may not imply an interest in both sides or freedom from bias toward either side as, in Christian belief Christ *mediates* between God and the sinner Bacon attempted to *mediate* between his friend (the earl of Essex) and the Queen (Elizabeth) Philosophy tries to *mediate* between them (religion science art) and the task has so far been beyond its powers (*Inge*) But *mediate* may also be used abstractly in reference to something that lies between extremes or contradictories and effects either their union or a transition between them, as The problem of *mediating* between the two terms (that is the shapely and the vital as the dual elements of beauty) is one that may be solved in innumerable ways (*Babbalanja*) **Intercede** implies intervention on another's (usually an offender's) behalf and the use of one's good offices in imploring mercy or forgiveness for him from the one who has been injured or offended as For each at utter need — True comrade and true foe — *Blondina interceded* (*Kipling*) the Duchess of Aiguillon *interceded* for Marie de Médicis with Richelieu **Aria** *intrude butt in interlope *meddle intermeddle interrupt (see **ARRAST**)

Interpret Elucidate construe *explain expound explicate

Ana Illustrate *exemplify gloss *annotate comment commentate (see **REMARK**)

Con Distort contort *deform *misrepresent *mis-take confuse confound

Interrogate Question catechize quiz examine *ask query inquire spear

Con *Answer reply, respond rejoyn retort

Interrupt *Arrest check

Ana Suspend stay intermit *defer postpone *in-trude obtrude interlope butt in interfere *interpose intervene

Interstice *Aperture orifice

Intervenia *Interpose mediate intercede intercede

Ana *Separate part, div de sever *intrude interlope butt in obtrude

Intestine, intestinal Internal *inner interior inside

Con Foreign — **Con** External *outer exterior outside outward extraneous alien *extrinsic

Intimate *Suggest imply hint insinuate

Ana *Indicate betoken attest bespeak allude advert *refer

Con *Express voice utter vent air declare, *assert affirm aver avouch *suppress repress conceal *hide

Intimate, adj *Familiar close confidential chummy thick.

Ana *Nearest next devoted fond affectionate *loving *secret privy friendly neighborly (see **INACCESSIBLE**) *companionable convivial *social hospitable co-operative

Con Formal, conventional ceremonious *ceremonial *distant remote

Intimate, * *Friend confident acquaintance

Ana Comrade companion, cron pal, chum buddy *associate

Ant Stranger, outsider

Intimidate Intimidate, cow, bulldoze, bully, browbeat

agree in meaning to frighten one into submission or obedience Intimidate etymologically implies a making timid or fearful but in current use it often suggests a display of force or the use of coercive measures as the cause of the fear and consequent submission as, he would not be intimidated by vociferous public opposition to his plans A musket was, therefore, fired over them but they seemed rather to be provoked than intimidated (*Capt Cook*) He wasn't lazy he wasn't a fool and he meant to be honest but he was intimidated by that miserable sort of departmental life (*Cosher*) Cow implies reduction to a state where the spirit is broken or all courage is lost, as The lack of that woman had cowed that helpless, gentle, noble spirit (*Thackeray*)

One night he rescued a young levetree from a stoat who seemed inclined to give him battle for its prey until he cowed and defeated it with the glare of his electric torch (*J. G. Wells*) **Bulldoze**, an American colloquialism (used originally of the intimidation of Negro voters in Louisiana) implies the use of terroristic methods, such as threatening displaying one's power and the like in asserting one's will or authority over others. If he [President Hayes] has strength of character and tact the bulldozers cannot subdue him If he gives up his Eracts the bulldozers will subdue his cabinet (*N. J. Herald*) Bully implies intimidation through overbearing swaggering threats or insults but in school-boy use it usually suggests bulldozing of small boys by those who are larger or more aggressive as suppose the cabman bullies you for double fare (*Shaw*)

I know what you're going to call me but I am not to be bullied by words (*L. P. Smith*) **Browbeat** implies a cowering through arrogant scornful contemptuous or insolent treatment as He browbeat the informers against us and treated their evidence with little favour (*Felding*) Who saw my old kind parents too much trampled Cheated brow-beaten stripped and starved cast out into the kennel (*Browning*)

Ana Terrorize terrify *frighten Hector hound side chevy *hant badger coerce *force compel constrain oblige

Con *Coax wheedle cajole blandish persuade prevail on or upon *induce

Intonation *Inflection accent

Intoxicated *Drunk drunken inebriate winebratted tipsy tight

Ana Fuddled befuddled confused bemuddled muddled (see **CONFUSE**) maudlin *sentimental

Con *Sober temperate

Intractable *Unruly ungovernable refractory recalcitrant willful headstrong

Ana Obstreperous howlerous (see **VOCFEROUS**) contumacious rebellious factious, *insubordinate froward perverse *contrary wayward balky

Ant Tractable — **Con** *Obedient docile biddable amenable *tame submissive subdued *compliant acquiescent.

Intrench Variant of **ENTRENCH**

Intrepid Dauntless undaunted valiant valorous doughty bold audacious *brave courageous

Ana Daring venturesome venturesome *adventurous

temerarious daredevil mettlesome, high-spirited
*spirited fiery plucky gritty (see corresponding nouns
at FORTITUDE)

Con *Cowardly pusillanimous craven poltroon
dastardly timorous *timid *fearful apprehensive
afraid

intricate. Complicated involved *complex, knotty
Ana Perplexing puzzling mystifying bewildering (see
PUZZLE, v) tortuous, anfractuous (see WINDING)
difficult *hard, arduous.

Con *Easy simple light smooth facile effortless
obvious plain clear patent *evident, manifest.

intrigue, n 1 Conspiracy, machination, *plot, com-
plot cabal frame-up

Ana Scheme design *plan stratagem, maneuver, ruse,
artifice *trick feint.

2 Liaison affair affaire *amour

intrinsic. *Inherent ingrained constitutional essential
Ana *Inner inward internal interior, inside intestine
*innate inborn inbred congenital natural normal
typical *regular

Ant Extrinsic. — Con *Outer outward external
outside exterior adventitious *accidental incidental
added annexed appended superadded (see ADD)
extraneous alien foreign (see EXTRINSIC)

introduce 1 *Enter admit.

Ana *Bring (in) induct install inaugurate (see
INSTALL) instill inculcate infix, *implant inseminate
*infuse inoculate imbue

bringing forward of someone or something not already
in company with the other persons or things but it also
suggests as the aim of such an act the placing of the
person or thing in the midst of that group or collection
so as to form a part of it as to *introduce* a new subject

thus to *insert* lace in a garment is to put it between two
pieces of the material which forms the garment, to *insert*
leaves in a book is to put leaves (usually additional)

the fissures of near by rocks slowly but surely they *in-*
sinuated themselves through the crowd to the edge of the

obstacle obstruction cause of delay or the like as I
ask leave to break the order of my argument and to

ourselves a barrier more impenetrable than the Greek
language (*T S Eliot*) Of all of these words, *intertext*
carries the strongest implication of abrupt or forced

*eject oust evict eliminate *exclude.

introduction. Introduction, prologue induction,
prelude, overture, preface, foreword, prolegomenon
proem, exordium, preamble, prolusion, protasis *avant*
propos come into comparison as denoting something that
serves as a preliminary or as an antecedent to an extended
treatment development discussion or presentation

giving a hint of the author's purposes or methods in
attempting to attract the auditors attention to or inter-

and sometimes in place of *introduction* (as "that was
he takes for the second argument" no argument but
an *induction* to those that follow — *Milton*) Prelude
in its general

to structural changes. "That was the *prelude* to a stormy afternoon (H. M. Wells). As a technical term in music, *prelude* applies sometimes to an opening voluntary in a religious service but more often and more specifically to an introductory piece forming a section or a movement especially of a fugue or a suite but sometimes of an oratorio or of an opera, and serving usually to introduce the theme or chief subject of the work. In this sense *prelude* applies sometimes to works (not always musical works) which have something of the character of an introductory section or movement but are so constructed that they have intrinsic and independent value as Debussy's *Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun* [Prelude à l'après-midi d'un faune] Wordsworth's poem *The Prelude* Overture (etymologically, an opening) as here compared (see also *OVERTURE*, 1) applies to an elaborate orchestral preliminary to an extended musical work such as an opera or oratorio sometimes but not always serving the functions of a prelude as Wagner's *Overture to Tannhäuser*. Most of the great overtures though composed as preliminary pieces have independent musical value. In ecclesiastical use *preface* still applies to the prayer of exhortation to thanksgiving and of divine praise which opens the important part of a solemn Eucharistic service (such as the canon of the Mass) where the consecration of the bread and wine occurs. In its more common general sense *preface* applies specifically to a short discourse which is distinct from the literary work which follows (a treatise a novel a poem or collection of poems or the like) which is written usually by the author but sometimes by an editor or a friend, and which has for its main purpose either to put the reader into the right frame of mind for the understanding or appreciation of the work, he is about to read or to supply him with information that may be necessary to his proper understanding or use of it. When however a work is preceded by both a preface and an introduction, *preface* is usually applied to the introductory discourse written and often also signed by the author editor or the like, and *introduction* to the one which is definitely informative rather than personal in its character and usually carries no signature. In extended use *preface* may apply to anything which serves as an introduction or prelude such as an introductory work on a more or less tentative treatment of a subject (as Walter Lippmann's book entitled *A Preface to Morals*) or to an act or speech or series of acts or speeches, which has no other purpose than to prepare the way for what is to follow. They walked in the rose garden. Do you read *Utopias*? said Mr. Direck cutting any *preface* in the English manner (H. G. Wells). We fight for lost causes because we know that our defeat and dismay may be the *preface* to our successor's victory (T. S. Eliot). Foreword is now often used in place of *preface* to a book, especially by those who wish to suggest simplicity and brevity of treatment in contrast to the profundity and prolixity associated with some historic prefaces. Prolegomenon (often in plural form *prolegomena*) applies either to a preface of a learned work such as one presenting a philosophy a new scientific theory or an exposition of theological doctrine (as, his *Prolegomena* to the Polyglot Bible — Evelyn) or now somewhat more often to a preface in the extended sense of an introductory work (as, Thomas Hill Green's *Prolegomena* to Ethics). Proem is a bookish or literary rather than a technical term applying usually to the commencement of a discourse, especially to a formal commencement such as the invocation to a muse in a poem, or to the introductory remarks in a spoken discourse which serve to bring the speaker into touch with his audience. I

saye that first with heigh style be endyeth Er [ere] he the body of his tale he wryteth. A *proheme* [proem] (*Chaucer*). Exordium, a technical term of rhetoric applies to a formal beginning especially of an oration but sometimes of a written exposition or argument in which the speaker or writer makes an approach to his subject by remarks intended to awaken the interest of his auditors or readers and to pave the way for their understanding of what he is to say or for their acceptance of his conclusions. Preamble applies to a formal introduction, often only an introductory paragraph as in a statute a constitution a treaty a deed or a set of resolutions, which states the grounds purposes, or the like of that which follows. Because of its etymological suggestion of ambling before the term lends itself to humorous use as a designation of a long monotonous preface. Now dame This [The Wife of Bath's prologue] is a long preamble in a tale (*Chaucer*). Proletium is a now rare synonym of *prologue* distinctively it applies to a short literary work (now often called *preface* or *prolegomena*) which sets forth briefly ideas which the author may or may not intend to amplify later as, 'My treatise was intended but for a *proletium* (*Evelyn*). Prothesis, a now rare highly technical term once much used by rhetoricians dealing with the drama applies to that part of a play which serves as an introduction to the body of the play (the *epitasis*) or in modern terms as the exposition (see *EXPOSITION*, 2). Avant-propos, a French phrase not yet naturalized in English is also rare but is sometimes used by those who prefer it to *proem* for a few introductory remarks or *preface* or *foreword* as a more informal or more ingratiating term.

Intrude. Intrude, obtrude, interlope, butt in, agree in meaning to thrust oneself or something in without invitation or authorization. Intrude both transitively and intransitively carries a strong implication of forcing someone or something in without leave without right or against the will of others. It often connotes rudeness officiousness or invasion of another's property time or the like as, Know of such as for their bellies sake Creep and intrude and climb into the fold! (*Milton*). So said I I am afraid that I intrude upon you. It is benevolent to allow me to ask and hear you (*Boswell*).

This court always had disavowed the right to *intrude* its judgment upon questions of policy or morals (*Justice Holmes*). Obtrude (now chiefly but not exclusively a transitive verb) suggests even more strongly than *intrude* the inappropriateness the boldness or the futility of the act or the disagreeableness of the offense as, The former obtruder his attention. It is so pointed, that it always confuses me, and so public that it attracts general notice (*Burney*). I intended plain prose but a rhyme obtruded itself and I became poetical (*Cowper*). 'The first sin against style as against good manners is to obtrude or exploit personalty' (*Quiller-Couch*). Interlope (etymologically a back formation from the more common agent noun *interloper*) originally implied the action of an unauthorized trader who trespassed on the rights or characters of others in this way obtaining advantages or profits belonging rightfully to another. In more recent use both verb and noun imply an interposition of oneself in a place or position which has an injurious effect on one or both of the persons or things concerned as, he regarded her new acquaintance as an *interloping* rival for her hand the independent stores charged the chain stores with *interloping*. Butt in, originally American slang implies an abrupt or offensive intrusion suggestive of the manner in which a horned animal attacks its enemy. In this sense, the term usually suggests absence of cere-

mony or of a sense of propriety or of any other sign of good breeding as I've not gone there or written or anything yet because I didn't want to butt in (R Ma caulay)

Ana *Trespass invade encroach entrench infringe interject interpose insinuate interpolate intercalate *introduce interfere intervene *interpose *meddle intermeddle interfere tamper

Ant Stand off — **Con** Withdraw, retire (see GO) retreat *recede

Intrusive *Impertinent officious, meddlesome obtrusive pragmatical

modest coy *shy

Intrust Variant of ENTRUST

Intuition 1 Understanding *reason

Ana Intellect soul *mind clairvoyance insight divination acumen *discernment

Ant Ratiocination — **Con** *Inference illation

2 Instinct (see under INSTINCTIVE)

Intuitive *Instinctive

Ana Immediate *direct

Ant Ratiocinative — **Con** Inferential illative (see under INFERENCE)

Inunct Anoint, lubricate *oil grease cream pomade pomatum

Inure *Harden season acclimatize acclimate

Ana Accustom *habituate familiarize *adapt adjust accommodate drill exercise *practice train school discipline (see TRAIN)

Con Enervate emasculate (see UNDERWEAK) debilitate enfeeble, *weaken.

Inva Encroach *trespass trench entrench infringe

Ana *Intrude obtrude butt in interlope *enter penetrate pierce probe *permeate pervade interpenetrate impenetrate

Invalidate *Nullify negate annul abrogate

Ana Negative counteract *neutralize void avoid vacate quash *annul

Ant Validate — **Con** *Enforce implement admit ter *execute

Invaluable Priceless precious valuable dear *costly expensive

Ant Worthless

Invasion Invasion incursion raid, irruption inroad

come into comparison not only as military terms but also in their extended senses and as meaning an entrance effected by force or strategy. Invasion strictly implies entrance upon another's territory with hostile intentions such as conquest, plunder, or use as a base of operations as the Roman invasion of Britain the German invasion

of some blood and ink

now more often of air forces) may or may not suggest more preparation more strategy and more fury is

irruptor) Irruption applies to any incursion that implies or suggests a breaking in or similar acts of violence as an irruption of Goths into Gaul an irruption of schoolboys into a garden. Inroad was applied originally to an incursion or raid made by armed horsemen into the territory of another race or nation as Aggressive war as distinguished from mere plundering irruptions (Freeman). The term is now applicable to any invasion that involves encroachment or trespass with injurious

Ana Aggression *attack offense offensive

pass

*breac

obtruc

INTRU

corresponding verbs at TRESPASS)

Invective *Abuse vituperation obloquy scurrility

billingsgate

Ana Vilifying or vilification maligning calumniation traducing (see corresponding verbs at MALICE) *sland

madversion stricture aspersion reflection

Invigile Decoy entice *lure tempt seduce

Ana Smart ensnare trap entrap (see CATCH) beguile

mislead delude *deceive betray cajole wheedle

h *coax.

Invent create, discover are not generally nouns terms but they are frequently confused in

se of to bring into being something new invent logically to come upon or find) in early times

1 fabrication of something new through the exercise of the imagination it therefore was used chiefly in

the imagination it therefore was used chiefly in

the imagination it therefore was used chiefly in

the imagination it therefore was used chiefly in

the imagination it therefore was used chiefly in

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thought experiment
rearranges
times, in
each group

determinedly resists all attempts to gain mastery over him or it or endures seemingly insuperable difficulties with fortitude until they are overcome, as, *indomitable* courage an *indomitable* will, *indomitable* energy, 'Founding colonies . . . or exploring in crazy pinnaces the fierce latitudes of the polar seas—they are the same *indomitable*

reason (such as a weakness or a defect) for attacking or impugning, as castles were often built at the tops of craggy mountains in the hope that they might be *inex-*

duable (see corresponding verbs at CONQUER)

inviolable. *Inviolat* *sacred, sacrosanct

(see CONTAMINATE)

invite. *Invite*, *bid*, *solicit*, *court*, *woo* come into comparison only when they mean to request or encourage a person or a thing to come to one or to fall in with one's plans or desires. *Invite* in its ordinary and usual sense

spend the night in one's home, to *invite* an audience to express their opinions. In this sense the word usually implies providing an opening for those who otherwise might hesitate to go or do or give without such a request. Consequently in its extended sense *invite* implies providing an opening by any of various means such as a seductive manner or a challenging statement or policy, that serves as an encouragement or temptation to an other to do that to which he feels he has been called, as,

in colloquial use "Then said he to his servants, The wedding is ready, but they which were *bidden* were not

what is put forward by one person as true open to the

aloof, seeming to avoid notice rather than to court it (Arnold), 'so long as a scientific textbook is obdurate a decade or less, to poetize science is to *court* mortality' (Lowes) *Woo* literally implies amorous courting, *court*

Anna. *Ask, request, solicit *lure tempt entice
invite excite *provoke, stimulate

pute disgrace to the circumstances or situation, usually implies complication or entangling and often suggests extreme embarrassment, as to become involved in debt, the war may not end until every nation is

uncomfortable for him to return to live in that city (S. Anderson) *Implicate* usually, but not invariably implies a disgraceful connection or one that casts a reflection on a person's reputation, it may even imply definite proof of association with a crime; as, the detectives discovered that an uncle of the child was implicated in its kidnaping they were unable to implicate any of the suspected political leaders in the conspiracy to defraud the city

Anna Ensnare entrap, snare, trap (see CATCH) connect, embarrass fetter

disembarrass
sly, implicate

subsume
Anna Comprise, *compose, constitute import *mean signify, denote bespeak, attest, betoken, *indicate
argue, prove

of as at a feast, a marriage or other great occasion the noun *bid* for invitation is, however now not uncommon

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

Con Elude nate *exclude rule out debar
Involved Intricate complicated knotty *complex.
Ana Confused muddled bemuddled (see **CONVULS**)
 perplexing puzzling bewildering mystifying (see
 puzzle) difficult *hard arduous
Con Simple *easy facile
Invulnerable Impregnable inexorable unassailable
 *invincible unconquerable indomitable
Ant Vulnerable
Inward *Inner interior internal ins de intestine
Ana Inbred *innate inborn ingrad *inherent
 intrinsic constant internal ultimate *familiar objective
 sensible *material heartfelt unselfish *sincere
 impalpable *imperceptible.
Ant Outward — **Con** *Outer exterior external
 outside extraneous, *extrinsic foreign alien spiritual
 (see corresponding ng noun at **SOUL**)
Isot Isot tittle w h t. *part de bit m te smitch
 smidgen atom
Irascible Irascible choleric spleenetic testy techy (or
 techy) touchy cranky cross come into comparison as
 mean ng easily angered or enraged Irascible implies the
 possess of a fiery or inflammable temper or a dispo-
 sition to be incensed on the slightest provocation as an
 English plebeian coarse proud & as the imperious
 (Carle) as peppery and irascible old gentleman Choleric
 implies excitability of temper unreasonable in anger
 and usually an impatient and unforgiving unteachable frame
 of mind as That in the captain's but a choleric word
 Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy (Shak) Where
 melancholic men abandon effort men of the choleric type
 take to kicking and smashing (H G Wells) Spleenetic
 implies a similar temperament but one especially given
 to moroseness and fits of spleen which exalt themselves
 in angry sullen or intensely peevish moods, words or
 acts as "More peevish cross and spleen'd than dog
 distract or monkey suck (Butler 1612 1680) That
 spleen'd temper which seems to grudge brightness to
 the flames of hell (London) He was not spleen'd; may
 he proved in the offend ng volume he could be civil
 courteous chivalrous (Meredith) Testy implies irasci-
 bility occasioned by small annoyances such as being
 thwarted compelled to wait or to be late as men hoarse
 imperious by nature are inclined to grow more and more
 testy with age The testy major was in fume To find no
 hunter standing waiting (Masefield) Techy (or now
 more frequently tender vat ve touchy) suggests readiness
 to take offense It often connotes undue irritability or
 over-sensitiveness as He is techy and might not
 contradict on sore with wounded pride (Hood) I am
 not touchy under criticism (Stevenson) Cranky and
 cross are the most common of these terms in colloquial
 use both often meaning little more than difficult to
 please in private use however cranky carries a strong
 implication of the possession of set notions fixed ideas or
 unvarying standards which predispose one to anger or a
 show of temper when others in the speech conduct
 requests work and the like do not conform to them
 as a cranky critic a cranky employer a cranky teacher
 Cross on the other hand implies a being out of sorts
 owing to any of numerous causes or conditions It also
 implies irritability or irritability but only for the
 duration of one's mood as Sometimes when I am cross
 and cannot sleep I engage in angry contests with the
 Opium I object to (L P Smith) the attempts to
 persuade the intelligent woman that she is having a
 glorious treat when she is in fact being bored and
 tired out and sent home cross and miserable (Shaw)
Ana *Irritable fractious, snappish waspish huffy
 querulous, petulant peevish *impatient restive

jump jittery nervous crabbed surly (see **SULLEN**)
Con Good natured *amiable complaisant obliging
 *calm placid serene tranquil
Isate *Angry wrathful mad indignant acrimonious
Ana Provoked exasperated nettled irritated (see
 irritate) incensed infuriated enraged (see **ANGER**)
Con Good humored good tempered good natured (see
 corresponding ng noun phrases at **GOOD NATURE**); *for
 bearing tolerant, clement lenient indulgent merciful.
Ire Rage fury *anger indignation wrath
Ana *Passion temper humor *mood
 irenic irenic or serene irenic irenic *Pacific peace-
 able peaceful pacifist pacifist c.
Ana Conciliating *conciliatory placating or placatory
 propitiating or propitiatory (see corresponding verbs at
PACIFY)
Ant Acrimonious
Iridescent Opalescent opaline *prismatic.
Irish Vex. *annoy bother
Ana Perturb d disturb upset *dismay d scommod
 incommode trouble *inconvenience molest fret chafe
 (see **ANNOY**)
Irksome Irksome tiresome wearisome tedious
 humdrum agree meaning burdensome because tiring
 or boring or both A person or thing is irksome that
 inspires distaste reluctance or impatience because of its
 demand for effort not made easy by interest as Mr
 Collins was neither sensible nor agreeable his society
 was irksome (Austen) The difficulty of grasping ab-
 stract statements made learning very irksome to me
 (Symonds) Why is it that the study of the past seems
 irksome to the new generation? (Grandgent) A person or
 thing is tiresome that is dull and unenlivening and
 therefore is either intensely boring or soon productive of
 fatigue as It is tiresome to be funny for a whole
 evening (Scott) The second curate was Chatter who
 was so good as sometimes to be nearly tiresome
 (C Maekens) We think of it as irksome and
 uncomfortable (Bunyan) The opportunity of the little
 boys was tiresome when one wanted to be alone
 (A Huxley) A person or especially a thing is wearisome
 that exhausts one's strength or patience through long
 continued or constant call for effort exertion attention on
 and the like or for weariness on account of character
 as These high wild hills and rough uneven ways
 Drains out our lives, and make them wearisome (Shak)
 the same wearisome round of stereotyped habits
 (Wilde) The acquisition of exact knowledge is apt to be
 wearisome but it is essential to every kind of excellence
 (B Russell) A person or thing is tedious that is re-
 markably monotonous slow or protracted as Life is
 tedious as a two-fold tale Verifying the dull war of a
 drowsy man (Shak) The prose of the writer who can-
 deliberately make his own personal cadences mono-
 tonously audible all the time grows wearisome It affects
 us as a tedious mannerism (H Ellis) A person or thing
 is humdrum that is continuously commonplace in
 character or goes on without variety or variation in a
 monotonous routine often the implication of wear-
 someness is obscure or lost as A plain humdrum
 domestic life with eight hundred a year and a small
 house full of babies (Trollope) They regarded the
 adversaries as humdrum people slaves to routine en-
 mities to light (Arnold) For music so far from showing
 a humdrum and homekeeping spirit it has kept pace with
 the other arts in its restless striving away from its own
 centre toward that doubtful periphery where it is on the
 point of passing over into something else (Babbitt)
Ana Dull *stupid fatiguing, exhausting lagging
 thing (see **TIME**)

Ant. Absorbing engrossing
ironical, ironic. Satirical *sarcastic, sardonic.
Ans. Biting, cutting, *incisive, trenchant *caustic, mordant, mordacious scathing
irony. *Wit, satire sarcasm humor, repartee
irrational Irrational, unreasonable are here compared as meaning not governed or guided by reason Both terms have been used and very occasionally are still used in the sense of not having the power to reason, as

irrational during the course of his fever), but, more often, it suggests a lack of control or guidance by the reason or direct conflict with reason's dictates it therefore comes close to *absurd, illogical, foolish, preposterous, senseless* or *fantastic*, as to be governed by an *irrational* fear, *irrational* beliefs, an *irrational* policy, *his temperamental impulse to energetic practical action and the

Ans Absurd preposterous *foolish silly fatuous
 asinine *simple crazy, demented mad *insane
Ant Rational. — **Corr.** Reasonable (see **RATIONAL**)
 *wise, judicious sage, sapient, prudent, sane sensible
 *logical

Irregular. Irregular, anomalous, unnatural come into comparison when they mean outside the sphere of that which conforms to or is explainable by, law, rule, custom, or the like Irregular implies failure to conform to a rule, a law a pattern, especially to one imposed for the sake of uniformity in method, practice, or conduct, thus an *irregular* marriage is one that does not conform to the regulations of church or state, an *irregular* verse does not correspond to an accepted metrical pattern for its type, guerilla warfare is called *irregular* because it does not accord with the practice of civilized nations or conventional military theory, *irregular* conduct may or may not be morally reprehensible but it defies the code or standard of the community or class. *Anomalous* stresses lack of conformity to what might be expected of a thing (sometimes a person) because of the class or type to which it belongs, the laws which govern its existence, the environment in which it is found and the like Sometimes, it specifically implies inconsistency or a conflict of principles, as *acts so anomalous* in such startling contradiction to all our usual ways and accepted notions of life and its value (*L. P. Smith*) sometimes it specifies

essential to a thing of its kind, as, 'the position of the [Roman] Senate [which had been deprived of its power by the triumvirate] was no less *anomalous* and impotent' (*Buchan*) sometimes it suggests a contradiction between the professed aims or intentions of a person or institution and the conditions in which that person or institution exists or finds himself (itself) at a given time, as President Wilson found himself in an *anomalous* position when congress rejected his proposal that the United States enter the League of Nations Unnatural is the strongest of these words in its implication of censure especially when it implies a violation of natural law or of principles accepted by all civilized men as based on reason and essential to the well being of society In such cases it often specifically connotes moral perversion (as an *unnatural* practice), or abnormal indifference or cruelty (as, an *unnatural* parent) Sometimes, the word merely means contrary to what is received as *natural*, either because it

most common of the negative forms of religious out

aversion" (*Carlyle*), 'Irreligious men whose spiritual prospects are filled with earth, and sense and mortal life (*Berkeley*) Unreligious commonly implies not more than lack of religion it therefore usually applies to men their utterances, works etc., and suggests absence of religion or of religious training or religious ideas as

If *unreligious*, let him be at once, Among ten thousand innocents enrolled A pupil (*Wordsworth*), The popular poetry became *unreligious* in some parts *irreligious* (*Milman*) Nonreligious applies not so much to persons as to institutions activities projects themes for art etc. that are outside the sphere or province of

that walketh not in the counsel of the *ungodly*" (*Psalm* 1), 'And if the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the *ungodly* and the sinner appear?' (*1 Peter* iv 13) that *ungodly* custom of swearing (*Sir C. Wren*) Godless, though usually closer to *unreligious* than to *irreligious*, commonly implies atheism or in some cases

Ant Religious — **Con** Pious *devout

irritable Irritable, fractious, peevish, snappish, waspish, petulant, pettish, huffy, haughty, fretful, querulous apply to persons or to their moods or dispositions in the sense of manifesting impatience or anger without due or sufficient cause. Irritable implies extreme excitability of temperament often owing to a physical or nervous condition that makes one exceedingly easy to annoy or difficult to please as *Mental work brings on an irritable and nervous disgust (Arnold)*. Byron growing irritable and fat in the enervating climate of Italy (*L. P. Smith*). Fractious carries a stronger implication of willfulness or of ungovernableness than irritable and although it also implies extreme excitability it suggests even greater loss of self-control the term is often applied to animals as well as to persons as the teacher found the children unduly fractious that day as extremely fractious horse. Peevish implies childish irritability and a tendency to give expression to petty complaints or ill humored trivial criticisms as The town like a peevish child knows not what it desires (*Fielding*). He [Gray] thought that Pope had a good heart in spite of his peevish temper (*N. Nichols*). I have heard some London wits rather peevish at Macaulay's superiority complain that he occupied too much of the talk (*Thackeray*). Snappish implies irritability sometimes peevishness that manifests itself in sharp cutting questions, comments or the like that discourage conversation or sociability as an extremely unlike snappish old fellow the cook found her mistress snappish that morning Waspish stresses testiness rather than irritability but it implies a readiness to sting or hurt others without warrant or without sufficient warrant as beware of his waspish temper her comment — they are —

nature his nephew remarks as to appear at the dinner table that day (*Aferdick*). Pettish implies sulky or childish ill humor as of one who is slighted or offended as a pettish ejaculation (*V. Hawthorne*). Chivalry is a thing which must be courteously and generously conceded and must never be pettishly claimed (*A. C. Benson*). Huffy (or now less often haughty) also implies a tendency to take offense without due cause but it suggests more of a display of injured pride than pettish as when he is reproved he is huffy for the rest of the day. To return a huffy answer (*Dickens*). Fretful implies irritability or peevishness that manifests itself in complaints or in a complaining tone of voice, as a fretful child his fretfulness that afternoon disturbed the whole family. Querulous implies a profound and often habitual discontent that manifests itself in whining complaints or in fretfulness of temper it often also suggests petulance as her querulous and never-ending complaints (*Goshoff*) the man himself grew old and querulous and hysterical with failure and repeated disappointment and chronic poverty (*A. Hawley*).
Ant Cranky cross testy touchy techy choleric epicurean *irascible

Ant Easygoing — **Con** *Amiable good-natured complaisant obliging genial sociable affable cordial *gracious.

irritate Irritate exasperate nettles provoke aggravate, rouse (or rile) peeve agree in meaning to excite a feeling of angry annoyance in a person. That which irritates is

something which greatly displeases or offends and evokes a display of feeling ranging from momentary impatience to an outburst of rage. The character of the rude joker.

intensity plane *intensity*

That which arouses bitter or intense irritation as at something unendurable the word however sometimes expresses nothing more than keen vexation or annoyance. When we turn from Owen's work to Eliot's we turn from anger to exasperation from wounds to nerves from the love of living to the will to die (*Day Lewis*). Though she could exasperate she could never offend (*H. G. Wells*). That which nettles irritates sharply but momentarily and stings or plagues more than angers. That which provokes awakens strong annoyance or vexation or (esp. in the form provoking) teases or tantalizes. [This] must be very provoking to the dignity of some dissenting doctors and to settle them still the more you in a manner impose upon them the necessity of being silent (*Cowper*). He is provoked with me for not talking more (*Burney*). Aggravate as equivalent to provoke has not been accepted by careful writers and is rarely used by them except when it is needed for color or as indicating the quality of the speaker. It is aggravating to have you talking about so small a business (*Shaw*). That which riles (or colloquially riles) is that which disturbs one's serenity or peace and agitates as well as angers. That his friends should believe it was what riled him exceedingly (*R. North*). That which peevish (a colloquial word) excites fretfulness or a tendency to be easily irritated as he is easily peevish after a restless night.

Ant *Annoy vex irrit bother incense *anger madden, enrage infuriate *offend affront fret chafe (see ABRASE)

Con *reassure mollify conciliate propitiate placate *satisfy *placate, gladden delight.

Incur on raid *invasion inroad.

Ant Solitude seclusion loneliness solitude loneliness solitariness loneliness desolation or desolation (see corresponding adjectives at ALONE)

Issue *Outcome upshot sequel *effect consequence result event aftereffect aftermath

Ant Binding or end term nation concluding or conclusion closing (see corresponding verbs at CLOSE)

Con *Cause antecedent determinant inception origin source root

Issue, *Emanate proceed flow derive originate *spring arise rise stem

Ant Emerge appear bloom

Item Item, detail particular come into comparison as meaning one of the separate and distinct things which constitute a whole. Item applies mainly to each thing that is put down in a list, as of things needed things to be done things to be seen etc. or in an account a record or an inventory sometimes the term applies to the actual thing as apart from the list as the bill has ten items each separate item of income (*J. A. Hobson*).

The dog too went the most noble-looking item in the beggarly assets of an estate (*Conrad*). Detail (as here compared see also MARK) applies to each separate thing which enters into the building or construction of something such as a house a painting a narrative or enters into the performance of a task or job the pursuit of a career the living of a life or the like often in this sense detail is contrasted with structure outline design and the like as while labouring indefatigably in the details of domestic life on a farm her outlook was large (*H. Ellis*). *Alike in its large outlook and its small

Ant analogous words. **Ant** antonyms **Con** contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

detail Chinese life is always the art of balancing an aesthetic temperament and guarding against its excesses (*H Ellis*) Oftentimes, the singular form in this sense is used as a collective noun as The poet's chief aim is to communicate not the exact *detail* of an experience but its tone and rhythm (*Day Lewis*) to formulate a plan (or report an incident) in *detail* Particular often implies a relation to something general or

of a sermon by so many rehearsals (*Franklin*) Peripatetic was first used in reference to the followers of Aristotle and the Aristotelian philosophy because Aristotle gave instruction to his disciples while walking

often preferred *in* stem and *detail* when it stresses smallness and the singleness and concreteness of each item or detail thus in law a bill of *particulars* is a statement of the items of a plaintiff's claim or a defendant's counterclaim so I do not care to go into the *particulars* of the

being constantly on the go as a very peripatetic young lady Ambulatory and the less common ambulatory sometimes but not always retain their etymological implication of walking in such cases, they are close synonyms of *pedestrian* as, an ambulatory exercise as ambulatory journey More often, however they imply that *pedestrian* does not imply ability to move about (thus an ambulatory or ambulant patient is one not confined to bed or to his home) or when applied to things, a lack of fixity not only in station (as an ambulatory school or

Ana *Thing object article constituent component
*element integrant factor

Itemized Detailed particularized *circumstantial
in nute particular
Ant Summarized

Iterate *Repeat reiterate ingeminate

Itinerant adj Itinerant peripatetic ambulatory
last nomadic vagrant agree in meaning having no fixed

age itinerant preachers have over those who are stationary the latter cannot well improve their delivery

reg on to another thus the Bedouins are a nomadic tribe found in the deserts of Arabia Syria and North

bers of *vagrant* boys during the depression. 10.
adventure of listening to Callahan's stories and of sharing for a brief space Callahan's *vagrant* life" (*Joyce*)

Ana Wandering roving rambling straying roaming ranging (see *WANDER*) moving shifting (see *MOVE*)

J

jabber Jabber chatter *chat gab patter prate
prattle babble gabble gibber

agitation disturbance upsetting or upset (see *COMPOSE*)
sponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE

*peculiar patois lingo, cant, argot

• II (see *LANGUAGE*) abracadabra

*journey trip tour voyage cruise

gall cloy

Ant Refresh. — Con *Renew restore rejuvenate

Jail or gaol v Incarcerate *imprison impure intern
Ana Confine circumscribe restrict *limit shackle
manacle fetter (see *HAMPER*)

Con Release liberate, *free

Jam n *Predicament plight fix dilemma quandary
scrape, pickle

Ana *Difficulty vicissitude pinch strait exigency
(see *JUNCTURE*)

Jape n *Jest joke quip witticism wisecrack crack,

expedition pilgrimage

jaunty *Debonair perky cocky chipper

Ana Sprightly *lively animated spruce dapper

dash ng natty (see *STYLISH*)

Ant Staid demure

Jaw v Upbraid *scold rate berate tongue-lash, bark

out wig rail revile, vituperate.

Ana. Censure denounce, reprobate reprehend or
cise, blame, condemn *reprove reproach, chide

reprimand rebuke

jealous *Envious.

ly

ach group

jeune *Inspid vapid flat wishy washy inane banal
Ana *Thin slight, slim tenuous acid *dry attenuated
 *meager skimpy exiguous
Con Lavish *profuse lush luxuriant prodigal
 exuberant nutritious nourishing sustaining (see
 corresponding nouns at **FOOD**)
jeopardous Perilous, *dangerous hazardous, risky
 precarious
Ana Chancy happy go-lucky hit-or-miss haphazard
 *random
Con Safe *secure defended protected shielded
 guarded safeguarded (see **DEFENSE**)
jeopardy Peril hazard risk, *danger
Ana Threatening or threat menacing or menace (see
 corresponding verbs at **THREATEN**) exposure (see
EXPOSITION) liability susceptibility sensitiveness
 openness (see corresponding adjectives at **LIABLE**)
 *chance accident hap
Con Security safety (see corresponding adjectives at
SAFE) immunity *exemption
jest, n. 1. Jest, joke, jape, quip, witicism wisecrack,
 crack gag come into comparison when they mean a
 remark a comment a story or sometimes an act in-
 tended to evoke laughter. Jest now seldom retains its
 older implication of taunting jeering or other ill-natured
 raillery (as: He might be but not the rabble in a roar. He
 cared not with what *jest* — Cowper). Although it is
 may imply raillery it carries a stronger connotation of
 lightness or sportiveness and suggests banter persiflage
 or the like as: genial table-talk Or deep dispute and
 graceful *jest* (Tennyson). Joke applies not only to some-
 thing that is said but quite as often to an act or incident
 that is intended to excite uproarious laughter as to play
 a joke (usually a *practical joke*) upon a friend. When
 applied to a remark comment or story it usually sug-
 gests a sportive sally designed to promote good humor
 without wounding the feelings of its object as: He
 takes his chirping pint and cracks his *joke* (Pope). We
 shall have our little *jokes* like other people (Gray).
Jape a word that had become obsolete before Spenser's
 and Shakespeare's time was revived by Lamb and others
 early in the nineteenth century and still occurs
 occasionally. In earliest use it denoted a diverting or
 amusing story or anecdote (as: Thomas that *japes* is not
 worth a minute — Chaucer). In its more modern use it
 comes nearer to *jest* or *joke* as: the coy giggles of the
 young lady to whom he has imparted his latest merry
japes (Boswell). Quip applies especially to a quick
 neatly turned jest flung off in banter raillery or sar-
 casm as: Quips and Cranks and wanton Wiles. And
 Laughter hold on both his sides (Milton). The whole
 conversation is a hail storm of short stories quips and
 retorts (Lester). Witicism is the polite or bookish term
 *wisecrack or crack the slang term for an especially
 clever or witty retort to a question, comment on a
 situation or the like. There was a current *witicism*
 that you called her [a frequently divorced and remarried
 woman] Eudora because it was the only one of her names
 of the continuity of which you felt at all certain
 (Al. Austen). He has a merry tongue which articulates
 scientific problems with what the contemporaries of his
 younger days called *witicism*. His present contem-
 poraries call them *cracks* (Time). *Wise-crack* d allusion of
 the wonderful American variety. That guy who crooked
 the tests run down his back was one remark (Daily
 Express). **Gag** (literally something thrust into the
 mouth to prevent an outcry) was originally theatrical
 slang for an interpolated joke or witicism or sometimes
 trick or other amusing piece of business (as: the per-

formance was lengthened by the numerous *gags* of the
 comedian), in current use however it applies also to any
 joke witicism or the like forming a part of the script or
 text (as: to hire an author to write the *gags* for the radio
 program) or to any amusing remark anecdote trick or
 the like intended to make its subject appear ridiculous
 or ludicrous.
Ana *Badinage persiflage raillery bantering or banter
 chaffing or chaff rallying or rally jollifying or jolly (see
 corresponding verbs at **BANTER**) twitting or twit
 ridiculing or rid cule deriding or derision (see correspond-
 ing verbs at **RIDICULE**)
 2. *Fun sport game play
Ana Diversion entertainment amusement (see under
AMUSE): joviality merriment (see corresponding ad-
 jectives at **MERRY**) — **Con** Seriousness earnestness
 soberness gravity (see corresponding adjectives at
SERIOUS)
jester, * Fool clown antic buffoon sany merry
 andrew pantaloon harlequin comed an comic stooge
 jewel Geni, *stone
jib or gib, v. Balk shy boggle stickle stick strain,
 *demur scruple.
jibe or gibe *Agree harmonize accord conform
 square comport tally correspond
jibe Variant of *jibe* under **SCORE**
jiffy *Instant moment minute second flash trice
 twinkling twinkling split second
jittery Jumpy nervous *impatient unquiet restless
 restive uneasy fidgety skittish feverish hectic
Ana Unnerved unmanned (see **UNNERVE**) perturbed
 agitated disquieted upset discomposed (see **DISCOM-
 POSE**)
Con Collected composed *cool imperturbable non-
 chalant serene placid *calm tranquil
job 1. *Task duty chore chore stint assignment
Ana Office *function duty province business, con-
 cern, *affair matter thing
 2. *Position, situation post place berth billet, capacity
Ana *Work employment occupation pursuit métier
 business, calling *trade craft, handicraft art profes-
 sion
jocose, Jocular facetious humorous, *witty
Ana Waggish, sportive *playful roguish comic
 comical *laughable ludicrous, droll funny *merry
 jolly jovial jocund blithe.
Con *Serious earnest grave sober solemn sedate
 staid
jocular Jocose humorous facetious *witty
Ana Jovial jolly *merry *playful sportive funny
 droll comic comical *laughable ludicrous ridiculous
Con Grave earnest solemn *serious
jocund Blithe *merry jolly jovial
Ana Jovial joyous cheerful lighthearted happy
 *glad mirthful hilarious gleeful (see corresponding
 nouns at **MIRTH**) *sportive *playful, mischievous
 wanton
Con Gloomy morose glum *gloomy saturnine dour
 sedate grave solemn staid *serious
join Join combine unite, connect, link associate
 relate agree in meaning to attach or fasten one thing to
 another or several things to each other or to become so
 attached or fastened. Join presupposes prior separation
 or detachment and therefore implies a bringing or a
 coming together into contact or conjunction or some-
 times an adding of one thing to another as: to join two
 pieces of wood by dovetailing them to join skirt lengths
 by seams to join hands to join a man and woman in
 matrimony to join battle (that is to come together in

joint) or a layer of some plastic substance — bricks, stones, pieces of cement joint) Articulation

but to the entire structure and its function. It is the preferable but not always the required word when the mechanism of a joint or the elements entering into its formation are under consideration as ball and socket structure of a movable articulation various articulations are supported by ligaments the synovial membrane reduces friction at an articulation. The word may also

ence to the adjustment of the teeth and to the way in which their surfaces come together when the jaws are closed normally (as an orthodontist corrects faults in the articulation of the teeth) or to the process by which artificial teeth are shaped and arranged so that they move upon each other properly and naturally as badly constructed dentures without proper articulation. Suture etymologically denotes a seam. It is used therefore of any

suture. Suture is used in surgery of a seam especially of one whereby two edges of an incision are brought together so that they may ultimately unite

JOKE, n *jest jape quip witicism wisecrack crack gag

ANA *Frank caper antic monkeyshine ditty *trick ruse wile travesty parody burlesque *caricature rallery *badinage persiflage jocoseness, jocularly facetiousness, wittiness humorosness (see corresponding adjectives at WITTY) *wit humor repartee, sarcasm jollity hilarity glee *mirth

ANA Merriment joviality jocundity blitheness (see corresponding adjectives at MERRY) sport disport play frolic rollick gambol romp (see under PLAY) diversion amusement recreation entertainment (see under AMUSE) *fun jest sport game play CON Gloom dejection depression melancholy *sadness solemnity gravity seriousness earnestness sadness, sediteness (see corresponding adjectives at SERIOUS)

JOKE, v *Bunter chaff rally quiz kid rag guy rib

sprightly CON Solemn grave sedate staid *serious earnest lugubrious doleful dolorous *melancholy rueful morose gloomy glum *sullen dour saturnine

JOLLY, v *Bunter chaff rally quiz kid rag guy rib

JOKE, n Blandish cajole (see COAX) deride, *ridicule twist rally mock taunt

JOKE, n Jar shock *impact impingement collision clash concussion percussion

ANA analogous words Antonyms

CON contrasted words

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

*aking or shake rocking or rock convulsing or n (see corresponding verbs at SHAKE)

*Bard minstrel scop gleeman, troubadour —runner, singer, scold *poet versifier rhymester poetaster

*lanter chaff rally quiz kid rag guy rib

le lota *particle but mite smitch smidgeon

Journal, periodical, newspaper, magazine, —an come into comparison as denoting a publication which appears regularly at stated times. Strictly a journal is a publication which is issued daily and gives an account of the events transactions etc. of the pre-

three months and called itself a journal (C Mackenzie). Periodical is the strictly correct term for any publication appearing at regular intervals. It applies chiefly to weeklies, biweeklies, monthlies and quarterlies as the periodicals are assembled in a special room of the Library. Newspaper is the usual term for a sheet or group of sheets providing the news of the day and issued usually six or seven days of the week. It is called a journal only in formal speech or writing although those whose profession is writing for newspapers are often termed journalists and although the language and style believed to be typical of the newspaper is commonly called journalistic. Magazine (etymologically storehouse) applies chiefly to a periodical often an illustrated periodical which offers a number of miscellaneous articles fiction poetry discussions of live questions descriptive sketches and the like. Review applies to a periodical that specializes in critical writings or in articles commenting on the important events and the significant questions of the day. Organ which specifically means a

particular principles, doctrines, accomplishments aspirations or the like authoritatively as Science is the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

Journey, n Journey voyage, tour, trip jaunt, excursion, cruise expedition pilgrimage come into comparison as meaning travel or a passage from one place to another. Journey is the most comprehensive term in literary or more formal colloquial use. It now carries no specific implications of length or shortness of farness or nearness of destination of a specific object or purpose or of the mode of transportation as to plan a journey to California to wish one a happy journey home the journey to Italy will not take more than two months. For the Son of man is as a man taking a far journey who left his house and gave authority to his servants (Mark xiv 34). Voyage was once almost as comprehensive a term as journey but in current use it always implies a journey of

as well as those which make voyages between Europe and America (Chas Marshall). Tour applies only to a journey which follows a circuitous course from place to place usually the term implies that the journey ends when one reaches one's starting point as to set out on a

*pleasure, enjoyment, delectation, fruition
beatitude, *happiness felicity *ecstasy
sport elation exultation (see corresponding
ELATED)
" (as emotion) * misery (as a state of mind)
(in concrete sense)
ua, cheerful happy, *glad lighthearted
*, jocund, *merry, jolly *elated elu-
oyant, effervescent, expansive (see ELATED)
s — Con. *Despondent, despairing de-
rn hopeless, depressed, weighed (down)
*e OPPRESS).
ful, happy, *glad, cheerful lighthearted
jocund *merry exultant, *elated eate
*static, transported (see corresponding
TASY)
— * Case Delectation a delectation *appetite

again its welcome
from any jaunt
setting out or forth), as here compared, applies to a short
trip, especially one taken for recreation or as a relief
from the routine of daily life, as, "The rural neighbour-
hood of Sneyd where they had been making an afternoon
excursion" (Bennett) *Excursion* is the preferred term,
especially in railroad and steamship use, for a round
trip at reduced rates to any point of interest, such as a
resort, or an exposition or a metropolis When the ex-
cursion involves a voyage of some days or weeks and,
often a sight seeing tour with frequent stops during
which the participants use the ship as their living quar-
ters cruise is the preferred term, as a Mediterranean
cruise, the steamship lines are featuring winter cruises
through the Caribbean Sea, their yacht is off with a
party on a cruise Expedition, in current use especially

in questions of justice merit taste, skill performance,
or the like Judge implies the assumption or the posses-
sion both of superior knowledge experience, or wisdom
and of the power to determine the truth by weighing
critically and impartially the merits of the case It both
appear you are a worthy judge, You know the law your
exposition Hath been most sound' (Shak) A man who
is no judge of law may be a good judge of poetry or
eloquence, or of the merits of a painting' (Dryden)
Arbiter stresses authoritativeness of decision and is ap-
plied to one whether or not a professed judge whose

sent of mankind' which certain moralists make w

implies the movement of troops especially into a foreign
country to wage war (as Caesar wrote a history of his
expedition into Gaul) or applies to the body of troops so
moved also called *expeditionary force* (as, the young

Governor appointed as arbitrators two persons recom-
mended by the striking miners two recommended by
the mineowners and one person selected by both sides
Referee and umpire are employed chiefly in courts of law
and in sports but they have some literary use in Ameri-
can legal use referee is applied to an attorney at law
appointed either to determine a case or to report on it
to the court which he serves as an officer. It is therefore
clearly distinguished from arbitrator in the United States.
This distinction is not commonly observed in England.
Umpire on the other hand, is applied to the person se-
lected to make a final decision when arbitrators have

five or
the de-
sired to
and with
sighted
errors
inference
such the
al terms
* regula-
e game
a group

making decisions on plays, and the like. In most sports today either one term or the other is used thus these officials in baseball cricket tennis are designated *umpires* the officials in boxing basketball ice hockey are designated *referees*. In American football however both terms are used the term *referee* being applied to the official whose decision is final but who is especially judge of matters connected with the progress of the ball, as distinguished from the *umpire* who is in general, judge of the acts of the players.

judge, v 1 Judge, *adjudge* *adjudicate*, *arbitrate* agree in meaning to pass a decision upon something in dispute or controversy. All of these words imply the existence of a competent legal tribunal or of its equivalent. Judge is now more often used intransitively in the sense in which it is here considered it implies mainly the investigation of evidence on both sides a comparison of the merits of each case and a decision as to where the truth lies. 2 The court must judge between the claimants. *Adjudge* stresses decision by a court either at the end of a trial or during a legal process as, the evidence was *adjudged* inadmissible the court *adjudged* the will void to be *adjudged* bankrupt the prize was *adjudged* to the captor. *Adjudicate* on the other hand stresses formal deliberate determination of an issue by or as by a court as the court proceeded to *adjudicate* the rights and interests of the parties. To obtain an *adjudication* of the supreme court of the United States on the validity of any such rights (Ch. Just. Marshall). It is useless to reargue a seemingly *adjudicated* case (Lower). *Arbitrate* implies deliberate determination of a matter in dispute by one or more persons who constitute an extralegal tribunal that may or may not be legally recognized and who are chosen by both sides to the controversy as the strikers and the employers finally agreed on a group of three men to *arbitrate* their differences. The decision reached through *arbitration* is not binding unless it is assented to by both parties or is confirmed by a competent court. On the other hand the decision reached by an *adjudication* is binding unless it is reversed by a higher court.

Ans Determine *decide settle rule

2 Conclude deduce *infer gather

Ans *Prove demonstrate try test.

judgment 1 Conclusion deduction inference See under *infer*

Ans Decisions on determination ruling (see corresponding verbs at *decide*) *opinion conviction persuas on view belief

2 *Sense wisdom gumption

Ans Intelligence wit wits brains brain *mind sagaciousness or sagacity perspicaciousness or perspicacity shrewdness astuteness (see corresponding adjectives at *shrewd*) acumen *discernment insight penetration *prudence discretion.

Judicial *Judicial* *judiciary*, *juridical* (or *juridic*) *juristic* (or *juristical*) come into comparison because of verbal confusion and because all imply some connection with courts of law. *Judicial*, by far the most common of these adjectives both in legal and in general use often implies a direct reference to the courts of justice the judge who presides over a court of justice or the judges who form such a court as a *judicial* decision a *judicial* duty a *judicial* proceeding. The term is also used in distinct on from *executive* *legislative* etc. when applied to that one of the powers, departments or functions of the government which is associated with that court (in the United States, the Supreme Court) which gives definitive decisions on questions of law or interprets the constitution or has a law as the executive legislative and judicial branches of the government. When used in

Ans analogous words

Ant antonyms

Con contrasted words.

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

an extended sense as applied especially to a type of mind of mental activity of manner etc. the term suggests likeness to that of a judge as in detachment or fair-mindedness or appropriateness to a judge or court of justice as in orderliness and seriousness of procedure as.

To a strictly *judicial* mind the quality of age or of novelty would carry no necessary implication of value (*Grandgenet*). *Judiciary* is sometimes used in place of *judicial* especially when applied to a department or function of the government. 'I like the organization of the government into Legislative, *Judiciary* and Executive (*Jefferson*) in most use, however it suggests reference to the courts in general and to the administration of justice as a whole thus a *judicial* act is an act involving the exercise of the power vested in a judge or court to hear and determine controversies or to determine a question of right or obligation a *judiciary* act is a legislative act respecting the establishment or reform of the courts a *judicial* question is one that requires settlement by a judge or court a *judiciary* question is one that concerns the jurisdiction or powers of a court or the courts or the administration of justice by the courts. *Judiciary* is the only one of these terms now used as a substantive so used it is a collective noun for judges as a class or for courts of justice. It may also be used in opposition to *legislative* and *executive* (as a noun). The last two words *juridical* and *juristic* imply a connection with the law especially as it is administered in the courts rather than with the judges or those who settle questions of law. Often these terms come close to legal in meaning but in learned use (they seldom occur elsewhere) they are more restricted in a significance. Both terms but especially *juridical* imply a reference to the law as it appears to learned lawyers and judges—that is, as a highly complex and involved body of principles, statutes, decisions precedents, and the like requiring vast knowledge skill in interpretation and a keen logical mind in those who put it to use therefore the term often means characteristic of determinable by or useful to a person with such knowledge and skill, as, *juridical* reasoning *juridical* evidence 'not Peace to depend on the *juridical* determination of perplexing questions' (*Burke*) *Foreigners in Turkey Their Juridical Status* (title of a book by Philip Marshall Brown) *juristic* implies rather a reference to the science of law (as, "Justice" Holmes had struck in 1905 in his dissent in *Lochner v. N.Y.* the high pitch of American *juristic* thoughts — *The New Republic*) It is however more often used in another sense in describing a legal person (a *juristic*—less often a *juridical*—person) that is a corporation body or state which is recognized by the law as a subject of rights and duties in the same manner as a human being.

JP Do not confuse *judicial* with *judicious*.

Judiciary *Judicial *juridical* *juristic*.

Judicious *Wise sage sapient prudent sensible sane

Ans *Rational reasonable just *fair equitable dispositionate objective sagacious perspicacious, astute *shrewd discreet prudent (see under *prudent*)

Ant Injudicious asinine — **Con** *Foolish silly absurd preposterous *stupid dull dumb crass, dense rash reckless, foolhardy (see *adventurous*)

jumble, n *Confusion disorder chaos, d. sarray clutter pie snarl muddle

jumpy jittery nervous restless, uneasy fidgety *impatient unquiet restive skittish feverish hectic.

Ant Steady

junction *Juncture* pass exigency, emergency, confluence place, strait, straits, crisis agree in denoting

abstract justice might not be dealt out according to the

says that more men are killed by overwork than the importance of this world justifies (Aplind), no consid-

any principle of equity

justify 1 Vindicate defend *maintain assert

Ana *Prove demonstrate *support uphold, back.

Con *Disprove refute confute

2 Account for rationalize *explain

Ana *Excuse condone *culpate exonerate absolve

acquit vindicate extenuate gloss gloss whitewash

*palliate

Con incriminate indict arraign *accuse condemn

denounce blame (see CASTIGATE)

3 Justify, warrant are here compared as meaning to afford evidence a circumstance a situation a state of

(V Hesse)

Ana Allow permit (see LET) sanction (see APPROVE)

*authorize

juvenile *Youthful puerile boyish virgin virginal

maiden

Ana *Immature untried untried callow green crude (see RUDE)

4 + Adj 1 + Adverb — Con *Mature matured

ill fledged

*Adjacent adjo. adj. contiguous abutting

terminous

*near nigh.

K

keen, adj 1 *Sharp acute

Ana piercing penetrating, probing (see PIERCE)

*pungent poignant piquant cutting biting *inclusive trenchant.

Ant Blunt — Con *Dull obtuse

2 *Eager avid agog a tiptoe a thral anxious

Ana Ardent fervent fervid fervid (see EMPAS-
SIONED) *intense, vehement fired inflamed enkindled
(see LIGHT)

Con Apathetic *impassive stolid, phlegmatic un-
interested *disinterested listless *languid unconcerned
luculent, *indifferent

keen, v Wail weep *cry whimper blubber

Ana Lament bewail bemoan (see MOURN)

3 + grieve

keep, v 1 Keep observe celebrate solemnize, com-
memorate come into comparison only when they mean to
pay proper attention or honor to something prescribed
obligatory or demanded by one a national ty religion
rank or the like They are however not close synonyms
except in smaller groups because they vary widely in
the range of reference or application Keep and observe
are closely synonymous terms especially when they

honor when these ideas are definitely to be suggested.
observe is the precise term even though keep would
otherwise be possible as few persons observe (better than
keep) the Sabbath in the manner of the early Puritans
they observe (better than keep) Passover (or Lent) with
the utmost strictness he observes (not keeps) the letter of
the law the veterans of the World War observe Memorial
Day Celebrate and solemnize are also close synonyms
because they may take as their objects not only a day
a season or an occasion which for religious political or
other significant reasons is observed with pomp and
ceremony but also a ceremony or rite (usually a religious
ceremony or rite) that is marked with unusual dignity
and splendor Celebrate, however except in certain

suggests an attempt to get rid of a person who is believed (often fanatically) to be an obstacle to the safety of a tyrant the welfare of a people the liberty of a nation or the success of a design as Marat was assassinated by Charlotte Corday at least two attempts were made to assassinate William of Orange the assassination of President Lincoln Dispatch also suggests an attempt to get rid of a person by killing him but it is far more colorless than assassinate It nearly always implies taking direct means of killing as by shooting or stabbing and so sometimes connotes expedition or speed in killing or in ending suffering Edmund I think is gone in pity of his misery to dispatch His [Gloucester's] nighted life (Shak) And the company shall stone them with stones, and dispatch them with their swords (Russet xxi. 47) Oftentimes however it is merely a euphemism for any of the terms of this group when quick killing or a sudden end is implied Meanwhile Hercules has (contrary to the usual belief that Seneca [the dramatist] murders all his victims in full view of the audience) dispatched Lycus off-stage (T S Eliot) Execute is the term for putting to death one who has been condemned to such a fate by a legal or military process or sometimes by summary action of a group as to execute the convicted assassin by hanging

kind, n *Type sort, nature description character stripe kidney

kind, adj Kind kindly benign, benignant agree in meaning having or exhibiting a nature that is gentle considerate and inclined to benevolent or beneficent actions As here compared they are chiefly but not exclusively applied to persons and to their acts and utterances Kind and kindly both imply possession of qualities appropriate to man as a rational sensitive and social being such as interest in others welfare sympathy humanness and the like The two words are often used interchangeably without loss as a kind (or kindly) person Nevertheless especially in current usage they tend to be distinguished kind implying reference to a disposition to be sympathetic and helpful and kindly to the expression of a benevolent sympathetic or helpful nature mood or impulse thus he has a kind (better than kindly) heart he takes a kindly (not kind) interest in ambitious boys he kind (not kindly) to animals the kindly (better than kind) ministrations of a nurse a severe but kind (or kindly) if the emphasis is on his acts rather than his nature teacher kindly words of advice

The kindest man The best-conditioned and unwearying spirit in doing courtesies (Shak) Ring in the valiant man and free The larger heart the kinder hand (Tennyson) Benign (see also FAVORABLE) and benignant stress mildness serenity and mercifulness more than do kind and kindly they also often imply graciousness and therefore are more frequently applied to superiors than to equals when they are used to describe persons their acts, utterances policies or the like as a benign master

The meek, benign and lacerated face [of the crucified Jesus] (Wordsworth) the benign rule of a benevolent despot a benignant influence Strange peace and rest fell on me from the presence Of a benignant Spirit standing near (E R Sill)

Kind Benevolent, *charitable humane altruistic, philanthropic humanitarian sympathetic, warm, warmhearted responsive *tender compassionate, clement lenient indulgent, merciful *forbearing tolerant *amiable good natured complaisant obliging Ant Unkind — Con Cruel inhuman *fierce savage fell harsh *rough *grim implacable unrelenting merciless

kindle Enkindle ignite fire, inflame *light.

Kindle Enkindle ignite fire, inflame *light. Ant Smother, stifle.

kindly Benign benignant *kind

Kind *Gracious cordial genial affable sociable *amiable good natured complaisant obliging friendly neighborly (see AMICABLE) considerate *thoughtful attentive.

Ant Unkindly acrid (often temper alludes comments etc) — Con Malevolent, malign *malicious spiteful.

Kindred, *Related cognate allied affiliated

Ant Alien.

Kingly Kingly, regal, royal, queenly, imperial, princely come into comparison as meaning of, relating to or befitting one who occupies a throne Kingly (derived from Old English) regal (derived from Latin) and royal (derived from Old French) are often interchanged especially when used in reference to a monarch who is called king (as the kingly regal or royal power) but usage shows a preference for kingly when the reference is to the personal or ideal character of a king to his feelings, disposition aims, actions or the like (as kingly courtesy kingly condescension Leave kingly backs to cope with kingly cares — Cooper) for regal when the reference is to the king's office or the state or pomp which accompanies the exercise of his powers (as regal ceremonies regal interchanges of courtesies regal functions) and for royal when the reference is to persons or things associated with the king either as a person or as a monarch but not necessarily involving magnificence or display (as, the royal family royal rank the royal residences royal domains a royal society is one under the patronage of the king or members of his family) Figuratively kingly carries the strongest implication of dignity and nobility (as kingly pride kingly qualities) regal of magnificence or majestic character (as, a regal feast regal trees — Lytton) royal of superlative excellence (as a royal welcome to have had a royal time royal entertainment) Queenly is used in place of kingly when the reference is directly to a person who is the female sovereign (in place of a king) or is the consort of a king as queenly courtesy queenly prerogatives. But when the reference is to the office the family of the queen or to anything to which regal and royal are normally applied the latter adjectives are used without reference to the sex of the sovereign Imperial suggests reference to a monarch who is called emperor or empress as His Imperial Majesty an imperial court the imperial power In extended use the term commonly implies a more awe-inspiring quality than kingly (as imperial pride imperial condescension) and more pomp and grandeur than regal or royal (as imperial banquets imperial palaces) Princely implies reference to one who is called a prince in any sense but especially to one who is so called as the monarch of a principality or as the heir to a royal throne or as a male member of the immediate royal family as the representative of the princely power (S Austin) Among the princely houses of Western Europe (Freeman) In its extended use princely often carries a strong implication of sumptuousness (as two princely temples, rich with painting and many-colored marble — Macaulay) or of opulence or magnificence (as, he had been told to spend his princely allowance in a princely manner and to return home with a gallery of masterpieces — E Wharton)

kinship Kinship, affinity consanguinity cognation agnation, nation are here compared only to their technical senses. All designate family relationship Kinship is the most general denoting relationship either by blood or by marriage It also is the richest in connotations.

usually suggesting closeness in feeling and in interests. *Affinity* refers to connection by marriage, consanguinity, to connection by blood. *Cognition* is equivalent to consanguinity but is rarely used today, *agnation* implies relationship either, as in Civil law exclusively through males or as in English and Scots law, through one's father; *enation* implies relationship on one's mother's side.

knack. Bent, turn, *gift, faculty, aptitude, genius, talent

Ana. *Ability, capacity, capability, aptness, readiness, quickness (see corresponding adjectives at *quix*)

facility, dexterity, ease, *readiness

Ant. Ineptitude

knit, v. *Weave, crochet, braid, plait, tat

Ana. *Join, connect, link, unite

knotty. Intricate, involved, complicated, *complex

knowing. Alert, bright, smart, *intelligent, clever, quick-witted, brilliant

Ana. *Shrewd, astute, perspicacious, sagacious, *watchful, vigilant, alert, discerning, observing, or observant, perceiving, or perceptive (see corresponding verbs at *see*)

Con. Obtuse, *dull, blunt, dense, crass, *stupid

knowledge. Knowledge, science, learning, erudition,

ence from such facts or accepted on good grounds as

lated knowledge' (*J. W. Arutch*) Science (see also *art*, 3) was often in the past and is still occasionally employed as a close synonym of *knowledge*, as 'All this new science that men here [teach] (*Chaucer*) In current use it commonly applies only to the (or a) body of systematized knowledge dealing with facts gathered over a long period and by numerous persons as a result of observation and experiment and with the general truths or laws, derived by inference from such facts. The term usually connotes more exactness and more rigorous testing of conclusions than *knowledge* does and therefore

but it is more often employed in reference to those who devote themselves to the study of languages, literature,

cation of the possession of profound or recondite or bookish knowledge than does *learning* but often the terms are employed as if they were equivalent in meaning, as, "I arrived at Oxford with a stock of *erudition* that might have puzzled a doctor (*Gibbon*), it does not seem to me fitting... that one layman, with no special *erudition* in that subject, should publicly express his views" (*T. S. Eliot*) Scholarship implies the possession

scholarship (*H. Ellis*) Information may or may not apply to knowledge gained by haphazard methods for the term carries no specific implication regarding the

in essays. It is the business of a university to impart solid *knowledge*" (*F. Harrison*) 'The theme writing high school student could scarcely be sent there [to Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter'] for information regarding the manners and dress and interiors of Puritan society' (*Cather*) 'What we need [in understanding Dante's mind] is not information but *knowledge* the first step to *knowledge* is to recognize the difference between his form of thought and feeling and ours' (*Isot*) *Knowledge* is sometimes used in poetry in place of *learning* but more often in current English it applies to a particular subject (such as plant life, the habits of birds, etc.) possessed by an individual

knowledge

*) indicates place of treatment of each group

L

labor or labour, *n* 1 *Work, toil travail swink drudgery grind

Ana *Effort exertion pains trouble endeavor striving struggle (see under *ATTEMPT* *)

Con *Rest repose relaxation leisure ease recreation, divers on amusement entertainment (see under *AMUSE*)

inactivity idleness inactivity or inertia passiveness (see corresponding adjectives at *INACTIVE*)

2 Travel childbirth parturition delivery accompaniment

laborer. Workman workman *worker craftsman handicraftsman, mechanic, artisan operative hand roustabout.

labyrinth Labyrinth maze come into comparison when they mean an exceedingly tortuous path or course or a highly complicated arrangement of paths or courses (literal or figurative) which it is difficult or impossible to follow without a means of guidance. Labyrinth was originally applied to an enclosure of intricate design constructed by Daedalus for Minos, King of Crete for confining the Minotaur from which Theseus was able to escape because he was guided by a clew or ball of thread provided by Ariadne the king's daughter. In its extended use the term implies structural intricacy, the result of many divergences from a straight course or of many convolutions. It is therefore applied to the bony and membranous part of the internal ear to portions of the cortex of the kidney and to other anatomical structures manifesting a similar complexity as well as to any highly complicated arrangement or design in which involved paths, lines grooves and the like are resorted to for an artistic or utilitarian end as arranged plantations in the dry and pleasant walks and labyrinths and artificial echoes (*L. F. SMITH*), by means of a labyrinth of channels. It was found possible to avoid the flooding of the lowlands. In purely figurative use, labyrinth often suggests almost hopeless involvement or extreme difficulty in escaping as, 'he was trying to find his way through the labyrinth of passion through which he was wandering' (*It is*). Maze suggests not confusing convolutions but a confusing and bewildering network. It implies so many possibilities or so many false leads that one is bewildered or constantly baffled or frustrated by finding oneself in a blind alley or at a dead end as the maze at Hampton Court. The older section of the city was a maze of streets lost in the mazes of philosophy the mazes of educative forces that have made the child what it is (*It is* Suzzallo)

lack, *n* Lack absence privation defect want. All of these words except absence often imply deficiency or a falling short but in their abstract senses in which they are here compared they denote the fact or the state of being without something expressed or implied. Because of this dual and confusing use, lack usually requires qualification to express total *ty* as he shows an entire lack of courtesy complete lack of rest for three days. Absence however is unequivocal it is therefore usually preferred in careful discourse. Mark's inward discontent not so much of content as absence of content for it was rather a spiritual emptiness (*C MacKenzie*)

Absolute liberty is absence of restraint (*R Adams*) Privation (as here compared see also *POVERTY*) is chiefly philosophical use it is there employed in defining a word a concept or an idea expressing a negative state or quality in terms of its opposite or positive word concept, or idea. Privation therefore suggests the absence

of all the marks attributes or characters implied in the positive as told in the privation of heat darkness is the privation of light Defect, like lack sometimes connotes inadequacy as here compared it (and often its derivative *defective*) implies the absence in something either of character or to its nature or of a quality or an element necessary to its completeness or perfection. Either sex alone is half itself and in true marriage each fulfills Defect in each (*Temnyson*) Be mine the privilege to supplement defect Give dumbness voice (*Browning*) Want implies either the absence of something essential or indispensable or a deficiency in the supply as For want of a nail the shoe is lost for want of a shoe the horse is lost, for want of a horse the rider is lost (*Herbert*)

The battle was over and but for want of fresh troops the Afghans would have been wiped off the earth (*hupins*) this want of foresight and care (*C. J. Tany*) the poet's want of taste (*Quiller Couch*) Want also is applicable to a need that is felt or apprehended by the person or persons concerned and so often comes closer to desire or wish than to need as it is difficult to eat if all his wants he has few wants

Ana *Need necessity exigency deficiency (see corresponding adjective *DEFICIENT*) exhaustion impoverishment draining depletion (see corresponding verbs at *DEplete*)

Con Sufficiency adequacy competence (see corresponding adjectives at *SUFFICIENT*) abundance ampleness copiousness plentifulness plenteousness or plenty (see corresponding adjectives at *PLentiful*) excess superfluous surplus

lack, *v* Lack want, need, require are here compared as meaning to be without something especially something essential or greatly to be desired. Lack may imply either an absence of that something or a shortage in the supply or amount as to lack a knowledge of French the house lacks a back stairway the army lacked tanks and airplanes as well as rifles they are not lacking in food or comforts Good counsellors lack no clients (*Shak*)

Several establishments lacked tenants (*Bennett*) Want frequently but not invariably adds to lack the implication of pressing desire or of urgent necessity. The sense here considered is not always clearly distinguishable from the sense of want as discriminated at desire. For this reason need is often preferred when a clear connotation of urgent necessity is desirable thus he cannot get the rest he needs (rather than wants) like an angry hive of bees That want their leader (*Shak*) the house wants painting those children want manners. Need usually throws the emphasis on urgent necessity rather than on absence or shortage though both implications are commonly found as that family needs food and clothing the country needs the services and support of every citizen the letter needs no reply but it would be courteous to acknowledge it That woman needs a lesson Gideon. She is a public nuisance (*R Macaulay*) Require (as here compared see also *DEMAND*) differs from need usually in the heightening the implication of urgent necessity (as Great acts require great means of enterprise — Milton the Doctor required a few days of complete rest — *Dickens*) and sometimes in suggesting the importunity of urgent desire or craving (as, Surely it does not require a palace to be happy with Mary — *Irving*)

Con. *Have, hold possess, own enjoy lackadaisical. Lifeless spiritless, enervated *languid languishing languorous.

Ana *Indifferent unconcerned incurious indolent slothful laisnéant *lazy inert *inactive passive supine idle *sentimental romantic enervated emasculated (see UNNERVE)

Con Energetic strenuous *vigorous lusty dynamic live *active

Iaonic Succinct terse *concise summary pithy compendious

Ana Curt brusque (see BLUFF) *brief short

Ant Verbose. — **Con** *Wordy prolix diffuse loquacious *talkative voluble garrulous

Iacuscular Lacustrine *aquatic fluvial fluviatile marine oceanic thalassic neritic pelagic abyssal bathysmal bathybic

Iacustrine, lacustrian Lacuscular *aquatic fluvial fluviatile marine oceanic thalassic neritic pelagic abyssal bathysmal bathybic

Iade, * *Dip bail scoop ladle spoon dish

Iading Freight cargo *load burden

Iadle, * Scoop spoon dish *dip Iade bail

Iady Woman *female

Iadylike Feminine womanly womanlike *female womanish effeminate

Ana *Gentle genteel dainty fastidious finical particular *nice fashionable modish smart chic *stylish *decorous proper seemly comme il faut demure

Iag Lout, dawdle dally dillydally *delay procrastinate

Ana Slow slacken retard *delay tarry linger wait *stay

Con Hurry hasten *speed quicken accelerate

Iager *Beer bock ale stout porter

Iaggard, adj Dilatory *slow leisurely deliberate

Ana Dawdling dallying dillydallying loitering delaying procrastinating (see DELAY) *lethargic sluggish comatose phlegmatic apathetic *impassive

Ant Prompt quick — **Con** Alert wide awake vigilant *watchful *fast swift rapid fleet speedy expeditious

Iambent Beaming beamy luminous *bright brilliant radiant lustrous effulgent refulgent lucent

Ana Gleaming glistening shimmering glimmering (see FLASH &)

Iament, * *Deplore bewail bemoan

Ana Weep keen wail *cry *grieve mourn sorrow

Ant Exult rejoice

Iampon, * *Label slat, squib pasquinade

Iand, * *Alight light perch roost

Ana Arrive *come *reach gain achieve attain

Ianding field *Airport airdrome airfield flying field

Iane Byway alley alleyway roadway *road street highway highroad avenue boulevard terrace, drive parkway thoroughfare

Ianguage 1 **Language, dialect, tongue, speech, idiom** are here compared only as denoting a body or system of words and phrases used by a people a nation or group of nations or other considerable community. Among philologists, the distinctions in meaning of some of these terms are still a matter of controversy it is not the purpose of this article to enter into those debates but to indicate the meanings that these terms have acquired through usage. **Language** may be employed as a general term for any medium of communication whether it utilizes a body of words or sounds gestures facial expressions, and the like as the inarticulate **language** of a baby. However in the specific sense here considered the term refers to a body of words that by long use

(commonly over a widespread territory) has become the means whereby the ideas or feelings of the individual members of that community are communicated or expressed, specifically the term suggests more or less fixity in meaning in pronunciation in methods of combining words or of making compounds and the like it usually but not invariably connotes the existence of a standard determined by the usage of the best writers and speakers as, German is the **language** of Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons, Austrians, some Swiss, and various other peoples, dead **languages** such as Latin and ancient Greek

(see also DIALECT 1) is purely a technical term used by philologists in place of **language** to denote specifically one of a number of languages which retain obvious signs of

has not continuously denoted the spoken language in fact **tongue** differs from **language** chiefly in its being applicable to a dialect a patois an argot (for these terms see DIALECT 1) as well as to the fixed or standard form as The **language** her [Sarah O. Jewett's] people speak

aspiration (F. D. Roosevelt) On the other hand **speech**, with rare exceptions always means spoken language or tongue or as in modern technical use the **language** (under consideration) as it is spoken as, People of a nation have a **language** The word at least two

The histories of all our former wars are transmitted to us in our vernacular **idiom** (Addison) On the spot I read the classics of the Tuscan **idiom** (Gibbon) In current use **idiom** applies to the private or peculiar style of a person or a literary school or a nation

argot patter slang

2 **Language vocabulary phraseology phrasing dialect style** are associated rather than synonymous terms as they are used as meaning oral or written expression or a quality of such expression that is dependent on the variety or arrangement or expressiveness of words. **Language** as here considered may apply to any form of verbal expression with reference to the words employed

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

played 7-

or to any of the qualities which speech or writing may derive from the choice and arrangement of words, as the plain language of Quakers he avoided harsh language in dealing with his children. Language grave and majestic but of vague and uncertain import. (*Maulsby*) When I read Shakespeare I am struck with wonder. That such trivial people should muse and thunder. In such lovely language. (*D H Lawrence*) Vocabulary, when used in reference to verbal expression calls attention only to the extent or variety of the writer's or speaker's stock of words or to the sources from which such a stock is derived as, the range of his vocabulary of vituperation was unsurpassed. Little has changed [in modern as distinguished from medieval discussion of fundamental problems] except the vocabulary and the method. (*H Adams*) In the vocabulary of the English Bible sixty per cent [of the words] are native. (*G P Marsh*) people with a dignity of port an amplitude of back, an emphasis of vocabulary. (*L P Smith*) Phraseology or phrasing is sometimes used in place of vocabulary when the reader's attention is called especially to its idiosyncratic or peculiar character (as eccentricities of phraseology or phrasing) but in very precise use phraseology in particular stresses the grouping (often the conventional grouping) of words as much as their choice as, one can say in the phraseology of the sentimentalist that one loves nature the phraseology rather than the vocabulary of Donne offers difficulty to the inexperienced reader. Men according to their habits and professions, have a phraseology of their own. (*Barke*) the gaudiness and inane phraseology of many modern writers. (*Wordsworth*) Diction calls attention to the choice and arrangement of words with reference to their expression of ideas or emotions. The term is used commonly of the considered language of poetry literary prose oratory or the like and it usually therefore implies selection or arrangement with reference to such ends as impressiveness elegance and beauty of sound as, In the sure and flawless perfection of his [Milton's] rhythm and diction he is as admirable as Vergil or Dante. (*Arnold*) He was in a high fever while he was writing and the blood and thunder magazine diction he adopted did not calm him. (*Kipling*) The Romantic movement in England destroyed the convention of a special red poetic diction. (*Day Lewis*) In current use diction often applies not only to the quality as shown in orations or public addresses, but to a vocal quality evident in delivery as in acting singing or speaking which implies effectiveness in elocution, correct pronunciation of words and pleasant enunciation. Though this sense is often questioned it is used by some good writers as Notice the diction of French acting. It is the sense and not the sentiment of the verse or prose that is savored by the actor's audience. (*Brownell*) Style

poem though and character and his extreme as to add he believ and unique manner of expressing a thing in all its intensity and color' (*Faker*) "His [Addison's] style with its free unaffected movement its clear distinctness its graceful transitions its delicate harmoniousness of tone of Adm As the touch of him languid cal his ... when applied to things the appearance of it. Languid usually implies an unwillingness or an inability to exert oneself owing to fatigue exhaustion, or physical weakness as the long illness had left her languid and in drooping spirits the intense heat made everyone too languid for play. Archer was struck by something [languid] and inflexible in her attitude and wondered if the deadly monotony of their lives had laid its weight on her also. (*E Wharton*) Languishing has been much affected in its meaning, especially in its connotations by its frequent application to ladies to lovers or to expressions and acts of love and the like in sentimental novels and poems particularly of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. For this reason the term now seldom suggests its once common implication of actual physical weakness such as that which results from a long or severe illness as, He was now in so languishing a state that his death seemed to be very near. (*Bp Burnet*) Rather it connotes either the appearance of delicacy or of indolence especially of delicacy or indolence once associated with high breeding or the appearance of faintness as though one were swooning under the stress of emotion or longing as languishing Spanish beauties a languishing gaze a languishing embrace Languorous, like languishing now seldom implies debility arising from illness or disease as To wile the length from languorous hours and draw The sting from pain — (*Tennyson*) for it far more often carries a suggestion of languidness and delicacy acquired through soft living through shrinking from exertion or through sentimentalism or overindulgence in tender or amorous emotions as a languorous gait languorous black eyes Miss Mitchell [in *Gone with the Wind*] sought out rich words with which to re-create the languorous stilling beauty of the Old South. (*Springfield Mass*) *Republcan* Lachrymose on the other hand has followed the reverse order in its change of meaning. Once the term carried the present meaning of languishing but with a stronger connotation of wistful sentimentalism as, His [Byron's] utter contempt of all the affectations of literature from the school magisterial style to the lachrymose — (*Scott*) it now far more often implies a carefree or indifferent attitude that either forbids exertion or makes for futile piddling or halfhearted and indolent efforts as The sheep on the ... asleep and chewed ... Our pres the Rep weak ... physical

grown thin, white and listless within the past two months. He was struck by her listless attitude, she sat there as if she had nothing else to do. (E. Wharton)

Spiritless implies the loss or the absence of the animation

qualities or powers essential to the vigorous exercise of the will and the intellect. Often, but not necessarily it

sickly habits of the literary class (*Emerson*)
Arise *Lethargic sluggish comatose stuporous torpid
 phlegmatic apathetic *impassive inert *inactive
 supine

Ant Vivacious chlorer

languishing *Languid languorous listless lack
daisical spiritless enervated

Ans Weakened enfeebled debilitated (see WEAKEN)
indolent faintant (see LAGY) inert ²inactive supine
²sentimental romantic pining longing yearning (see
LONG P)

former state rather than a failure to continue in the direction of reformation as the statistics of *recidivism* among discharged prisoners are a matter of much concern to penologists

Ana Revert *return slip *slide deteriorate degenerate decline (see corresponding nouns at *DETERIORATION*)

*descend *recede retrograde

Con. Progress *advance develop *mature.

larcener. Thief robber burglar See under *THEFT*

larceny. *Theft robbery burglary

lard. Suet tallow *adipose marrow

large. Large, big great agree in meaning above the average of its kind in magnitude especially physical magnitude *Large* however is preferred when the dimensions, or extent, or capacity or quantity or amount is being considered as a large lot a large hall a large basket a large meal a large allowance Big on the other hand is preferred when the emphasis is on bulk or mass or weight or volume as a big book a big pile the box is too big to carry a big voice A large man is by implication a man who is tall and broad a big man (physically) one who is bulky and heavy As applied to material objects great has been practically displaced by large or big Where great is used to denote physical magnitude it now regularly connotes some impression (as of wonder surprise amusement annoyance) associated with the size as, a large (or big) dog of a great dog (i.e. a dog whose size is imposing terrifyingly disconcerting etc.) a large (or big) head of the great head that seemed so weighted down with thought and study (*The Nation*) their classical profiles their large black eyes (*Dynos*) [She] on the trembling man with great eyes gazed (*W. Morris*) Great alone in literary or good colloquial English expresses degree as great kindness haste great heat Figuratively great suggests eminence distinction or supremacy large suggests breadth comprehensiveness generosity big carries over the implication of mass or bulk but often suggests impressiveness or importance rather than solidity or great worth, as a great cathedral symphony a great general large tolerance discretion that large utterance of the early gods (*Kraits*) I don't know any paper which takes a larger and more reasonable view of the war' (*H. Ellis*) the big men of the city big talk There is something in [Daniel] Webster that reminds me of Victor Hugo There is the same confusion of what is big with what is great (*J. R. Lowell*)

Ana vast immense *enormous huge mammoth colossal gigantic tremendous prodigious monumental stupendous *monstrous inordinate *excessive exorbitant extreme immoderate extravagant.

Ant Small — *Con.* Little diminutive tiny wee minute (see *SMALL*) slight slender slim *thin

largest or largesse Boon, *gift present gratuity largesse favor

Ana Benefaction *donation contribution grant subvention (see *APPROPRIATION*)

lascivious. Lewd *licentious libertine lustful libidinous, lecherous, wanton.

Ana *Immoral unimoral smoral sensual *carnal fleshly animal animalistic obscene gross *coarse

Con. *Chaste pure modest decent virtuous *moral lassitude languor *lethargy stupor torpor torpidity

Ana Exhaustion weariness fatigue (see corresponding verbs at *TIRED*) ennui doldrums *tedium dumps vapors blues depression (see *SADNESS*) impotence powerlessness (see corresponding adjectives at *POWERLESS*)

Ant Vigor — *Con.* Energy strength might force *power

last, adj. Last latest final terminal concluding, even-

tual, ultimate, extreme come into comparison when they mean following all the others usually in time or order but sometimes in importance That is last which comes at the end of a series, especially of things of the same kind or class the term usually implies that no more will follow or have followed (as the last page of a book their last child is now ten years of age the last leaf on a tree) but it may imply that the thing so qualified is or was the most recent or is the closest or nearest with respect to the present or a given time or period (as his last book, their last visit to us was in December) In this latter sense latest is usually preferred as less ambiguous thus,

his latest book is clearer than his last book since the latter wording might suggest the author's ensuing death, the latest (or last) train on Sunday leaves at 11 45 so the latest (better than last) number of a current magazine the latest (better than last) news is that all is well That is final which definitely closes a series or process not only because it is the last in order of individuals or details (as, the final day of school the final float in the process on the final event on a program) but because it is decisive conclusive or the like (as the judges' decision on all questions in this contest is final the final answer to a question a final decree of divorce I think he settles many questions on which a final verdict is what we now want — *FitzGerald*) or has the power of deciding or settling absolutely (as this court [the Supreme Court of the United States] is not the final authority concerning the laws of New York — *Justice Holmes*) That is terminal which comes at the end of something and marks the limit of its extension its growth or its completion as a series or process as the terminal point of a railroad the terminal bud of a plant the terminal syllable of a word That is concluding which brings something (such as a speech a book a program a celebration) to an end or which marks its finish as the concluding address was delivered by the chairman As the concluding words were uttered (*Macaulay*) That is eventual which is bound to follow as the final effect of causes already in operation or of causes that will be operative if a given or understood contingency occurs as The silent decay and eventual overthrow of her natural defences' (*Glenn*) It is his object to point out the necessity for a deliberate and purposive art of eugenics if we would prevent the eventual shipwreck of civilisation (*H. Ellis*) That is ultimate, as here compared (see also *ULTIMATE* 2) which is the last final or terminal event element or the like in a series or process (as the ultimate extinction of Heracleum in August 79 A.D. was the work of Vesuvius — *Lucas* the ultimate stage in a process of descent — *H. Ellis*) or is the final outcome or end to which a person or thing is moving or working (as the ultimate effect of a drug) When I think of the earth's refrigeration and the ultimate collapse of our Solar System — *L. P. Smith* or is the most remote as in time (either past or future time) or most important in scale of values (as the ultimate effect of a war that word comes into English from French but its ultimate source is Sanskrit ultimate issues primal springs — *Kipling*) Extreme is now rarely synonymous with last except in the phrase *Extreme Unction* (i.e. the Sacrament administered to the dying) it comes close to ultimate in such phrases as He has reached the extreme limit of his strength

Ant First.

last, v. Endure *continue abide persist

Ana Survive outlast *outlive remain *stay

Ant Fleet

lasting. Lasting, permanent, perdurable, durable stable, perpetual come into comparison as meaning

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms. *Con* contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

enduring for so long as to seem fixed or established
Lasting usually implies long continuance with no end in sight in this sense, it may be equivalent to *everlasting* (as *Who sings His soul and body to their lasting rest* — *Shak* to the great and *lasting* injury of the spiritual life — *Inge*) More often however, it does not imply endlessness but rather a surprising capacity to continue indefinitely (as *matter too soft a lasting mark to bear* — *Pope* The anger of slow mild loving people has a *lasting* quality that mere bad tempered folk cannot understand — *DeLand*) **Permanent** applies chiefly to

mind (*Inge*) **Perdurable** carries even a stronger implication than *lasting* often carries of endlessness of existence but the term is so rarely applied to anything thought of as eternal that it suggests endless or apparently endless existence from the point of view of human remembrance or human history, as *Leaving a name perdurable on earth* (*Southeby*) Our literature is going to be our most *perdurable* claim on man's remembrance (*Quiller Couch*) **Durable** commonly implies power of

Perpetual (as here compared see also **CONTINUAL**) often

chiefly in stressing an uninterrupted course and in being applied to anything thought of as consecutive or continuous rather than as being limited to a term thus one says a *permanent* (not *perpetual*) position a *permanent*

continuing (see corresponding verbs at **CONTINUE**) *everlasting* *endless* *unceasing* *never-ending* *continuous* *incessant* *perennial* *eternal* *sempiternal* (see **INFINITE**)

Ant Fleeting — **Con** Fugitive passing evanescent transitory **transient* *short lived*

late 1 **Tardy* *behindhand* *overdue*

Ant Delayed retarded detained (see **DELAY**)

Ant Early punctual prompt. — **Con** Timely **seasonable* *opportune* *well timed*

2 **Departed** **deceased** **defunct** **dead* *lifeless* *inanimate*

latent **Latent** **dormant** **quiescent** **potential** **abeyant**

Quiescent emphasizes the cessation of action rather than the presence of energy *'With the increase of their wealth they sank into quiescent tones* (*Meredith*) Sometimes it connotes immobility *'If only we could persuade ourselves to remain quiescent when we are happy!* (*Jeffries*) **Potential** is applied to that which does not now exist but which is bound to exist if the present process of coming into being is not arrested It [an infant] must from the very first be viewed seriously as a *potential* adult (*B Russell*) **Abeyant** (more often, predicatively an *abeyance*) always implies a suspension of activity or active existence In Mr Brooke the hereditary strain of Puritan energy was clearly an *abeyance* (*G Eliot*) It usually connotes expectancy of revival Nothing seemed left of the former Lewis Raycie save a lurking and *abeyant* fear of Mr Raycie senior (*E Wharton*)

Ant Hidden concealed (see **HIDE** v) **inactive* *latent* *idle* *unripe* *unmatured* *unfledged* **immature*

Ant Patent — **Con** **Active* *operative* *live* *dynamic* **energized* (see **VITALIZE**)

**last* *terminal* *concluding* *eventual*

oth **foam* *spume* *scum* *yeast*
psalm *canticle* *antiphon* *anthem*

ogize **praise* *acclaim*
aggrandize **exalt* *worship* *adore*
reverence **commend* *applaud*

Con **Decry* *depreciate* *dissparage*
condemn *denounce* *blame* **criticize*
reprobate *reprehend* **execrate* *curse* *damn* *anathematize*

Laughable, **ludicrous**, **ridiculous** come from the same root meaning provoking or evoking laughter or mirth **Laughable** is the general term for whatever is fit to provoke laughter as modern audiences do not find *Shylock* a *laughable* character a *laughable* incident [Mrs Kemble] would have contributed margin from

best public school teachers in the last century were hot tempered men whose disciplinary performances were *ludicrous* (*Inge*) **Ridiculous** applies to that which elicits derision because of extreme absurdity fool shows *and manners at the* *haviour of* *(Shak)* *en shop* *walkers* [are] all recognized as fair sport for the facetious

But it is only the curate that bothers about trying not to be *ridiculous* (*C Mackenzie*) In current English *comic* and *comical* are becoming distinct in implication

spirit of comedy especially of the literary form which aims to present life in a way that does not leave a painful impression and that does evoke smiles or laughter especially thoughtful laughter or amused reflection as

With minds easy detached a great deal of their theology—the smateness of Zeus for example—must needs seem comic (*Quiller Couch*), I quite agree with Juke that it is comic to see poor little nonentities like Frank Potter caught in it [Christianity] tangled up in it and trying to get free and carry on as though it wasn't there (*R. Alcock*). Comical applies not so much to the character of that which induces laughter as to the impression it produces upon the observer commonly the term suggests unrestrained laughter as its effect. The abrupt transition of her features from assured pride to ludicrous astonishment and alarm was comical enough to have sent into wild uncharitable laughter any creature less humane than Constance (*Bennett*). Farceful is often used interchangeably with comical but it is ordinarily the preferred term when that which creates amusement is like farce (the dramatic form) dependent upon extravagance nonsense practical jokes burlesque or the like for the effect it produces as

Boys are like monkeys the gravest actors of farceful nonsense that the world possesses (*Alexander*). Risible which is increasingly rare in this sense applies only to that which evokes amusement of any sort or degree as risible manners risible blunders in speech *Droll* and funny usually impute oddity or strangeness to that which makes a thing risible or laughable but *droll* ordinarily carries a stronger implication of unfamiliarity quaintness absurdity or intentional (though often also) humorlessness (as Thackeray's names though often ludicrous are always happy and often mutably droll—*Athenaeum*) and funny of quizzical or curiously (as the night mail set me down at Marwar Junction where a funny little happy go-lucky native-managed railway runs to Jodhpore—*Kipling*). Funny is however the ordinary colloquial term interchangeable with any other word of the group. The strangest of all was a portrait of Samuel Povey as an infant in arms Sophia checked an impulse to laugh at it. But when Constance asked 'Isn't it funny?' she did allow herself to laugh (*Bennett*).

Ana Amusing diverting entertaining (see AMUSE) humorous, witty facetious, jocular jocose

Con Solemn serious, grave tedious tiresome wear some humdrum tedious pathetic poignant touching affecting moving impressive

lavish *Profuse prodigal luxuriant lush exuberant.

Ana Liberal bountiful generous munificent kind some sumptuous opulent *luxurious *excessive inordinate extravagant.

Ant Sparing — Con *Meager scanty scant economical frugal thrifty (see SPARE) provident prudent, discreet (see under PRUDENT) *sparing *grudging parsimonious penurious miserly

Law 1 Law rule, regulation precept statute ordinance, canon are often used interchangeably but with loss of precision. They all designate a principle laid down or accepted as governing conduct action or procedure. Law rule and precept are also used as collective nouns to denote a body of laws rules or precepts as to obey the law to work by rule to teach by precept. Law and precept are often used abstractly. The world demanded peace and law not liberties and privileges (*Buchan*). The poet's business is not with precept (*Lowell*). Law primarily implies imposition by a sovereign authority and the obligation of obedience on the part of those governed. There was no law save that of the strongest (*Kipling*). In more restricted use however it implies a

will to maintain peace and justice in the community or group governed and the expression of that will in concrete injunctions or prohibitions. Laws may be written or unwritten when the latter they indicate derivation from established custom when the former they commonly indicate enactment by a legislative body or power as, the laws of New York State. The Ten Commandments were politically useless until an elaborate set of laws had been provided to give effect to them (*Shore*). In extended use law may be applied to any principle of guidance that forms part of a code accepted as binding as, respect for the confidences of patients is a law in medical practice. Rule, in contrast with law suggests closer relation to individual conduct and method or a desire for order and discipline in the group. Sometimes it implies restriction whether prescribed or self imposed for the sake of an immediate end such as unity in action, uniformity in procedure or conformity to a standard of practice as the rules of a game, the rules of a school the rules of good writing. Sometimes rule does not imply prohibition but suggests a positive way of thinking or acting in order to get desired or concrete results as the rule of three a rule of thumb. Regulation often equals rule but in discriminating use it connotes prescription by authority for the control or management of an organization or system as military regulations regulations respecting interstate commerce factory regulations. Precept like law usually implies generality and lack of detail in the statement and an authoritative origin like rule however it implies closer reference to individual conduct than to government. He really was the one child to whom the spare-the-rod precept did not apply (*DeLands*). In modern use precept is applied to that which is enjoined by teaching it often suggests counsel or advice and is commonly opposed in its abstract use to practice or example. "By precept and by practice he proclaimed the lofty solitude of the individual soul (*H. Ellis*). Statute ordinance and canon all come under the description of law. A statute is a written law formally enacted by a legislative body. An ordinance, in American usage is a local law especially one enacted by a municipal government. In strict British usage it is a law that is not an act of Parliament. Historically ordinances have been applied to laws promulgated without the assent of one of the three powers (the Crown the House of Lords, the House of Commons) whose assent is necessary to such an act. At present it is applied to any law or regulation enacted by a lesser body than Parliament. A canon, in strict use is a law of a church, binding upon all of its members. In extended use canon is applied to such laws of ethics of society of criticism and the like as have the sanction of accepted authority and are enforced by one's moral social or artistic conscience. Are we witness of a violent reaction against accepted canons of decency in life? (*Grandgent*).

Ana Mandate dictate *command
2 *Principle axiom fundamental theorem
3 *Necessity exigency (see NEED n)
Ant Chance
3 *Hypothesis theory
4 Statute act *bill

Lawful Lawful, legal, legitimate list are synonyms only when they mean permitted sanctioned or recognized by law or the law. Lawful differs from all the others in implying a reference to law of any sort, such as divine law natural law or the law of the land or such as civil law common law or canon law. Consequently the term often comes close in meaning to allowable or permissible (as All things are lawful unto me but all things are not

Ant Sparing — Con *Meager scanty scant economical frugal thrifty (see SPARE) provident prudent, discreet (see under PRUDENT) *sparing *grudging parsimonious penurious miserly

Law 1 Law rule, regulation precept statute ordinance, canon are often used interchangeably but with loss of precision. They all designate a principle laid down or accepted as governing conduct action or procedure. Law rule and precept are also used as collective nouns to denote a body of laws rules or precepts as to obey the law to work by rule to teach by precept. Law and precept are often used abstractly. The world demanded peace and law not liberties and privileges (*Buchan*). The poet's business is not with precept (*Lowell*). Law primarily implies imposition by a sovereign authority and the obligation of obedience on the part of those governed. There was no law save that of the strongest (*Kipling*). In more restricted use however it implies a

Ana analogous words Ant antonyms Con contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

expedient' — 1 *Corinthians* vi 12) or (now less often) |
 to justify which no
 Crown
 Pope
 rightful (as the lawful heir, a lawful prize the lawful
 sovereign) Legal implies a reference to the law as it

who accepts court cases and gives advice on legal prob-

but the adjective implies not merely recognition by law

Other powers vary with the law of the state or country
 Attorney (more fully attorney at law) is now often used
 in the United States as equivalent to lawyer. Strictly
 however it names a legal agent who acts for a client in
 conveying property settling wills or defending or
 prosecuting a case in court as the attorney for the
 executors of the will the State's attorney. In England
 the term attorney has been supplanted by solicitor with
 however emphasis on the transaction of legal business
 for a client and the preparation of cases for trial. A
 solicitor may conduct cases only in a few minor courts.
 Proctor once restricted in application to an attorney

in countries whose legal system is based on
 man law (Fr. *procureur*) as solicitor in to barrister in
 gland. It is also used of an attorney authorized to
 ictice in courts of canon law

1 Relaxed *loose slack
 2a *Limp lippy flabby flaccid
 if Rigid (sense 2) — Cor. *Firm solid hard tense
 taut *tight *elastic resilient springy

gorous strait *narrow conscientious scrupu-
 list *upright

*Physic aperient purgative cathartic purge
 Secular temporal *profane

(see corresponding verbs at JUSTIFY)

Ant Unlawful — Cor. Iniquitous nefarious flagitious
 (see VICIOUS)

lawlessness *Anarchy chaos

Ana *Discord strife dissension contention conflict

variance *confusion disorder

Ant Discipline order

Lawsuit *suit action cause case

lawyer Lawyer, counselor barrister counsel, advocate
 attorney, solicitor, proctor, procurator Lawyer is the
 general term designating any person versed in the prin-
 ciples of law and authorized to practice law in the courts

lazy Lazy, indolent, slothful, faint are here compared
 chiefly as applied to persons their powers move-
 ments and the like but also in some degree to things.
 All agree in meaning not easily aroused to action or
 activity. Lazy (opposed to industrious) especially when
 applied to persons suggests a declination or aver-

The stretching *indolent* ease that the flesh and the

often connotes overwork or undernourishment Her bony visage—gaunt and deadly wan (Wordsworth)

excessive slowness when speed is essential as As the

as Sudden retirement of the angular female in oxydated bombazine (Holmes) Scrawny (or scraggy) and skinny imply extreme thinness without any suggestion of awkwardness but with a connotation of deficiency of vitality Scrawny is common in the United States but scraggy is dialectal in England and in Scotland as a scraggy dog skinny children.

Ana Slender slim *thin slight cadaverous wasted pinched *haggard

Ant Fleishy — Con Brawny *muscular sinewy burly husky stout *strong sturdy stalwart plump portly rotund fat obese corpulent (see FLESHY)

leaning * Leaning propensity, proclivity, penchant, bias come into comparison when they mean a strong instinct or liking for something (sometimes someone) that drives or leads one to it One has a leaning to or toward something when one definitely inclines to attach

tance (Scott) Fainéant (the earliest English use of which was in allusion to the Merovingian kings from the French phrase *vous fainéants*) was a popular term among good writers in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries but now occurs infrequently except in the original use it implies both a slothful temper and a disposition to remain idle in spite of pressure or urgency as the fainéant aristocrat and apathetic dullard (M Pattison)

Ana Inert idle *inactive supine passive torpid comatose sluggish *lethargic *languid languorous lackadaisical listless slack remiss lax *negligent neglectful

lead, v *Guide pilot engineer steer

Ana *Conduct direct manage control *set fix establish *command order direct *induce persuade

leader Head *chief chieftain commander, captain master

Ant Follower — Con Disciple adherent henchman satellite partisan (see FOLLOWER)

leading, adj *Chief principal main foremost capital Ana Governing ruling (see GOVERN) conducting directing managing controlling (see CONDUCT *) prominent outstanding (see NOTICEABLE) eminent distinguished (see FAMOUS) pre-eminent *supreme superlative.

Ant Subordinate

league *Alliance coalition fusion, confederacy confederation federation

leal Loyal true *faithful, constant staunch steadfast resolute

Ant False

lean, v *Slant, slope incline

Ana Bend *curve *turn deflect divert sheer *tip tilt cant career list reel

lean, adj Lean spare lank, lanky, gaunt rawboned angular scrawny (or scraggy) skinny agree in meaning thin because of absence of superfluous flesh Lean stresses

political party One has a propensity to toward or for something when one has an innate or inherent and often uncontrollable longing for it or is driven to it by a natural appetite as, to study the propensities of a group of children a propensity to drink such vehement propensities as a woman's

but also by habitual indulgence in it or by the peculiarities of one's constitution or temperament as, kleptomania is a propensity to steal to curb a propensity to lying Proclivity often implies a tendency toward evil when it

power of discernment and the ability to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit the valuable from the valueless, and the like as a collector with a *flair* for the

faculty **lit*

Ant Distaste — **Con** *Antipathy aversion repugnance abhorrence repulency or repulsion (see corresponding adjectives at **REPUGNANT**)

learn, **Ascertain** *discover determine unearth.

learned *Learned scholarly, erudite, polymathic come

endorsement approval (see corresponding verbs at **APPROVE**) authorization (see corresponding verb at **AUTHORIZE**)

Con Refusing or refusal rejecting or rejection (see corresponding verbs at **DECLINE**) forbidding or forbiddance prohibition interdiction (see corresponding

inquest resign surrender abandon

*abandon desert *forgo, forfeit

eschew *neglect ignore forgo

oust *liam concede vouchsafe relegate *commit

confide entrust

2 Depart quit *go withdraw retire scam clearcut

Ana *Escape flee fly abscond decamp

Con *Come arrive *appear emerge loom.

3 *Let allow permit suffer

Infuse imbue inoculate ingrain suffuse,

imper qualify attempt *moderate *inform

inspire pervade *permeate impregiate

vivify enliven *quicken

Remains *remainder residue residuum

balance remnant

segments pieces portions (see singular nouns

scrappings or scraps

verbs at **DISCARD**)

stifful lewd wanton

probate profligate

argue allocution

nt toady lickspite

ve advanced

*Money cash currency specie coin

ambassador nuncio internuncio minister

th saga.

*Traditional,

eful dubious questionable imagined

think invented created (see **IMAGINE**)

al — **Con** Actual *real, true genuine

in fide *authentic

4 Mystical apocryphal fabulous *effitious

Ana **Ant**, & **Con** See those at **LEGENDARY** 1

legerity *Celerity alacrity

Ana Nimbleness agility briskness spryness (see cor-

responding adjectives at **AGILE**) swiftness quickness

rapidity (see corresponding adjectives at **FAST**) dex-

terity ease *readiness facility dispatch speed (see **FAST**)

Ant Deliberateness sluggishness.

legion host army *multitude

legitimate legal lawful held

Ana Justified or justifiable warranted or warrantable

(see corresponding verbs at **JUSTIFY**) *valid sound

cogent recognized acknowledged (see **ACKNOWLEDGE**)

customary *usual *regular normal typical natural

Ant Illegitimate arbitrary (powers mean: etc.)

leisure Relaxation *rest repose ease comfort

Ant Toll — **Con** *Work, labor travail sink grind,

drudgery

leisurely Deliberate *slow dilatory laggard

Ana Relaxed slack lax (see **LOOSE**) slackened re-

implies wide-ranging encyclopedic knowledge rather than accurate and extensive knowledge within the limits

*recondite, abstruse *esoteric.

Con Illiterate unlettered uneducated, unlearned untutored *ignorant

learning, **Erudition** scholarship *knowledge science information, lore

Ana *Culture cultivation, breeding refinement en-

lightenment (see corresponding verb at **ENLIGHTEN**) letters, the humanities *literature, belles-lettres,

lease, * Let charter *hire rent

leave, * Permission, sufferance

Ana Consenting or consent assenting or assent (see corresponding verbs at **ASSENT**) sanctioning or sanction,

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

delayed (see DELAY) easy *comfortable restful
ul

Ant Hurred abrupt. — **Con** Hasty speedy quick.
*fast rapid *precipitate headlong impetuous
motiv or leftmotiv Motive theme *subject
after subject matter argument topic text.

*Extend elongate prolong protract.

Ant *Increase, augment *expand amplify, distend
Ant Shorten. — **Con** Abridge abbreviate curtail (see
SHORTEN)

ency, lenience Clemency mercifulness, forbear
ance tolerance indulgence See under FORBEARING
Ant Lenity clemency *mercy charity grace kindli
ness, benignity benignancy kindness (see corresponding
at KIND) compassionateness tenderness (see
corresponding adjectives at TENDER)

elient 1 *Soft gentle mild bland balmy
Ant Assuaging alleviating relieving (see RELIEVE)
emollient demulcent (see corresponding nouns at BALM)
gratful agreeable welcome gratifying pleasing
*pleasant.

Ant Cautive (in literal and figurative senses) — **Con**
Harsh *rough

*Indulgent, merciful clement *forbearing tolerant.
Ant Forgiving excusing condoning pardoning (see
EXCUSE) kindly benign benignant (see KIND)
compassionate *tender indulging pampering humor
ing, spoiling mollifying (see INDULGE) lax (see
NEGLIGENT)

Ant Stern exacting — **Con** *Rigid rigorous,
stringent *severe austere

lenity Clemency *mercy, charity grace
Ant Leniency indulgence clemency mercifulness
forbearance tolerance (see under FORBEARING) benign
ity benignancy kindness (see corresponding
adjectives at KIND) compassionateness or compass
ionateness (see corresponding adjectives at TENDER)
benevolence humaneness charitableness (see corre
sponding adjectives at CHARITABLE) laxly (see
corresponding adjective at NEGLIGENT)

Ant Severity — **Con** Strictness rigorousness rigidity
stringency (see corresponding adjectives at RIGID)
sternness austerity (see corresponding adjectives at
STERN)

leprechaun. *Fairy faery fay elf sprite pisky gnome
dwarf goblin brownie puck nix, shee banshee

less, adj Less lesser, smaller fewer approach each
other in meaning but are not synonyms and are rarely
interchangeable Less the comparative of little means
not as much especially in degree value or amount its
opposite is usually more it applies chiefly to collective
nouns or nouns denoting a mass or abstract whole as,
the moon yields less light than the sun John has less
money than James please make less noise humility has
less appeal to men of today than other virtues books
whose value is less than half the value of this one Lesser
a word formed by adding the comparative suffix -er to
the comparative form less means not as great as im
portant or as significant as that with which the thing
so qualified is compared and implies opposition to greater
or major as God made the lesser light to rule the
night (Genesis 1:16) James is a lesser person than John
in the public estimation humility is not in Christian
ethics regarded as a lesser virtue lesser breaches of the
law (Locke) In the biological sciences especially in the
names of species lesser implies that the species so desig
nated is distinguished from a very similar one carrying
the same name only by its comparative smallness of
size as the lesser celandine the lesser ope Smaller,
the comparative of small means not as large as that with

which the thing so qualified is compared in size dimen
sions quantity or the like as the smaller of two rooms
gives her the smaller table for it will take up less room
she likes less sugar (or a smaller quantity of sugar) for her
tea than you are giving her Fewer, the comparative of
few means not as many and implies a difference in
number of individuals or units the term therefore always
modifies a plural noun as he has fewer pupils than he
had last year give her fewer lumps of sugar, no fewer
[persons] than fifty were present

Ant More

lessen *Decrease diminish reduce abate dwindle

Ant *Shorten curtail retrench abridge abbreviate
shrink, *contract lighten, mitigate alleviate (see
RELIEVE) *thin dilute attenuate

lesser. Smaller *less fewer

Ant Major

let 1 Lease rent *hire charter

2 Let, allow, permit suffer, leave agree in denoting to
refrain from preventing or to fail to prevent or to indi
cate an intention not to prevent Let allow permit
though frequently used with little distinction of meaning
are capable of careful discrimination Let is the most
informal it is always followed by an expressed or
elliptical complementary infinitive whereas allow and
permit may take an object noun of action as her mother
wouldn't let her go she didn't go because her mother
wouldn't let her we do not allow (or permit) gambling
Sometimes let implies failure to prevent through awk
wardness inadvertence negligence inaction etc as
the third baseman let the ball roll between his feet *this
dismal sketch of the future of countries that let them
selves become dependent on the labor of other countries
(Saw) and sometimes it implies failure to prevent
through lack of power or authority to do so as Are you
going to let him insult you like that? Allow and permit
imply power or authority to prohibit or prevent if that
had been deemed the better alternative But allow may
imply little more than forbearance of prohibition
whereas permit implies express signification of willingness
or acquiescence as nothing is permitted everything is
allowed the sentinel allowed the strangers to advance
several paces before he stopped them the sentinel
permitted the strangers to pass when they had given the
counter sign To suffer (now somewhat bookish in this
sense) is often a mere synonym for allow in the narrowest
implication of that word as Suffer little children to
come unto me (Luke xiv:16) but it may imply indis
ference or reluctance as The eagle suffers little birds to
sing (Shak) Why do ye not rather suffer yourselves
to be defrauded? (1 Corinthians vi:7) Leave (as here
compared see also GO 1 RELINQUISH) may be used with
the implication of letting allowing or permitting only
when the object as naming the person affected is followed
by an infinitive in the active voice or as naming the
thing permitted is followed by an infinitive in the passive
voice In such use leave always carries a comparatively
stronger implication of noninterference often it also
suggests the departure of the person who might interfere
as to leave the young people to follow the raven devices
to leave the choice of games to be settled by the guests
the defendant's attorney left him free to tell his story as
he wished We must leave the children to settle their
affairs for themselves" (R. Macaulay) When leave im
plies interference and is followed by an infinitive
without to the use in this sense is regarded as question
able or even as illiterate as leave him be leave him go
Ant Sanction, endorse *approve accredit certify
*authorize license commission.

Con *Forbid prohibit interdict enjoin ban inhibit

Ant analogous words **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

means of transmission but especially by mail to a person
 sop a company a body or the like regarding
 whether it deals with
 with aff
 from her
 belligere
 or the
 ents Epi
 historical
 counsel in
 in the h
 Corinthia

called by their authors (as Pope's *Epistle to Dr Arbuthnot*) or humorously or sarcastically (as *Samuel a letter* was merely the amiable *epistle* (as Benett) *Missive* is now usually a high flown term for a sealed personal letter especially one containing private information or expressions of love as *Saurce* had Ripton plunged his head into the *missive* than he gave very short letter or other communication that is brief and pointed the term is applicable to any such communication whether it is formal or informal as to send a note of condolence to write a note of *missive* a formal coi
 another as
 of the Latin
 differs from a
 not only to a
 but to one
 cabi
 mol
 critic

Key: but have this man a message after him saying
 In official especially governmental, use *message*
 applies to a formal communication from the head of the
 state such as one sent by the president of the United
 States to Congress, or by a governor to the law-making
 body of the state as President Wilson broke tradition
 by delivering his messages to Congress personally Dis-
 patch applies to any message especially any brief
 message that is sent posthaste as by telegraph cable or
 telegraph the term is often used specifically for
 any message sent by such means of transmission as to
 send a dispatch asking a hotel to reserve a room In more
 technical language dispatch applies to the telegraphed
 messages sent by an authorized correspondent to a
 newspaper or news association it also specifically ap-
 plies to any important official message often one in
 diplomatic, military or naval officer in its service
 Report (for fuller discussion of this sense see account 3)
 applies particularly to a communication sent by a
 diplomat or a similar official to his own government but
 the term is also applicable to any official communication
 giving a detailed statement of facts proceedings, or
 recommendations as the committee on foreign affairs is
 ready to make a report to Congress the school sends a
 monthly report of each student's work to his parents
 Memorandum, as here compared is used chiefly in
 business for an informal communication sent to an
 executive or employee, conveying instructions, direc-
 tions, or the like
 2 In plural form letters
 3 In human use
 level, adv Level flat, plain, plane, plaid, even, smooth
 flush come into comparison chiefly as applied to surfaces
 Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words

and as meaning having a surface such as that of a
 perfectly calm lake or sea
 That is
 lies on a
 horizon
 the pair
 of groi
 cable t
 plane
 with its
 equal t
 parts or of one thing with another, so that
 there are no manifest fluctuations irregularities, differ-
 ences or the like thus to speak in a level voice is to
 speak without the variations in pitch or voice volume
 that indicate imperfect self-control, to keep a level head
 is to keep free from distracting excitement to attempt
 no work that is not level with one's capacities is to avoid
 work above one's powers or skill That is flat (see also
insipid) or in limited dialectal use flat, which is
 marked by the absence of noticeable curvatures promi-
 nences or depressions whether it lies in a horizontal
 plane or not as, there is no flat ground hereabouts the
 flat face of a cliff the sides of a pyramid are all flat But
 flat may apply to anything that lies directly upon or
 against a flat surface as flat feet lay the map flat on the
 table the chairs have their backs flat against the wall
 here he is flat on the ground
 appl

as a flat question a belief that is flat heresy a flat
 (as a flat question a belief that is flat heresy a flat
 failure) or to that which is fixed or absolutely exact (as
 to ask a flat price he ran the race in a flat ten seconds)
 That is plane (the geometrical and scientific term) or
 plain (the original but now rare sense of this word) which
 is flat and usually level Plain applies chiefly but not
 exclusively to the ground as "The crooked shall be
 made straight and the rough places plain" (*Isaiah xl 4*)
 "I recovered some strength so as to be able to walk a
 little on plain ground" (*J Wesley*) Plane on the other
 hand more often applies to angles curves figures (such
 as triangles, rectangles, pentagons etc.) all points of
 which lie in the same real or imaginary surface (called a
 plane) so that if any two points be taken within the
 boundary lines of the angle, curve, or figure the straight
 line joining them lies wholly within that surface thus
 plane geometry (which deals with plane angles curves
 and figures, is distinguished from solid geometry the
 plane's des of a crystal or of a cut and polished emerald
 Even (see also *STEADY*) implies a uniformity of all the
 points not only of a plane surface but also of a line so that
 the surface a flatness or levelness, or the line a straight-
 ness, is observable as he trimmed the top of the hedge
 to make it even the beam of your skirt is not even the
 perfect evenness of surface as though polished implies
 frogate was on an even keel (*Maryat*) Smooth implies
 of roughness or unevenness from the slightest traces
 rubbed and polished table a smooth surface of a
 bamboo and the loom moss threw farther shadows
 over the smooth bayou (*Stark Young*) Flush applies to
 a surface or to a line that is in the same horizontal or
 vertical plane or forms a contiguous surface or line
 with another surface or line as the front of the house
 is flush with the front boundary line the river a surface
 is now flush with that of its banks a flush panel in the
 ordinary printed page all lines are flush except those in
 See also explanatory notes facing page 1

titles or headings or those that are indented for paragraphing

Ana Parallel, uniform like, alike, akin, identical, *similar, *same, equivalent, equal
Con. Undulating, fluctuating, swaying (see **SWING**, *), varying, changing (see **CHANGE** *)

level, * **Point**, train, ***direct**, aim, lay

levitate, ***Rise**, arise, ascend, mount, soar, tower, rocket, surge

Ant. Gravitates, sink.

levity, ***Lightness**, light-mindedness, frivolity, flippancy, volatility, flightiness

Ana Foolishness or folly, silliness, absurdity (see corresponding adjectives at **FOOLISH**), ***gaiety**, liveliness, sprightliness, vivaciousness or vivacity (see corresponding adjectives at **LIVELY**)

levy, ***Tax**, assessment rate, excise, impost, customs, duty, toll, tariff, tribute (the kind cess)

lewd, Lustful, lascivious, libidinous, lecherous, wanton
 ***licentious**, libertine

Ana Immoral, unmoral, amoral, gross, ***coarse**, obscene, indecent, indelicate (see **INDECOROUS**).

Ant. Chaste — **Con.** Decent, pure, modest (see **CHASTE**) ***moral**, virtuous, continent, temperate (see **SOBER**)

lexicon, ***Dictionary**, wordbook, glossary, onomasticon, gazetteer, synonymicon

liability, ***Debt**, indebtedness, obligation, debit, arrear, arrearage

Ant. Asset (or plural assets)

liable, 1. Amenable, answerable, ***responsible**, accountable

(sometimes of) and mean being by nature or situation in a position where something stated or implied may happen. **Liable** (as here considered see also **APT** 2 **RESPONSIBLE**) is used particularly when the thing one incurs or may incur is the result of one's obligation to authority of one's state in life or of submission to

(**R. Aldington**), 'Ultimately 32 per cent of those liable to military service joined the forces (**Jago**) Open, literally not closed, covered or obstructed as here considered suggests lack of barriers or ease of access, as, 'To-night, with his mind open to all impressions of romance' (**Arch Marshall**), 'another modern tendency in education somewhat more open to question—I

protection or of resistance, the left flank was fully exposed to the attack of the enemy, the children were

exposed to scarlet fever. Subject and gross (see also **PROVE**, 2) both suggest greater likelihood of incurring a suffering than **liable** and even less resistance than **exposed**. Etymologically, both connote the position of being under the sway or control of a superior power but **exposed**

have stood permanently weak, open to invasion and subject to continual interference' (**Bello**), 'Both you

(**J. A. Hobson**), Our painters are prone to acquiesce in the colours of nature as they find them rather than to use colours expressive of the mood evoked in themselves' (**Binyon**) Susceptible carries a stronger implication than any of the preceding terms with the exception of proof of something in the person's or thing's nature, character, constitution or temperament that makes him or it

under the stress of emotion] is not the rhythm of the heart but the rhythm of the mind

her complexion and the birth of pink cheeks per annum grown more sensitive to the sun's rays' (**Hardy**) was extremely sensitive to neglect to disagreeable impressions, to want of intelligence in her surroundings' (**H. Adams**), The eye is much more sensitive to light than the hand or the balance to weight (**Karl K. Dreyer**) Incident is not exactly a synonym of the pre-

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

ceding terms for it applies not to the person or thing that is itself liable or open, but to the thing to which a person or another thing is liable or open. Often the term means little more than belonging or pertaining to a person or thing as a subordinate feature or as a necessary or usual accompaniment, thus old persons are subject to hardening of the arteries, but hardening of the arteries is incident to old age. *life is subject to change* but change is incident to life. *a malady most incident to malds* (Shak). For I have no doubt that the disease of self-consciousness is incident to intelligent youth (A C Benson). The fact that the statute may bear hard upon some individuals is no greater infirmity than is incident to all law (Justice Holmes).
Ant Exempt immune.
S Likely apt.

Raison Intrigue *amour affair affaire
Libel, n Libel skit squib lampoon, pasquinade (or worse pasquin passill) are here compared as meaning a public and often satirical presentation of faults or weaknesses especially those of an individual. Libel is now the correct legal term for any statement or representation (such as a cartoon) published or circulated without just cause or excuse which tends to expose a person to public contempt hatred or ridicule in earlier and now only historical use the term applies specifically to a leaflet or handbill publicly circulated or posted in a public place and containing a scurrilous attack, especially on an individual as cheap senseless libels were scattered about the city (Clarendon). Skit applies to an amusing satire (originally a comment or remark now often a dramatic sketch or story that may be more humorous or ironical than satirical) of no very great weight or seriousness the term seldom connotes real bitterness, or abusiveness, but it often suggests the suggestion of a sting as He did not deserve your skit about his Finsbury Circus gentility (Fitzgerald). The first of the one-act plays was a skit more or less obviously dealing with the prime minister's attempt to forestall war. Squib (originally and still literally a kind of fire-cracker) as here compared applies to any short and clever often more or less malicious piece of satirical writing that makes its point with a sharp thrust and evokes laughter or amusement as no one was more faithful to his early friends particularly if they could write a squib (Disraeli). Lampoon (etymologically a drinking song) suggests even more violence and abusiveness than libel and a coarser humor than skit or squib as a just to misapply. Make satire a lampoon and fiction lie (Pope). On his master at Twyford he had already exercised his poetry in a lampoon (Johnson). Pasquinade was originally applied to one of the anonymous lampoons attached to a mutilated statue called Pasquin or Pasquino in Rome on St Mark's day the term now is preferred to lampoon when similar circumstances (such as anonymity public posting extreme scurrility) are implied as The white walls of the barracks were covered with pasquinades leveled at Cortez (Prescott).
Ana Scurrility invective vituperation, *abuse burlesque travesty (see CARICATURE, n)
Libel v Defame slander *malign, traduce asperse vituperate
Ana Revile vituperate (see SCOLD) *decry disparage derogate from detract from caricature travesty burlesque (see under CARICATURE, n)
liberal, adj 1 Liberal generous bountiful munificent handsome come into comparison when they are applied to a person or to his deeds utterances or the like and mean showing or revealing a spirit of giving freely and

without stint Liberal suggests openhandedness or lack of closeness, meanness or the like, in the giver and largeness in the thing that is given as, to make a liberal provision for a son at college a liberal offer for a house, liberal in praise The magazines like the newspapers were liberal with their space but again the results were terribly meagre (V Heiser). Generous usually emphasizes some positive quality of heart or mind that prompts the giver or the gift such as warmhearted readiness to give forgetfulness of self or magnanimity more than the size or importance of the gift as to make a generous provision for one's servants in one's will to reject a friend a generous offer of assistance a generous view of humanity (A C Benson). Mark Twain's boys not manly enough nor brave enough to do a generous action where there was a chance that it could get them into trouble? (Van Wy Brooks). Bountiful suggests lavish or unremitting generosity in providing or giving He is a worthy gentleman as bountiful As mines of India (Shak). Lady Bountiful (Fargahor). The Governor of all himself to all So bountiful (Cowper). Munificent stresses splendid or princely liberality as a munificent endowment If riches increase let thy mind hold pace with them and think it not enough to be liberal but munificent (Browne). Handsome as here
not applicable to a man
but it is often
of an actor
offer a rem
King and old
I have arranged that they shall have handsome incomes (Shaw). They figured on the boards of all the old-established charities gave handsomely to thriving institutions (E H Harton). On the other hand it is often a close synonym of generous especially when applied to an act or deed that evokes admiration for its unexpected magnanimity or graciousness Through this handsome conduct of the dean the dispute was amicably settled (J H Monk). I should like you to think of our house as your home Tony. This was handsome if it was meant and there seemed no reason why it shouldn't be (Arch Marshall).
Ana Lavish prodigal *profligate exuberant benevolent philanthropic *charitable
Ant Close (sense 3) - Con *Stingy niggardly closefisted tight tightfisted penurious miserly parsimonious *meager scanty
2 Liberal progressive, advanced, radical left are used more or less loosely to mean the opposite of conservative in opinions, views and policies. The secondary implications of all these words (with the possible exception of progressive) are often determined by the bias of the persons who use them they may therefore carry connotations of extreme disparagement or of strong approval. Liberal implies emancipation from that which binds the mind or will and connotes either indifference to tradition convention dogmas or laws or the rejection of one or more of these. It therefore may suggest tolerance and broad mindedness on the one hand or unorthodoxy laxness, or even lawlessness, on the other as a liberal Christian a liberal Democrat liberal liquor legislation.
Some people who themselves hold liberal views are willing that their children shall first acquire conventional morals (B Russell). Progressive is commonly a relative term because it usually implies a comparison with those that are reactionary or backward. Mentally so progressive that they were agitating for schools and the vote (V Heiser). It implies therefore a willingness to forsake past methods or beliefs, but it seldom suggests the espousal of extreme policies as a progressive business man a progressive political party progressive ideas in

education Advanced on the other hand is usually applied to men or ideas that are or are believed to be ahead of their time. It therefore often implies extreme liberalism or progressiveness and distinctively connotes mental daring. Sometimes however it strongly implies adventurousness or foolhardiness and impracticality.

Dr Ashmore the new Rector of St. Matthew's had been chosen because he was very advanced. His sermons were considered bold in thought and novel in language. (E. H. Norton) Radical often is employed in place of

American Revolution the French Revolution the revolutionary movements of 1848 have slowly but profoundly affected men and their demands upon government. (Frankfurter) Left is used chiefly in politics to designate a person party view or policy that is liberal or radical. In current use it commonly connotes extremeness and often is preferred to radical since so many hitherto radical ideas have been generally accepted.

Amor Tolerant *forbearing indulgent lenient
Amor Authoritarian — Amor Strict *narrow strict stringent *rigid rigorous dogmatic doctrinaire
*editorial oracular

liberate Release *free emancipate manumit deliver discharge enfranchise affranchise

Amor Disengage *detach *extricate disentangle untangle disencumber disembarass *rescue redeem ransom deliver

Amor Imprison incarcerate immure intern confine circumscribe restrict *limit *tie bind ensnare snare entrap trap (see CATCH)

libertine *Licentious lewd wanton lustful lascivious libidinous, lecherous

Amor Debauched corrupted or corrupt (see under DEBAUCH) *abandoned dissolute profligate reprobate *immoral unmoral amoral

Amor Strait laced — Amor *Moral, virtuous ethical continent *sober temperate *chaste decent

liberty *Freedom license

Amor Independence autonomy (see under FREE adj.) *exemption immunity liberation emancipation, enfranchisement delivery (see corresponding verbs at FREE) scope *range compass sweep

Amor Restraint — Amor Constraint compulsion duress, coercion (see FORCE n.) confinement restriction limitation circumscription (see corresponding verbs at LIMIT)

libidinous Lecherous lustful lascivious lewd wanton libertine *licentious

Amor Sensual animalistic animal *carnal *unmoral gross obscene *coarse dissolute *abandoned profligate reprobate.

library *Museum archives treasury thesaurus gallery license or licence, n. Liberty *freedom

Amor *Exemption immunity looseness laxity slackness relaxedness or relaxation (see corresponding adjectives at LOOSE) privilege prerogative (see RIGHT)

Amor Decorum — Amor *Obligation duty decency propriety (see DECORUM) restraint constraint compulsion (see FORCE) continence *temperance sobriety

license or licence, v. *Authorize commission accredit
Amor Permit *let allow suffer *approve endorse sanction certify empower *enable

Amor Ban — Amor Interdict inhibit, enjoin prohibit *forbid *restrain curb check.

licentious Licentious, libertine, lewd wanton, lustful, lascivious, libidinous, lecherous are here compared as meaning given to or indicative of immorality in sexual relations, or unchaste habits. Licentious literally given to license or lack of restraint is now chiefly used in a sense implying disregard of the restraints imposed by any law or custom enforcing chastity. The term stresses looseness of life and of habits rather than the impudency of one's desires as licentious living. Licentious morals is a spectre at their licentious feasts. (Dickens) Libertine

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A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

subjugate reduce overcome surmount overthrow rout
lickspittle, lickspit. *Parasite sycophant toady
hanger-on leech sponge flatterer.

lie n Lie, falsehood, untruth, fib, misrepresentation,
story come into comparison when they mean a statement
or declaration that does not conform to the truth Lie is
usually felt to be a term of extreme opprobrium because
it implies a flat and unquestioned contradiction of the
truth and an intent to deceive or mislead Seldom
except in the expression white lie (that is, an untrue
statement that is harmless or is insignificant in its con-
tent) does the term involve no implication of moral
censure. You told a lie an odious damned lie (Shak.)

People don't send for him [the minister] every time
they make a slight moral slip—tell a lie for instance or
struggle a silk dress through the custom house (Holmes)
Falsehood is not only less censorious than lie but it is
also wider in its range of application The term may or
may not imply untruthfulness or criminality for it applies
not only to lies of any degree but to facts such as
literary fictions, polite fictions, some legal fictions, and
the like Lie like the term implies known nonconformity
to the truth but unlike lie it does not invariably suggest
a desire to pass off as true that which is known to be
untrue as This not enough your counsel still be true
Blunt truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do
(Pope) Mr Bulstrode shrunk from the direct falsehood
of denying true statements (G Eliot) Falsehoods
which we spurn to-day Were the truths of long ago
(Whittier) Untruth is often euphemistic for lie or false-
hood and carries the same implications as How do
those Signal people find out things? I don't know
said Mr Critchlow This was an untruth Mr Critchlow
had himself given the information (Barnett) Some-
times, however untruth may apply to an untrue
statement made as a result of ignorance or a misconcep-
tion of the truth as so far as he knew he had never told
an untruth little children with vivid imaginations seldom
know the difference between a truth and an untruth

Fib is a colloquial often childish colloquial term for an
untruth or for a trivial falsehood it is often applied to
one told to save one's own or another's face Not that
I couldn't tell a downright fib if I had to but a lie to
me just as silly a performance when it is about marriage
or work as about the law of gravitation (M Austin)
Misrepresentation applies to a misleading (usually an
intentionally or deliberately misleading) statement
which gives an impression that is contrary to the truth
the term implies glossing over defects or weaknesses as
in something offered for sale or placing the emphasis
upon details that highlight a character an occurrence
or a train of events rather than on those that in reality
marked it as he claimed that the advertisement was a
misrepresentation our guides deceived us with mis-
representations (Addison) the biography is full of
misrepresentations Story is a colloquialism used chiefly
by children or in conversation with children in place of
any of the preceding terms especially falsehood untruth
and fib

Ana Prevarication equivocation fibbing or fib (see
corresponding verbs at Lie) mendaciousness or men-
dacity untruthfulness, dishonesty deceitfulness (see
corresponding adjectives at Disown)

Ant Truth — Con Veracity verity verisimilitude
(see Truth)

lie v Lie prevaricate equivocate palter fib agree in
wanting to tell an untruth d rectly or ind rectly Lie is
the straightforward word implying dishonesty to the
speaker as I shall tell him by his face that he lies He
lies and he knows he lies (Johnson) Prevaricate

(etymologically to walk crookedly or deviate from a
straight course) is often used in place of lie as a more
formal term in strict use however it implies evasion of
the truth as by quibbling dodging the real point or
confusing the issue as Thou dost prevaricate thou
wouldst sophistically imply both are unlawful (Bul-
wer 1612-1680) he could prevaricate no longer and
confessing to the gambling told her the truth (Hardy)

Even if it was so which I don't say it is—Don't
prevaricate said Mr Lorry (Dickens) Equivocate
implies saying one thing and meaning another it usually
suggests the use of words that carry more than one sense
in the hope that the sense which gives the incorrect
impression may be the one accepted by the hearer as

Los equivocate For real as you now the word
exposed From solid substance dwindles to a sound
(Dryden) By equivocating hesitating and giving
ambiguous answers, he effected her purpose (H Mar-
tineau) Palter implies a playing fast and loose not only
in statements but in dealings it often specifically implies
prevarication equivocation or the making of promises
one does not intend to keep as And be these juggling
fiends no more believ'd That palter with us in a double
sense (Shak) Caroline don't go back—don't palter
with us—abide by your own words (Edgeworth) If
you palter or double in your answers I will have thee
hung alive in an iron chain (Scott) Fib (see also Lie n)
may be used as a euphemism for lie but it more often
implies the telling of an untruth that is trivial either in
matter or in significance as she was given to fibbing
about her admirers the child fibs when he thinks he can
gain his end

Ana *Deceive delude mislead beguile
lifeless inanimate, *dead defunct deceased departed
late

Ana Inert *inactive passive *stiff rigid stark
wooden inflexible torpid (see Lethargic)

Ant Living — Con Alive quick animate animated
vital (see Living) *active operative dynamic live

lift, v 1 Lift raise rear elevate hoist heave, boost
are here compared as meaning (literally or figuratively)
to move from a lower to a higher place or position Lift
often carries an implication of effort exerted to overcome
the resistance of weight as to lift a large stone to lift a
pail of water from the ground to lift a child to one's
shoulders but it may be used more or less figuratively
of anything that rises high by natural or artificial means
or processes (as the mountains lift their peaks in the air)

High lifted up were many lofty towers —(Spenser) or
of anything immaterial that rises or is made to rise as
if in spirit in feeling in aspiration or the like (as Unto
thee O Lord do I lift up my soul —Psalms lxxvii 4 the
newspaper a weight from his mind One memory of the
green corn, fresh beneath the sun and wind will lift up
the heart from the clouds —(Jeffries) Raise may or may
not suggest less effort than lift but it carries a stronger
implication of bringing something to the vertical or other
high position for which it is fitted by nature by function
or the like thus to raise a pole is to set it on end but
to lift a pole is to pick it up from the ground to raise
a flag is to cause it to rise to the top of a flagstaff but
to lift a flag is to hold it up high enough so that
everyone can see it so, in figurative use one who gives
the care and attention necessary to their production and
growth is said to raise crops one who collects the
constituent elements and gathers them together is said
to raise a fund or to raise an army The most whole-
hearted attempt ever made to raise the individual to his
highest power (Day Lewis) Rear is often used in place
of raise especially in literary English (as the mast we

rear —Pope the May pole was *reared* —Irving, and it is the preferred term (except in certain sections, especially the southern United States) when reference is to the bringing up of children (as to bear five children and to rear three of them of horn and raised in South Carolina) Also as an intransitive verb it means to raise itself or in the case of a horse to raise its forelegs (as, The storm clouds *reared* on high —Murray horses rearing and prancing —S. Anderson) Elevate may be used in place of *lift* or *raise* in their literal senses but only

combustion as to *ignite* the charge in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine or the charge of powder in a

(F. H. MONTGOMERY)

All of these words are used figuratively as well as literally. *Light*, as here compared, is purely a figure of

interest can be *kindled* by a master who really loves and believes in his subject —*Ing* In her heart new life was *enkindled* —Kingsley *Ignite* implies a stirring up into activity (as flames That low dress *ignites* and feeds —J. G. Holland) *fire* and *inflame* imply an inspiring with strong passion or ardent desire

push or other help from below (or in extended use by

ned as it is today —A. Huxley)

*illuminate illumine illum enlighten

light land perch roost

easy simple facile effortless smooth

ALMA JOHNSON (see TITAN) trivial trifling petty puny

Ant Heavy arduous burdensome —Con D flesh

*hard *onerous oppressive exacting rigorous

stringent (see STRICT)

lighten, v: *illuminate illumine illum light en-

lighten illustrate

Ant Darken

lighten, v: Alleviate mitigate *relieve assuage abate

Ant Lessen reduce diminish *decrease abate

*moderate temper attempt qualify attenuate

extenuate *thin dilute

Con *intensely aggravate heighten *increase

augment magnify aggrandize (see EXALT) oppress

weigh (down on or upon), *depress.

lighthearted, Cheerful happy *glad joyful jovious

Ant Buoyant resilient volatile effervescent expansive

(see ELASTIC) blithe jocund *merry jolly high

spirited *spirited gay sprightly vivacious, lively

Ant Despondent. —Con Sad depressed dejected,

melancholy (see corresponding nouns at SANSER)

morose glum gloomy *sullen.

lightness, light-mindedness

—ALMA JOHNSON levity, frivolity, flippancy volatility

are compared only as denoting the

or attitude of one who is irresponsibly

*especially when seriousness is ex-

as here compared implies a general

*seriousness in character mood conduct

—m may further imply instability (as

as about the feminine mind —a touch

of freedom from care (as "Archer

tes place of treatment of each group

Ant Lower —Con Reduce lessen diminish *decrease *abase debase degrade demean, humble humiliate *depress, weigh (down on or upon) oppress 2 Purloin slich *steal pilfer pinch snitch swipe cop light, v: 1 Light, kindle enkindle, ignite, fire inflame come into comparison in both their literal and figurative senses because they agree in meaning to set something burning or on fire *Light* (see also ILLUMINATE) when it takes as its subject the agent or agency usually implies as the end of the action illumination (as she *lighted* the lamps) or heating (as he will *light* a fire in the fireplace) or smoking (as he *lights* his cigar) or the like *Kindle* and now rarely *enkindle* often but by no means always connote difficulty or slowness in setting combustible materials (wood straw vegetation and the like) afire or aflame It is therefore the preferred word when that which is to burn requires special preparation or does not at once burst into flame as, using kerosene to *kindle* the damp wood a carelessly thrown match *kindled* one of the worst forest fires in the state's history bonfires were *kindled* on the top of every hill *Ignite* is not only much more common in technical than in popular use but it

looked at her perplexedly wondering if it were *lightness* or *dissimulation* that enabled her to touch so easily on the past — *E. H. Harlow*) or indifference to the seriousness of a situation (as treating with *lightness* what is matter of life and death — *Arnold*) *Light-mindedness*, even more than *lightness* suggests a temperamental lack of seriousness or stability as, society women are often unjustly accused of *light-mindedness* *Levity* usually suggests more specifically trifling or unseasonable gaiety as, her [Queen Elizabeth's] *levity* her frivolous laughter her unwomanly jests (*J. R. Green*); *Mohere* and his audience were accustomed to regard conjugal infidelity with *levity* when it did not touch themselves (*S. Alexander*) *Frivolity* adds to *lightness* the implication of empty or idle speech or conduct, the term often carries a strong connotation of triviality or of pettiness (as the extraordinary *frivolity* of much which passes for religious interest — *Tag*) but its most frequent implication is that of such indulgence in meaningless gaieties that serious employments are disregarded (as gay without *frivolity* — *Arnold* people whose idleness and *frivolity* and extravagance set a most corrupting moral example — *Show*) *Fippancy* is especially unbecoming levity or pettiness in speaking of or in dealing with serious or sacred things as, [Tennyson] was always a reverent — hating all *levity* or *fippancy* in thought or language about divine things (*Duke of Argyll*)

One hardly knows which is the more appalling the objectness of the credulity [of those who believe in a First Cause] or the *fippancy* of the scepticism [of those who disbelieve in one] (*Show*) *Volatility* implies such lightness or fickleness of disposition as precludes long or serious dwelling upon any one idea or plan as *Volatility* of character evinces no capabilities for great affections (*Shelley*) *Flightiness* may imply extreme volatility often with a suggestion of loss of mental balance (as his *flightiness* has been noticeable since his severe illness) but it often suggests extreme capriciousness or a gay whimsicality characteristic of one who is not long contented with what he has or does as, every employer suspected her of *flightiness* after a few days' trial.

Ana Buoyancy resiliency elasticity effervescence expansiveness (see corresponding adjectives at *ELASTIC*) *Gayety* liveliness vivaciousness or vivacity (see corresponding adjectives at *LIVELY*) *lightheartedness* cheerfulness (see corresponding adjectives at *GLAD*) *Anf* Seriousness — *Con* Graveity or gravity earnestness soberness, sedateness staidness (see corresponding adjectives at *SERIOUS*)

like adj. *Similar *alike* identical *akin* analogous comparable parallel homogeneous, uniform *Ana* Equivalent equal *same selfsame identical cognate allied *related *Anf* Unlike — *Con* *Different diverse divergent disparate various dissimilar distinct (see corresponding nouns at *DISSIMILARITY*) *discordant *inconsonant inconsistent

like, *Like *love* enjoy *relish* fancy *dote* (or *doze*) on or upon are here compared as meaning to be so attracted to a person or thing as to regard him or it with favor *Like* (opposed to *dislike*) the most general and especially when unqualified the most colorless of these words means merely to regard with *dislike* not favor or without the slightest aversion Therefore it is chiefly used in reference to persons or things that are pleasing but evoke no great warmth of feeling or urgency of desire *Love* (opposed to *hate*) implies not only strong liking but ardent attachment and is therefore used with reference to persons or things that arouse the deeper or

higher emotions as to *like* one's neighbors to *love* one's family, to *like* the country to *love* one's country *I like* a church *I like* a coal *I love* a prophet of the soul (*Emerson*) The habitual use of *love* for *like* with reference to trivial objects (as *I love* ice cream) is a vulgarism but *love* is often used for *like* in humorous hyperbole as old Sarah Battle *loved* a good game of whist (*Lamb*) *Enjoy* (opposed to *loathe* or *abhor*) implies a liking or loving that awakens keen delight (sometimes *sensuous*, sometimes intellectual delight but often a mingling of the two) and deep satisfaction, as even if she had unconsciously *liked* it [life in Paris] she had never enjoyed it (*Bernard*) We had written our first stories together and together enjoyed the first sweets of success (*R. Macaulay*) No one but Volney and the Bishop had ever seemed to enjoy the beautiful site of that building — perhaps no one ever would But these two had spent many an hour admiring it (*Cather*) It is this specific quality the power of *enjoying* things without being reduced to the need of possessing them which differentiates the aesthetic instinct from other instincts" (*H. Ellis*) *Relish* implies a liking or sometimes, an enjoyment that arises because the thing relished meets one's approval, satisfies one's taste or gives one personal gratification except in negative expressions this verb is a bit archaic in its flavor as his fine taste taught him to *relish* the beauties of Virgil and Cicero (*Hallam*) concerts of classical music which he did not particularly *relish* (*Show*) *Fancy* (see also *THINK*) *I wish* to be liking for something that corresponds to one's imaginative conception (sometimes one's ideal) of what it should be (as *I never yet believed that special face which I could fancy more than any other* — *Shak*) *I should have yachts, horses, whatever he fancied* — *Meredit* they did not *fancy* having their demands for a better wage scale confused by the talk of anarchists and socialists — *S. Anderson*) or for something that appeals to one's taste one's eye or the like especially at the moment (as *while she was ill she fancied only the most delicate of foods*) *Dote* on or upon implies an infatuation or a foolish excessive liking as *You dote on her that cares not for your love* (*Shak*)

It is, however, often used colloquially in hyperbole as she said she *doted* on vanilla caramels *Ana* Prefer *choose select elect admire esteem respect regard (see under *REGARD*) *approve endorse appreciate comprehend *understand *Anf* Dislike — *Con* *Hate abhor detest abominate loathe *despise, condemn scorn *disdain.

likely, 1. *Probable possible *Ana* Credible believable colorable *plausible reasonable *rational *Anf* Unlikely — *Con* *Doubtful dubious questionable problematic *certain inevitable necessary 2. *Apt liable

likeness *likeness* similarity, resemblance *amulthood*, analogy, affinity are synonymous terms when they denote agreement or correspondence (or an instance of agreement or correspondence) in details of appearance in qualities etc. brought out by a comparison of two or more things *Likeness* commonly implies closer correspondence than *similarity*, which often applies to things which are merely somewhat alike Yes, I should have known you anywhere from your *likeness* to your father' (*Arch. Marshall*) Certain insects escape danger by their similarity to plants (*J. Lubbock*) *Resemblance* suggests especially similarity in appearance or in superficial or external qualities. It would be as difficult to discover any resemblance between the two *ambitions* as between the appearance of the persons

concerned" (E Wharton) *Similitude*, which is now somewhat infrequent in this sense and widely regarded as bookish is occasionally preferred to *likeness* or *similarity* when an abstract term is desired. The law which reconciles *similitude* and *dissimilitude* the harmony of contrast (H Reed) *Analogy*, in careful use always

causes will produce similar effects or that what is true in one order of existence must be true in another. Three principal types [of ants] offering a curious *analogy* to the hunting pastoral and agricultural stages in the history of human development" (J Lubbock) Such

implications of a relationship such as natural kinship temperamental sympathy similar experience or historical influence which is responsible for the likeness. In Keats there are phrases and paradoxes that have surprising *affinities* with Taoist thought (Binyon)

His face had a curious *affinity* to the faces of old sailors or fishermen who have lived a simple practical life in the light of an overmastering tradition (Galsworthy)

Anal Equivalence equality sameness identicalness or identity (see corresponding adjectives at *SAME*) agreement conformity correspondence (see corresponding verbs at *AGREE*) analogousness comparableness homogeneousness or homogeneity uniformity parallelism (see corresponding adjectives at *SIMILAR*)

Ant Unlikeness — *Con* Dissimilarity difference

springy

Con *Stiff inflexible rigid tense stark wooden

limit, *n* Limit bound confine, end, term, bound (or bourne) are comparable when they mean an actual or imaginary line beyond which a thing does not or cannot extend. Limit is the most inclusive of these terms because

usually implied these limits are by implication two in number, so the *limits* of a room are usually its four

the fisherman's catch is determined by the state game laws for each of the most desirable kinds of fish to live within the *limits* of one's income to determine the

continuous and forms a circle or only one side the same is true of a bounding surface that forms a sphere as within the *bounds* of the earth to beat the *bounds* (an annual but now almost obsolete English ceremony of surveying the boundaries of a parish and marking them at certain points by beating with boughs) the western *confines* of China within the *confines* of our subject. The distinctions between these two words are not always apparent. Not without exceptions however *bound* usually indicates a point of view from within and *sur-*

pared see also *END* 2, *INTENTION*) applies usually to one of the two uttermost limits or extremes of a thing that use is chiefly found in idiomatic phrases (as to travel to the *ends* of the earth) but it occurs also in reference to either extreme in an ascending or descending scale or

applies to a limit in space such as a boundary line (U as in their course They came to the field's *bound* — Cowper) or to a limit set as an end goal or destination (a prescience of some *bourne* incalculably distant perhaps to which we are all moving — Hudson) *Anal* Limitation restriction circumscription confinement (see corresponding verbs at *LIMIT*) *border margin verge edge rim brim brink *boundary border march frontier

limit, *v* Limit, restrict, circumscribe confine come into comparison when they mean to set or prescribe the

laws to limit the speed of automobiles on h g
limit the acreage planted with potatoes to limit a day's

constitution of a thing (as he found that small worms limited his opportunities the poor soil limited the

on these sacred
will be
so be
detest
or or
to / me
let / my
ry that
not be
re thought
d that it
when it
ich green

thus, a restricted district in a city zoning law is a clearly outlined territory within which only buildings of a certain kind and often of a certain valuation can be erected so to restrict the powers of a court, to restrict the freedom of the press to restrict one's diet on orders from one's physician. The Bureau was dumbedearer its staff dispersed and its appropriations for research restricted almost to the vanishing point (J. H. Hester) Circumscribe differs from restrict in that its implication of an encircling or enclosing boundary is always clear consequently it is often preferred to restrict when the idea of being kept within too small an extent or range is to be stressed (as

People think that the emotional range and the realistic truth of drama is limited and circumscribed by verse — T. S. Eliot) or when there is the intent to suggest a distinct complete but limited whole and its apartness from all that surrounds it (as, "to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity would be to pass the line which circumscribes the judicial department — Ch. Just. Marshall) The world to which they belonged and for which they worked was strictly circumscribed and complete within itself — Benyon) Confine may imply limitation restriction or circumscription but it usually emphasizes the bounds which must not or cannot be passed consequently it often suggests severe restraint or restraints and carries connotations such as those of cramping fettering hampering bottling up and the like which are seldom even hinted at in the other words. Now I am cabined cribbed confined bound in To enquire doubts and fears (Shak.) The distinction between a government with limited and unlimited powers is abolished if those limits do not confine the persons on whom they are imposed (Ch. Just. Marshall) It is not desirable to confine knowledge to whatever can be put into a useful shape for examinations, drawing rooms, or the like — more pretentious modes of publicity (T. S. Eliot) We are confined to our senses for perceiving the world (Karl K. Darrow)

Ans Define *prescribe assign *restrain curb check
Ans Widen — Con *Expand swell dilate enlarge
*increase *extend lengthen prolong protract

Imp Lump lumpy flaccid flabby flimsy sleazy (or sleazy) agree in meaning wanting firmness in texture substance or structure and therefore unable to keep its shape or in shape. Lump applies to that which is devoid of the necessary stiffness or firmness to keep it from drooping or losing its original sturdiness or freshness as collars lump with perspiration organdy becomes lump when there is excess of humidity the intense heat has made him limp [Punch's] body was dangling in a most uncomfortable position all loose and limp and shapeless (Dickens) Lumpy applies to that which sags, or hangs limply as a dog with lumpy ears a lumpy veil falls from her hat Flaccid implies a loss or want of elasticity or resilience and therefore an incapacity to return to its original shape or condition or to keep a desired shape like term in literal use applies chiefly but not exclusively to flesh and other living tissues as flaccid muscles a flaccid stem. Now in swift collapse he was as flaccid as a sick hound and as disgusting as an aged drunkard (Brennan) In figurative use the term implies lack of force or energy or substance as the style is worthless slopshod, flaccid (H. H. Hester) our flaccid culture (T. S. Eliot) Flabby applies to that which is so soft that it yields readily to the touch or is easily shaken as flabby flesh or muscles flabby cheeks In figurative use the term implies the loss or lack of that which keeps a thing up or in good sound condition it often carries suggestions of spinelessness vacillateness lethargy or the like as the flabby pseudo-religious in which the modern

world is so prolific (U. W. Krutch) a few subjects thoroughly taught are infinitely better than a large number of subjects flabbily taught (A. C. Benson) Flimsy applies to that which by its looseness of structure or insubstantiality of texture cannot hold up under use or strain as cheesecloth is flimsy flimsy paper such as is often used for typewritten copies a wooden seat put together with nails — a flimsy contrivance (Jefferson)

In extended use the term applies to anything that is so frail or slight as to be without value or endurance as a flimsy excuse a flimsy moral code Sleazy applies chiefly to flimsy fabrics, but it often differs from flimsy in carrying a suggestion of fraud or of carelessness in its manufacture as sleazy calicoes sleazy silks In its some what rare extended use, the term often emphasizes absence of proper care more than the quality of the work as You shall not conceal the sleazy fraudulent rotten hours you have slipped into the piece (Emerson)

Ans *Loose slack related, lax lumber *supple
Con *stiff rigid inflexible stark wooden, tense *firm hard solid brittle crisp (see FRAGILE)

Limpid *Clear transparent translucent lucid pellucid displanous.

Ans *Pure sheer lucid perspicuous, *clear
Ans Turbid — Con Muddy roiled roily (see TURBID)

*Obscure vague dark opaque, murky, dusky (see DARK)

line, v. Line, align (or alize) range, array agree in meaning to arrange in a line or in lines. Line, or more often line up, implies setting in single file or in parallel rows as, to line up prisoners for identification to line up troops for inspection Align stresses the bringing of points or parts that should be in a straight line into correct adjustment or into correspondence as to align the lenses of a telescope to align the front and rear wheels of an automobile to align type in printing Range stresses orderly or correct disposition sometimes merely in straight or parallel lines but more often with the added implication of separation into groups or classes according to some plan or design. Oak benches ranged in seemingly rows (Wordsworth) Thus useful arms in magazines we place All ranged in order and disposed with grace (Pope) Array implies actual formation in order especially battle order and therefore suggests full equipment and readiness for action. There is a great Field Marshal my friend who arrays our battalion. Let us to Providence trust and abide and work in our stations (Cromwell)

Figuratively these words also come into comparison. Line up stresses organization for unity or singleness of effort as to line up the opponents of a measure to achieve its defeat. No line up public opinion in favor of a proposal. Align is commonly used reflexively in its figurative sense and implies falling into line or into a line-up as, at the beginning of the World War France England and Belgium aligned themselves with Serbia. So long as the symptoms [of disease] failed to align themselves with any known disorder they were supposed to be amenable to neighbourly advice (J. H. Hester)

Range in precise use implies putting or falling into a group such as a class, a party a rank or a category it may suggest alignment but more often it connotes partanship or allience or when used of things susceptibility of classification. Consequently it is followed not only by with but by under against around and the like. Too better to be lonely born And range with humble ivers in content (Shak.) The friends my enemies, All ranged against me (Browning) Array in its figurative sense retains the implication of orderly formation it sometimes also suggests arrangement in logical or

chronological order or as parts of a design *These doubts will be *arrayed* before their minds (P H Farrar) More often however it stresses the impressive or imposing character of an opposition and is followed by *against* as several of the best legal minds were *arrayed* against the prosecution.

Ana Marshal arrange *order

Con Derange disarrange *disorder disturb disperse, dissipate *scatter

lineage. *Ancestry pedigree

linger Tarry, wait *stay remain abide

Ana *Delay procrastinate loiter dawdle dally, dilly dally lag

Con Hurry, hasten precipitate quicken accelerate *speed

lingo *Dialect vernacular patois jargon cant argot patter slang

link, v Connect relate associate *join combine unite

Ana Concatenate articulate *integrate *tie bind

Ant Sunder — Con *Separate part sever divorce

liquefy Liquefy, deliquesce melt fuse, dissolve, thaw

it in another liquid called a *solvent* which has the power to reduce it to particles so fine that the solvent and the particles unite and form or seem to form a homogeneous liquid as *dissolve* salt in warm water alcohol is frequently used in pharmacy to *dissolve* drugs silver that *dissolves* in nitric acid is called a *silver nitrate* In its extended use *dissolve* differs little from *melt* except

pageant faded Leave not a rack behind — *and* / u s its suggestion of the use of something comparable to a solvent (as Her heart *dissolved* in pity for him — Bennett relief caused her to *dissolve* in tears) Thaw is used only in reference to something that is frozen, as ice or snow or in extended use to something equally stiff or rigid such as a cold heart a cold disposition or extreme

ly vaporize

Liquid, fluid come into comparison both as meaning composed of particles that move flowingly and change their relative position or perceptible break in their continuity and as nouns denoting any substance composed of such particles Both terms (of either part of speech) imply an opposition to *solid* but liquid is the more restricted in its application for the term implies the flow characteristic of water and refers only to substances which like water have a definite volume but no definite form except such as is given by their container and as is readily lost when there is an upset an overflow or the like as water fresh milk various wines beers and liquors and all

reference to fungi and a milar vegetation which show

heat the term commonly suggests a softening a loss of shape and a running consistency as butter *melts* when not stored in a cool place to *melt* wax or maple sugar In its frequent extended use *melt* is applied to mists that are gradually dispersed or grow thinner or more tenuous and finally disappear (as the crowd gradually *melted* away — Dickens mountains beyond mountains *melting* away into remote sky — Byron) or to persons their emotions or the like that grow softer gentler or more tender (as one whose subdued eyes Albeit unused to the *melting* mood Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees Their med cinal gum — Shak in Romeo and Juliet the profounder dramatist shows his lovers

which unlike liquids has no independent volume or shape as *fluid* air gas is an aeriform *fluid* *fluid* blood *fluid* oils *Fluid* is often preferred to *liquid* when the

fluid or indefinite such as human life or even the *fluid* of Nations (S Alexander), Emotion forms, chaotic *fluid* in itself (Lowell) in London all values and all meanings were *fluid* (R Macaulay) *Liquid* on the other hand often implies an opposition to harshness (as *liquid* tones thy *liquid* notes that close the eye of day)

silver which had been *fused* in a ladle was allowed to solidify (J Tyndall) When however the union or

Dissolve carries, as the other terms do not a strong implication of the disintegration of the solid into its smallest component parts as here compared it implies the reduction of a solid to a liquid state by immersing

circles where both terms are used *fluid* implies and therefore applies to money or funds that are not permanently invested or that are constantly in circulation (as, the *fluid* gold of international trade *fluid* implies a quality or condition of assets that are the form of money or are easily convertible into money and applies not only to cash on hand but to securities and the like as *liquid* assets *liquid* securities

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

Ant Solid vaporous.

liquid, n. Fluid (see under LIQUID adj.)

Ant Solid vapor

lissome or lissom Lihesome lithic

Ana & Con

list, n.
 roster
 they
 written down or printed as a memorandum a record, or
 a source of information, but because of wide differences
 in their range of application they are not always inter-
 changeable. List is now the most comprehensive
 most widely applied

im
 tal
 cal
 gro
 engagement list Table is also widely applicable but it
 is structurally implies arrangement in an
 as at the pe
 the informat
 gets present

on
 is
 and
 ten
 time
 and is
 ple
 catalog
 author
 of the plain the
 (Addison) The term is now used more often of an
 informative descriptive list of all the books in a library
 or of those issued by a publisher or sold by a bookseller
 or of all the works of art in a museum or of all the
 courses given in a university or college or the like
 Because business educational and art cat
 contain other inform

such as will
 or the like

(See also PROGRAM) is applied to a timetable as of trains.

in which are entered from time to time names or
 items of a specific character together with pertinent
 details for the sake of maintaining a record as a register
 of births a register of marriages a register of
 but also a list
 suggests an off
 entries as in
 Ana analogous

Ant antonyms Con

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping which

up and on what
 to any list esp
 who belong to
 England, design
 roll includes the
 military body
 counted for on
 students belong
 day in order to
 which is chiefly
 applies strictly to a table containing a roll of officers and
 men or sometimes of units, and specifying the order of
 their rotation in duties, their special assignments and
 the like You may know the White Hussars by their
 side which is greater than that of all the Cavalry
 Regiments on the roster (Shipping) Roster is much rarer
 than roster (its close synonym) but it occasionally occurs
 in Great Britain especially in reference to schoolboys.

The senior sag who kept the rolls (T. Husher) Canon
 (etymologically a rule or model) applies only to a list
 or catalogue now chiefly of writings but
 persons that

act
 Sh
 which scholars have accepted as written by Shakespeare
 himself a canonized saint is one whose name is entered
 in a canon or list of persons recognized as saints by the
 Roman Catholic Church inventory is a catalogue of the
 goods chattels and sometimes real estate (usually with
 their estimated worth) found in a person's or a corpora-
 tion's possession at a given time such as at the person's
 death or at the time of a stocktaking as the merchant
 makes an inventory of his stock annually on January

n tip tilt cant

slant slope

hear hearken attend

List bark hear hearken attend

Spurtilless languid languishing languorous

cal enervated

apathetic impassive phlegmatic heedless

less careless inert inactive passive supine

Ant Eager — Con Avid keen anxious agog (see
 alert watchful vigilant vigorous energetic
 quick prompt ready
 Arena circus ring cockpit court field gridiron
 road rink.

acquire Literature belles lettres the humanities,
 letters are not strictly speaking synonymous terms for
 they are rarely interchangeable in idiomatic English
 Nevertheless they come into comparison both when they
 denote a branch of learning or culture concerned pri-
 marily with what endures or are likely to endure

used comprehensively of the body of writings on a | elegant (see corresponding nouns in ELEGANCE)

restricted in its reference to literary productions that are
read or studied (or are capable of being read or studied)

slender. *thin *meager, scanty, scrumpy, skimpy
Ant. Big — Con *Large, great abundant, ample
ul plenteous

*Shore, coast, bench, strand, bank, rpe

Ritual, rite, ceremony, ceremonial, form

1 Exist. *be, subsist.

efficient.

Ant. Inactive, inert dormant (as a volcano) delinquent
(as an institution, journal or the like)

livelihood. *Living subsistence, sustenance main-
tenance support keep bread

handicraft, art profession
stipend fee, emolument

animated, vivacious, sprightly
keenly alive Lively suggests

cially briskness alertness or energy, as, they spent an
hour in lively talk about their respective travels

but especially as referring to the activities interests, and
progress of man chiefly as they are recorded in the lan-
guages and literature of the past In a somewhat
narrower application the term often designates Greek
and Latin (in Scottish universities, Latin only) languages

tried to meet the gay challenge in her eyes and to re-
spond cleverly to the droll word of greeting on her lip
(Cothran) "Johnson was in high spirits talked with
great animation and success" (Boswell) Vivacious and
(esp.) sprightly suggest greater lightness of spirit or
quickness of wit; they are used most commonly of
manner or language "The stuff has sparkle whatever he
(Stevenson) means to convey at the time is being
unobtrusively put, the wordage is always witty and

would I have you neglect the humanities I could
wish that every one of you could enjoy in the
originals Homer and Virgil and Dante and Rabelais,
and Goethe (F. Pollock) Letters is chiefly, but not
exclusively, found in certain idiomatic phrases where it
denotes the pursuit or profession of those who produce
literature or are learned in the humanities, as, a man of
letters in the republic of letters (that is in the body

gay and independent, looking forward to pleasure

nourish letters (Belloc)

Con Brilliant *bright, lustrous, brilliant

substance
and butter
each group

not as here compared close synonyms but they come into comparison because they agree in denoting the means especially the amount of money or goods required to keep one fed housed clothed and the like. *Living* is the general term for this sense although it now occurs chiefly in specific idiomatic phrases as, he works hard but he does not earn a *living* for himself and his family. I am quite pleased to make my *living* by what I write but the attempt to write for my *living* would be hopeless. (H. Ellis) *Livelihood*, once not clearly distinguishable from *living* in current use often applies either to the trade profession craft, or other form of work by means of which one earns his living (as, Let each man practise one art which is to be his *livelihood* — Jowett often the work one does as a diversion in one's youth turns out to be one's *livelihood*) or the wages salary or income derived from such work (as to earn an honest *livelihood*, Though I must slave for *livelihood* — F. Adams) *Sustenance* was also once used as a close synonym of *living* but in the course of time the term has acquired distinguishing implications so that it now especially in sociological and economic language specifically denotes means sufficient merely to maintain life or to enable one to subsist and implies an amount of money or supply of goods that provides a person or his family with absolute necessities only such as the simplest type of home and just enough to eat and wear, as persons on relief are provided only with *sustenance*. This sense is found chiefly in two-word phrases such as *sustenance wage* a term frequently contrasted with *living wage* which implies means whereby adequate food clothes living quarters etc are provided (as if the owners will not pay *sustenance wages* the nation must — Shaw) *subsistence level* (as a large proportion of British workers near *subsistence level* — The Nation) *subsistence rate* (as, beyond the bare *subsistence rate* — J. A. Hobson) *subsistence homestead* a small home with a plot of arable ground provided by the government of the United States at a very low rental to a destitute family that has no other means of support. *Sustenance* etymologically implies a sustaining of life. It is often used in place of *living* when the emphasis is upon the food that is necessary not only to one's existence but to one's well being as he was able *only* with a bare *sustenance* from his farm. But it is also often used to imply all the necessities of life, as It was the fur trade which gave early *sustenance* and vitality to the great Canadian provinces (Zetis) *Maintenance* as here compared is more variable in its meanings than the other terms but most often it denotes either the amount necessary for one's board lodgings clothes and the like or as in income tax reports, the amount equivalent to the cost of one's board lodgings laundry and the like when they form part of one's emolument for services, thus a husband who has been divorced by his wife is usually required by the court to provide *maintenance* for her and their children. Enough to give him books and a moderate *maintenance* (Cibber) how much of this income represents your *maintenance*? *Support*, which in general applies to anything or to any one that provides a means by which a person or thing is kept up or kept from falling, in the sense here considered applies not only to the amount of money that provides maintenance for others, but to the person who provides the means by which others are maintained as his earnings are (or he is) the sole *support* of his family they look for their *support* to him. *Keep* is a colloquial term often used in place of *maintenance* or *sustenance* (food) and applicable not only to men but to animals such as horses dogs and cows as, the new bred man is not worth his *keep* the

keep of a horse is almost equal in cost to that of a man. *Bread*, or bread and butter, often takes the place of *living* or *sustenance* partly as a result of the use of the former in the Lord's Prayer (Give us this day our daily *bread*) but also because the terms denote the simplest necessities of life, as to make one's *bread* by one's pen, to earn one's *bread and butter* by intense toil.

Living, *adj.* *Living*, *alive*, *quick*, *animate* *animated*, *vital* agree in meaning endowed with or manifesting life. In their primary senses where life means that character or quality which is peculiar to things that are capable of growth, reproduction, and often, motion and which is lost by death they come very close to each other. *Living* and *alive* are opposed to *dead* and therefore are applied to organic bodies which have life as distinguished from those from which life has departed they are distinguishable chiefly by the fact that *alive* follows the noun it modifies either directly or as a predicative adjective as among *living* men among men still *alive* all *living* things all things which are *alive*. *Quick* (now archaic in this sense) is sometimes opposed to *inanimate* and sometimes to *dead* it is applied chiefly to things which have life because it is their nature as distinguished from those incapable of life, thus the old English phrase 'quick goods' is practically equal to the modern *livestock*. A 'quick fence' is the modern *hedge* made up of living plants instead of stakes or stones, *quick wood* is the opposite of *dead wood* and therefore signifies the parts of a shrub through which sap still circulates. *Animate* is opposed to *inanimate* and is applied to living organic bodies in contrast to dead organic bodies or especially to inorganic bodies having no capacity for life, as the lowest orders of *animal* things. *Animated* is opposed to *lifeless* or *inert* and is applied to that which once devoid of life becomes alive as it is difficult to find out when in the course of evolution inanimate matter became *animated*. *Vital* is opposed to *mechanical* and is applied chiefly to power force energy motion or the like which results naturally from life in distinction from that power force etc which results from purely physical or chemical causes as *vital* functions as *vital* as opposed to a mechanistic principle.

When these words are applied to things which have not life in the sense defined they form other groupings. All however share qualities suggestive of life. *Living* usually suggests continued or continuous existence with no diminution of activity efficacy or the like as a *living* language a *living* principle a *living* force. *Alive* and *vital* are very close in their emphasis on abundance of vigor on capacity for development or on powers of endurance both are applicable to persons as well as to things. His gigantic gusto his delight in toil and struggle, his superb strength (Menschel) The provisions of the Constitution are organic living institutions.

Their significance (in *vital* not formal) it is to be gathered by considering their origin and the line of their growth (Justice Holmes) *Alive* and *animated* often imply the presence of living things in great numbers as the stream is *alive* with trout as *animated* as water under a microscope (Hardy) *Animated* as here compared (see also *lively*) usually stresses endowment with qualities suggestive of life especially motion as *animated* pictures an *animated* doll. Perhaps no people has ever been stirred by a great idea till that idea was *animated* and made memorable by finding its right expression in rhythmic phrase (Binyon) *Quick* often and *animate* less rarely imply newness freshness, fluidity or responsiveness. The quick green of every new leaf on the oldest tree (J. Freeman) Thine own heart, quick and enamoured of love and of light (Binyon)

Ana Existing being subsisting (see BE) *active live operative dynamic.

Ant Lifeless — **Con** *Dead defunct, deceased departed inanimate

load, **n** Load burden, freight, cargo, lading are comparable when they mean that which is carried conveyed or transported from one place to another as in a cart car or vessel Load is the most comprehensive of these terms being referable also to that which is carried by man or horse as on the back or in bags **n** the peddler carries a heavy load the truckman will deliver a load of wood tomorrow a shipload of grain Load is also applicable to the quantity or amount carried as by a wagon a truck or by a freight car thus in England a wagon load (with some local exceptions) **n** forty bushels of wheat or eighty bushels of oats Burden (etymologically that which is borne) is now used in the sense here considered only in idiomatic phrases as a ship of 100 tons burden carries a load of 100 tons a beast of burden is an

distance transit as by ship railway train motor truck or the like as the wrecked truck spilled its freight over the road a freight train (that is a train all of whose cars carry freight) Cargo applies specifically to the freight carried by a ship in current use it frequently is preferred to freight when a vessel is the carrier although often

general use the term is often used humorously of persons whether carried by boat or by train Before a train could get to any villadom with a cargo of season ticket holders it would have to circle about this woodland (H G Wells) Lading (now chiefly poetic except in the commercial phrase bill of lading) applies either to freight or to a cargo

load, **v** *Adulterate weight sophisticate doctor deacon

loath or **loth** *Disinclined indisposed averse hesitant reluctant

Ana *Adverse averse *antipathetic unsympathetic averse

Ant Anxious — **Con** *Eager keen avid desiring or desirous wishing wanting (see corresponding verbs at DESIRE)

loathe Abominate detest abhor *hate

Ana *Despise condemn scorn disdain refuse reject spurn, repudiate *decline * recoil shrink flinch blench quail

Ant Dote on — **Con** *Like love relish fancy enjoy *desire crave wish want covet

loathing Abhorrence detestation abomination hate hatred See under HATE

Ana Aversion *antipathy repugnance repellency or repulsion, distaste (see corresponding adjectives at REPUGNANT)

Ant Tolerance

loathsome *Offensive repulsive repugnant revolting

Ana Abominable abhorrent detestable odious *hateful repellent *repugnant distasteful obnoxious invidious.

Ant Engaging inviting — **Con** Attractive alluring charming enchanting fascinating bewitching (see under ATTRACT)

lobby, **n** Foyer anteroom antechamber vestibule

*entry entryway hall narthex

locality, **n** Locality, district, vicinage vicinity neighborhood (or neighbourhood) come into comparison **n** denoting a more or less definitely circumscribed place or region especially from the point of view of those who live in it Locality applies to a region of undefined boundaries but it usually suggests an area round a center such as the place where the speaker or writer lives (as be

District usually applies to a locality that has clearly defined boundaries determined by the nation, state

instance more pertinent sense district is often applied to a locality with reference to some of its most obvious or clearly defined characteristics rather than to the tract

vicinage The term has come to apply somewhat more vaguely to the territory near to the speaker's or writer's

there are no ponds in this vicinity the wealthy **n** men of New York usually have their homes in the

knows it and its inhabitants rather well as well as one of that name in this neighborhood neighborhood parties she is on good terms with the entire neighborhood However with a growing tendency of the people of a country to think of those inhabiting near by counties as neighbors the term is often less restricted in its application than formerly as the country much in opposition against the establishment of hostile bases **n** its neighborhood

Ana Region *area zone belt tract section, end (see PART) territory *field bailiwick province *subdomain

locomotion *Motion movement move stir

locum tenens *Substitute supply alternate **n** study pluck hitter double stand in

location *Phrase collocation idiom expression.

lodge, **n** 1 House board *harbor shelter in certain

Ana *Receive take accept admit accommodate

*contain hold

2 *Reside live dwell sojourn stay put up stop

lodgings *Room chambers, quarters **n** lodging **n** apartment flat, tenement

lofty *High tall

Ana Elevated raised lifted (see LIFT) **n** **etc**

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

magnified, aggrandized (see EXALT) imposing stately august majestic (see CRAMP) sublime glorious superb (see SELENDIA)

Con Lowly *humble modest.

loggia Gallery *balcony veranda, piazza porch portico stoop

logical Logical, analytical (or analytic), subtle (or subtle) are here considered only as applied to persons their minds their mental habits or processes, and as meaning having or showing skill in thinking or reasoning. They are often used interchangeably or without clear distinction but there are grounds in good usage for employing them with precision. Logical may imply the power to think according to the rules of logic and therefore in an orderly fashion more often however it suggests the power to impress others that clearness of thought soundness of reasoning and thus

underlie one's and the like

intuitive temper could not find

Analytical stresses the power to simplify either that which is complex or complicated as by separating it into its constituent parts, or that which is chaotic or confused by organization that shows the relation of the details to each other and the whole

some more

ter us cla

cre The early eighteenth century had arrived at an over-analytical dryness of mind (Babbalanja)

His (Noah Webster's) mind was analytical rather than constructive (H. E. Scudder) Subtle (see also SUBTLE 2) stresses the power to penetrate below the surface and to perceive fine distinctions and delicate almost imperceptible relations. Often its use is

as of

ed di of in fac

the action the most

the applications of modern science. (Justice Holmes)

And Cogent *valid sound telling convincing *clear lucid, perspicuous *rational reasonable inferential

fluitive ratiocinative (see under DIFFERENCE)

And Illogical. — Con Inceptive *instinctive *instinctual unreasonable fallacious, sophistical casuistical (see under FALLACY)

latter Dawdle lag dally procrastinate, *delay dillydally

And Tarry linger wait (see TARRY)

Con Hasten hurry (see SPEED 1)

lollipop, *Skip bound hop curvet lope meoche

lone 1 Lonely lonesome *alone forlorn lorn solitary desolate

2 *Single sole, unique, solitary separate particular

lonely Lonesome, lone *alone solitary forlorn lorn, desolate.

And Abandoned deserted forsaken (see ABANDON) secluded isolated (see corresponding verbs at SOLITUDE)

Con Terming swarming (see TERM) frequented haunted (see FREQUENT) *social gregarious convivial

lonesome Lonely lone *alone solitary forlorn, lorn desolate

And Con See those at LOWLY

long 1 Long yearn basker gaze hunger, thirst come

And analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

into comparison as meaning to have a strong and urgent desire for something One longs (with for or an infinitive) when one wishes for something with one's whole heart or with great earnestness and in some cases strives to gain it so far as lies within one's power, often however the word is used when the

the world's praise

— One yearns (with for, after towards, to or an infinitive) when one regards or desires something with eager, restless, often tender or passionate longing as

But Ennch yearns to see her face again (Tennyson),

Then with yearning heart I yearned O Angel of the Schools, towards Christ with thee! (W. H. Mallock)

She gazed into his faded blue eyes as if yearning to be understood (Conrad) One hankers (for or after something) when one is possessed with or made uneasy by a desire because of the urgency of a physical appetite (as

to hanker for strawberries, peaches and other fresh fruits in the winter time), or because of a passion such as

greed lust, ambition covetousness or the like (as She still hankered with a natural hankering after her money — Trollope [Octavian's] hankering from the start after the office of tribune — Buchan) or because it

is sometimes only for the time being beyond one's reach or one's powers (as to wear your minds from hankering after false Germanic standards — Quiller Couch Too long a wage of the

acts us hankers

(with

grows oneself

and after And pine for what is not (Shelley)

Temple was wise enough

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

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to

to

to

Con Impatience restiveness uneasiness (see corresponding adjectives at IMPATIENT) irksomeness wearisomeness tediousness (see corresponding adjectives at IRKSOME) *tedium boredom ennui

look, v 1 *See watch

Ana *Gaze gaze stare glare peer *scrutinize scan inspect examine

2 *Seem appear

Ana *Indicate betoken bespeak *show, manifest evidence evince demonstrate

3 Also look for. *Expect hope await

Ana *Foresee foreknow anticipate divine

look, n 1 Look sight, view, glance, glimpse peep, peek, coup d'oeil are here compared as meaning both the act of seeing something and the thing that is seen Look (see also APPEARANCE) implies the direction of one's eyes to a thing or the use of one's power of vision as let me have a look at the patient One dying look he upward cast (Scott) he did not vouchsafe her one kind look When applied to the thing seen the impression produced tends to be stressed as judging by the look of his rash lie has scarlet fever The look of his face as he spoke was by no means pleasant (Trollope) Sight, on the other hand so strongly implies reference to the object that is seen that it suggests reception of an image by the visual powers or presentation to the sense of sight rather than a conscious use of that sense Thus when the term denotes the act (sometimes the power) of seeing one takes a look at something which catches his sight one has far sight who sees things at a great distance The litter is set down stage in full sight of the audience (Murray) at first sight he seems unkempt When the term denotes the thing that is seen qual'fying words or phrases

View, as here compared especially when it denotes the act of seeing was once used in place of look when a careful looking over or inspection was implied (as

Surveying Nature with too nice a view —Dryden) but this sense prevails in current use only when the term implies the exercise of the mental rather than the physical vision or an attempt to comprehend something beyond the range of the physical vision as bring the buried ages back to view (Gray) The scientific view of the world is not indifferent to quality or value It seeks to find law harmony uniformity in nature (Inge) More often when seeing through the eyes is suggested view takes the place of sight in either sense with how

view Glance, in what is probably the earliest of its senses denotes something which is seen as a sudden

glance (Stirling) It is in this sense that a glance from the eye is often to be interpreted especially in older writings (as Dart not scornful glances from those eyes. To wound thy lord —Shak) but the transition in sense from the flash that is seen to the quick look that is given to a thing (the chief modern sense) is not clearly marked Lift our heads to heaven And never more abase our sight so low As to vouchsafe one glance unto the ground (Shak) A glance satisfied him of the hopelessness of

the struggle (J R Green) Glimpse (which is etymologically akin to glimmer and glitter) also in an early (but not necessarily its earliest) sense applied to something seen as a flash or a gleam, as No dear glimpse of the sun's lovely face Strikes through the solid darkness of the place (Cowley) a glimpse of the moon showed the dark and huge tower (Scott) This sense is now rare except in poetry for the word in current usage comes

coiled or what can be only furtively watched as through a hole or a crevice through half shut eyes or the like as to take a peep (or peek) through a keyhole When however they denote something which is seen by

entering the garden (Gray) The coup d'oeil of the Brussels opera house did not strike Mrs O'Donnell as being so fine as the theatre in Fishamble Street Dublin (Thackeray)

Ana Gazing or gaze staring or stare (see GAZE) scrutiny inspection examination (see under SCRUTINIZE)

2 *Appearance aspect semblance

Ana *Bearing demeanor men manner *posture attitude pose *face countenance visage physiognomy looker-on Onlooker beholder *spectator observer witness eyewitness bystander kibitzer

loom, v Emerge *appear

Ant Vanish

loose, adj Loose relaxed, slack, lax are here compared as meaning not tightly bound held restrained or the like Loose is the widest of these terms in its range of application It is referable for example to persons or things that are free from a usual or a temporary restraint whether that restraint be a rope a bond a fetter a prison or the like or a rule a principle (especially a moral principle) or a law having for its object the order discipline or well being of the group and the individuals which compose it as we found the boat loose after the storm the bull is loose in the field finally he worked his hand loose some sheets of this book are loose too I thinking (i.e. thinking unrestrainedly by concern for logic or accuracy) loose talk (i.e. talk that pays scant attention to the truth of its statements) loose principles loose habits loose living (i.e. principles, habits, living which are definitely immoral because opposed to or ungoverned by moral or ethical principles) Loose is also applicable to that which is not firmly or tightly held or attached to connected with or fitted to that which supports or guides or that which it is intended to cover as to drive with loose reins a loose belt a loose coat the loose joints a loose sense of a word loose skin Of the word applies to a substance fabric or the like the particles or filaments of which are not close or compact in arrangement as loose soil a loose weave or texture Relaxed implies a loss of some tightness tension, strictness or rigidity rather than a freedom from restraint

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of any kind or even a considerable departure from discipline bluntness firmness etc not only does it never suggest wildness, lawlessness, or immorality but it rarely if ever suggests anything worse than an easing up a mitigation, an alleviation of strain or a softening as, relaxed discipline a relaxed enforcement of law relaxed nerves Augustus during these months was

magisterial authoritarian imperious, domineering
*masterful
Con Meek modest *humble lowly submissive
*tame subdued; gentle mild (see soft) abject *mean
Lord's Day, *Sunday Sabbath
lore *knowledge science learning erudition scholar
ship information.

3 Forlorn, lonely, lonesome lone *alone solitary
solate

28 See those at FORLORN

Destiny portion, *fate doom

18 Fortune luck hap *chance hazard
ariant of LOATH

Variant of LOWER

*Boor churl clown clodhopper bumpkins

Con *Gentleman patrician aristocrat.

periods of lessened activity and to the periods or seasons

not or miss, happy go-lucky *random haphazard
*negligent, careless, lax, slack *careless, heedless
thoughtless
And Night strict — Con Taut tense (see TIGHT)
*rigid stringent, rigorous precise exact *correct

Given Amiable (here compared only as applied to

fault—an undue tolerance for indeterminate enthusiasms
and rapid emotionalism (Babbitt)

lope, 2 *Skip bound hop curvet lollipop reocchet
3 Trot pace single-foot walk, gallop run canter
rack amble See under TROT

lope, 2 *Trot pace single-foot walk, gallop run
canter rack amble

loppy *Limp flabby floccid slimy sleazy

And Loose relaxed lax slack

Con *Firm hard *stiff inflexible rigid tense stark
taut *tight, tense.

loquacious Garrulous voluble *talkative

And Fluent *vocal articulate glib eloq

love, 2 *Attachment affection

And Devotion piety *fidelity, allegiance loyalty
adoration worship idolatry (see corresponding verbs at

loquacity, loquaciousness Garrulit

talkativeness See under TALKATIVE

And Chattering or chatter chattering or

or gab prating jabbering (see corresponding

CHAT) fluency articulateness glibness etc

corresponding adjectives at VOCAL) *re

lacy

Con Taciturnity reservedness or reserve reticence

silence (see also at VOCAL)

loose

lord

sent

And

delicate dainty rare (see CHOICE)

And Unlovely plain

heart He must love somebody (*Austen*) His [Augustus's] affectionate care for his people was winning him love (*Buchan*) Devoted emphasizes attentiveness sometimes implying little more than assiduousness

often connotes foolish tenderness A loving husband is a very amiable character A fond one I think is not so (*J Wesley*) Her preoccupation with petty things of no importance whatever was worthy of the finest traditions of fond motherhood (*Bennett*) When fond (of) and devoted (to) imply a strong predilection or affection they are not often clearly distinguished However one is fond of the theater who welcomes every opportunity to see a play one is devoted to the theater who spends much of his time in seeing plays or in efforts to further the development of the drama One may be fond of the country and yet not go there often but if one is devoted to it one prefers to spend most of one's time there Devoting implies

Ana Amorous amatory *erotic *enamored infatuated attentive considerate *thoughtful *impassioned passionate ardent fervent leal true constant *faithful Ant Unloving — Con *indifferent unconcerned aloof detached *cold chilly frigid *faithless false low *Base vile

Ana Abject ignoble *mean sordid *coarse vulgar gross obscene ribald *crooked devious oblique Con Decent seemly proper *decorous comely fault noble *moral ethical lofty *high

lower or lour, v Glower *frown scowl gloom

Ana Glare stare peer (see GAZE)

lowly Meek *humble modest

Ana Submissive subdued *tame retiring withdrawing (see GO) reverential deferential obsequious (see corresponding nouns at MOVING)

Ant Pompous — Con Pretentious ostentatious *showy arrogant lordly overbearing haughty *proud loyal *Faithful leal true constant staunch steadfast resolute

Ant Disloyal — Con False *faithless perfidious traitorous treacherous *saffected alienated estranged (see ESTRANGE) rebellious mutinous seditious *insubordinate factious contumacious

falsity perfidiousness or perfidy treacherousness or treachery traitorousness (see corresponding adjectives at FAITHLESS)

lubricate Grease *oil anoint, anunct cream pomade pomatum

luculent *Bright brilliant radiant luminous lustrous effulgent refulgent beaming beamy lambent

Ana Glowing blazing flaming (see BLAZE v) *splendid resplendent glorious

lucid 1 Pellucid *clear transparent translucent diaphanous, limpid

Ana Luminous *bright brilliant lucent

Con Murky gloomy opaque darkling dusky *dark *turbid muddy

2 *Clear perspicuous

Ana Distinct plain manifest *evident

Ant Obscure vague dark — Con Enigmatic cryptic ambiguous equivocal (see OBSCURE)

luck Fortune hap accident hazard *chance

4 — Break chance occasion *opportunity lot in destiny *fate

Lucky, fortunate happy, providential come into reason when they mean meeting with or producing a favorable outcome or an unforeseen or unpredictable success Lucky implies that the person or persons involved have been favored by chance and that the success has not been the result of merit or merits A lucky player some lucky hit which took with everybody

(*Locke*) Said he was a lucky fellow not to be sent to school (*Meredith*) It was a lucky day for him when he met the girl who later became his wife Fortunate A

combining the meaning of lucky or fortunate with that of its more common sense of being blessed or made glad

brings to light something that proves a treasure by giving them patience under their sufferings and a happy issue out of all their afflictions (*Bk of Common Prayer*) Chemists have been more happy in finding experiments than the causes of them (*R Boyle*) Providential often carries an implication of good fortune resulting from the help or interference of Providence as a providential escape they declared that the

theaters had made no remark that the

Ana *Favorable benign auspicious propitious advantageous *beneficial profitable happy felicitous meet (see WIN)

Ant Unlucky — Con *Sinister baleful malefic malign

ludicrous *Laughable ridiculous comic comical farcical risible droll funny

Ana Absurd preposterous *foolish silly grotesque bizarre antic *fantastic amusing diverting entertaining (see AMUSE)

Con Lugubrious doleful dolorous *melancholy solemn grave *serious

luggage *Baggage impedimenta

lugubrious Doleful dolorous *melancholy rueful plaintive

Ana Depressing oppressing or oppressive (see COM-

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

sponding verbs at express) sorrowful woeeful (see corresponding nouns at sorrow) gloomy saturnine
 dour morose glum *ullen
 Ant Joyous facetious — Con *Merry, blithe
 jocund jolly jovial cheerful *glad joyful
 luminous *Bright brilliant radiant lustrous effulgent
 lucent resplendent beaming beamy lambent
 Ana Glowing blazing flaming (see BLAZE v) gleaming
 glittering flashing scintillating shimmering (see FLASH v) resplendent, glorious *splendid
 Con Dim, dusky obscure murky gloomy *dark
 lunacy *Insanity psychosis, mania dementia
 Ana Alienation derangement *aberration *mania
 delirium frenzy hysteria

lunatic, adj *Insane mad crazy crazed demented
 deranged maniac wood new cosmos meiosis

lure, n Lure bait, decoy, snare, trap come into com-
 parison when they denote something that leads one
 literally and originally an animal figuratively a person
 unwittingly or inveigles such an animal or person into a
 particular place or situation especially one from which
 it or he cannot easily escape Lure (originally a device
 carrying raw meat and resembling a bird which was
 employed by falconers in training young hawks for
 hunting) in extended use suggests something that always
 attracts and often deceives yll does not necessarily lead
 one into evil or into danger How many [men] have
 with a smile made small account Of beauty and her
 lures on worthier things intent (Milton) In current
 extended use the connotation of deceit on is growing
 increasingly rare and that of drawing power or reduc-
 tiveness is being heightened as What is this lure this
 attraction that cricket exercises (Lucas) how can
 they see the lure of so adventurous so enchanting
 an invitation? (L P Smith) *the lure of the simple
 life (Buchan) Bait (literally a morsel of food tempting
 to a fish or by extension any animal so placed that it
 the fish or animal bites it finds itself hooked nested or
 otherwise caught) in extended use is applied to some-
 thing often as itself something relatively insignificant
 which is held out as a temptation or as a suggestion of an
 inviting prospect in the hope (or with the result) of
 inveigling another into a desired act position, or situa-
 tion as shop windows filled with baits to shoppers in
 spite of her shyness, the girl's beauty was sufficient bait
 to attract many suitors But to quote Seneca is not
 criticism It is merely to offer baits to a possible reader
 (T S Eliot) Decoy (or gally a pond or pool with a
 net-covered channel into which ducks or other wild
 fowl were enticed but now in literal use a wild fowl or
 the likeness of one which is used to lure other wild fowl
 into a shoot range or into a net) in extended use is
 applied chiefly to a person but sometimes to a thing
 that leads one to go somewhere or to do something that
 exposes one to the danger of being detected in crime or
 being swindled or robbed of being found in compromising
 or in merely unpleasant circumstances or of being
 used to further another person's ends as marked bills
 sent through the mails as decoys were found in the
 pocket of one postal employee pretty young girls were
 the unconscious decoys by means of which she assembled
 numbers of men at her receptions the troops were led
 into ambush by a decoy snare (literally a string with a
 running noose or a similar inconspicuous device in which
 a foot or the head of a bird or small animal may be
 caught and by which it is more and more firmly held the
 harder the victim tries to extricate itself) in extended
 use is applicable to any danger one may run into acci-
 dentally or unexpectedly or through lack of caution or
 wariness and from which once involved one cannot

easily extricate oneself *The path to bliss abounds with
 many a snare (Cowper) *Thou [God] know'st at the
 snares on every hand Guide Thou their steps away
 (Barry) Trapped by jury itself instead of being a security
 to persons who are accused will be a delusion a mock-
 ery and a snare (Baron Deane) Oftentimes the word
 implies malevolence or trickery on the part of another
 who is responsible for the danger This use is commonly a
 figurative extension of the literal sense She meant to
 weave me a snare To entangle me when we met To
 have her lion roll in a silken net And slain at a victor's
 feet (Tennyson) Trap (literally a device that shuts
 with a spring for capturing game or destructive animals
 either fatally injuring the animal or causing its mutila-
 tion if it escapes) in extended use is like snare applied
 to that which is a danger to the unwary or incautious
 The two words are often used interchangeably as though
 they were indistinguishable in meaning however trap
 is preferred to snare when disastrous effects or deliberate
 setting for the purposes of capture or trickery beyond
 detection are implied thus the army feared a trap (not
 a snare) but rather than retreat they advanced into it
 a trap (not a snare) for speedsters knowing the exam-
 iner's methods he was certain that there would be a trap
 set for him but he could discover none Thou laid a
 trap to take my life (Shak)

lure v Lure, entice, inveigle, decoy, tempt, seduce
 agree in denoting to draw one into danger evil a false
 position or the like by exerting an attracting influence
 or by practicing deception, Lure implies a strong or
 irresistible and usually a lawful attraction Good
 wine lures back the wine-bibber (Arnold) *It was not
 money that lured the adolescent husbandman to the
 cities but the gay life (Venkman) To entice is to lure
 artfully and adroitly She appeared to be playing with
 the bird possibly amusing herself by trying to entice it
 on to her hand (Hudson) To inveigle is to entice by
 beguiling and cajoling Many of them are snared to
 exist by drink or by bounty money (A Tucker) To
 decoy is to entrap or lead into danger by artifice espe-
 cially by false appearances as a small body of troops
 decoyed the enemy into action while the main body lay
 in ambush To tempt is to exert an attraction so strong
 that one is inclined to act in defiance of one's conscience
 or better judgment I am forbidden tea I mustn't
 drink it She looked at the cup tremendously tempted
 She longed for tea An occasional transgression could not
 harm her (Bennett) To seduce is to lead astray usually
 by overcoming scruples from rectitude propriety or
 duty The hideous beast whose craft had seduced me
 into murder (Poe) That qualms into which your
 admiration of Tacitus sometimes seduced you (Gibbon)
 Ana Lure snare entrap trap capture catch bag
 bewitch fascinate allure captivate take *attract
 blandish wheedle cajoled (see COAX)

Ant Revolt rebel

lurid *Ghastly grisly gruesome macabre grim

Ana Livid *pale pallid wan, ashy ashen *aster
 mal go, baleful, malefic

lure v Lure touch, skulk (or sculk) slink sneak go
 not carry a common denotation but they come into
 comparison because the major implication of each word
 is furtive action intended to escape the attention of
 others To lurk is to lie in wait as in an ambush the
 term sometimes implies only a place of concealment (as
 his faithful Tom with his young master's mare
 was lurking in a plantation of firs —Alfred) but it
 often also suggests an evil intention or quiet stealthy
 movements or a readiness to spring upon a victim (as
 There ugly treasurers lurk —Shak in the corners of

the old building shadows lurked" —S. Anderson the latent scepticism which lurks behind all faith —H. Adams) To couch (now archaic in this sense) is to hide oneself from view for any reason but sometimes like

skulk = usually to move furtively but sometimes to lurk. It carries a stronger implication than any of the preceding words either of a sinister intention or of cowardice or fear as [Adulterers] skulking in corners (Shak.) Gaming and Grub-street skulk behind the King (Pope) Disdainful Anger pallid Fear and Shame that skulks behind (Gray) to come home late and skulk to bed To slink is to move stealthily or slyly

that are lacking in straightforwardness or are definitely underhand as he sneaked out of the house after his parents had gone to bed meanly to sneak out of difficulties into which they had proudly strutted (Burke) Ana *Hide conceal secrete ambush waylay *surprise

Con *Appear emerge loom

luscious Delicious delectable *delightful

Ana Sapid saporous flavorful toothsome *palatable appetizing grateful gratifying pleasing *pleasant

Ant Austere tasteless

lush Luxuriant *profuse lavish prodigal exuberant Ana Abounding or abundant teeming swarming superabounding or superabundant (see corresponding verbs at DESIRE) sumptuous opulent *luxurious

lust Concupiscence *desire appetite appetence passion urge yen

Ana *Cupidity greed avarice rapacity yearning longing hankering thirsting or thirst hungering or hunger (see corresponding verbs at LONG) craving coveting (see DESIRE v) gusto zest *taste

luster or **lustre** *brilliance *splendor *glow

satin *luster* of the finest pearls the soft *luster* of rubbed and waxed mahogany Cut a piece of lead or of zinc and observe the *lustre* of its fresh surface (T. H. Huxley) The sun shining on her hair gave it a metallic *lustre* (W. H. Danto) is often more loosely used to it (see BRIGHT 1) as The sun upon *lustre* (Dickens) Sheen gleaming than *luster* and iridescence it is applicable of brightly finished metals (as was like stars on the sea — shining surface such as satin some alpacas and the like (as the sheen of a poplin and velvet —Cather)

leaves —Stark Young) Gloss carries a stronger

through being given a bright finish as by polishing dressing or the like (as only very hard woods can be given a gloss that lasts more than a few days the gloss on this chintz will wash off) Consequently in extended use gloss often implies speciousness plausible but transiency or the like as Beauty is but a shining gloss (Shak.) National claims can always be given the gloss of moral sanction (Times Lit Sup) Glaze applies particularly to a glass like coating which provides a glossy surface on earthenware or porcelain but it is also applicable to other similar coatings such as one made on cooked meats by pouring over them broth boiled until it forms a gelatinous paste or on rolls and the like by various substances such as beaten egg or a run or on flat paint by the use of an enamel or on the ground by rain that freezes on the smooth surface of roads walks and the like as some chinas have an especially beautiful *glaze* the bright *glaze* of the candied sweet potatoes to apply a fresh *glaze* to the surface of an old car the *glaze* on the sidewalks is very bad this morning Although *glaze* (or *glazed frost*) is the technical meteorological term for a coating of freezing rain *glaze* is common in general use The latter term also applies to any surface coating or sheet of clear ice

(see corresponding adjectives at BRIGHT)

lustful Lascivious libidinous lecherous wanton lewd *contious libertine

Ana *Carnal fleshly sensual, animal animalistic *immoral unmoral amoral

Con Pure modest decent *chaste *moral virtuous

lustration *Purification ablution purgation catharsis

lustre Variant of LUSTER

lustrous Luminous radiant brilliant *bright effulgent refulgent beaming beamy lumbent luscant

Ana Polished burnished shining (see POLISH) glowing *splendid glowing blazing flaming (see v)

*Vigorous energetic strenuous nervous Robust sound *healthy hale stout sturdy

stalwart husky brawny *muscular sinewy

Ant Effete — Con *Sick ill *weak infirm feeble decrepit

luxuriant Lush exuberant *profuse lavish prodigal

Ant *Sparce scanty meagre

Ana Self-indulgent or self-indulgent (see INDULGE) languorous languid

*severe *lingering *to compare of each person

when they are applied to things and men ostentatiously or obviously rich and magnificent. That is *luxurious* (as here considered) are also *sumptuous* which exceedingly choice and costly as her *luxurious* sable coat the *luxurious* appointments of their drawing room *luxurious* nines *luxurious* table *lens*. That is *sumptuous* which is extravagantly rich; splendid gorgeous, luxurious or

most beautiful and *sumptuous* city of Europe (H Ellis)
"the too *sumptuous* note of the entertainment (M Austen)
for the most *sumptuous* mansions in England
Italian managers engineers and artists were
over (T S Eliot) Th

July of the
sumptuous rolling opulent beauty

Georgian somehow with a suggestion of full bottomed
wigs and old port. A trifle oppressive in live with per
haps (Jan Struther)

And Ostentatious pretentious, pompous, showy
magnificent, stately imposing majestic grand costly
expensive valuable precious

Con Frugal thrifty economical sparing meager
— extravagant (crime) spare rigorous
not confuse luxurious with luxuriant

Amenity pleasure
And Pleasure joy delight agreeableness gratifica
tion gratefulness (see corresponding adjectives at
PLEASANT)

And Hardship — Con Difficulty rigor vicissitude
College gymnasium academy seminary insti

Mendacious, untruthful dishonest, deceitful
— False wrong deceptive misleading delusive
deception

And Truth telling — Con Honest just upright
conscientious scrupulous honorable true real actual
candid frank open plain reliable dependable
trustworthy

M

macabre
And
Dismal
macabre
concomb
machination Intrigue conspiracy plot complot
cabal frame-up
And Trick ruse stratagem maneuver artifice feint,
trick

machine Machine engine apparatus appliance are
here compared as denoting a device (particularly a device
involving a more or less complicated mechanism) for
doing work that exceeds human capacity or that can be
accomplished by human power only with a comparative
waste of time and effort. Machine and engine in their
early use in English were applied to any contrivance that
evidenced human ingenuity but machine usually sug
gested a marvel of construction and engine a device that
exerted force. Although the words were occasionally
applied to the same things they diverged in meaning
when machine came to denote specifically a vehicle and
engine a

printing press) and the like. An engine is a machine
also but in its specific sense a machine which turns one
form of physical force into another and more usable
form such as pressure on a piston or torque on a crank
shaft; thus, a turbine of a vessel is an engine the motor
of an automobile or a motorboat is usually a gasoline
engine. Engine is sometimes applied to the machine
which combines both the power-developing and the
working units as a railway engine a fire engine. In
extended and figurative use machine is usually applied
to something that is like a machine as in organization
(complexity of parts a specific function for each part
ability to move or act only in obedience to an external
force or a prime mover as a political machine) or in its
automatism (as in short I have no feelings I am a
mere machine — Dickens). In extended use engine is

never had the press been turned into an engine of
such political importance (Prescott). Apparatus as ap
plied to a thing rather than to a collection of things (see
EQUIPMENT) is the most general and the least specific in
its implications of any of these words. Like the other
words it denotes a more or less complicated mechanism
for effecting a given kind of work but the parts may be
either numerous or very few they may be adjusted to
each other either crudely or delicately as a radio re
ceiving apparatus the boy rigged up an apparatus
consisting of an alarm clock and pulleys for closing his
bedroom window on winter mornings a machine an
apparatus for applying mechanical power people in

Machine is a construction the parts of which are so
formed and so connected with each other that it can be
set in motion and made to perform a certain kind of
shaping or fabricating matter
machine) to string (an elevator
And analogous words And

of *appliance* whether the power is supplied by hand gas electricity heat or the like

Ans Contrivance *device contraption gadget *im-

aphernalia

medium vehicle organ channel agent *machine
engine apparatus appliance *device contrivance
contraption gadget *implement tool instrument,
utensil appliance

macrocosm Cosmos universe world *earth

mad 1 *Insane crazy crazed demented deranged
lunatic maniac wood non compos mentis
Ans Frenzied hysterical delirious (see corresponding
pounds at *MANIA*) *irrational unreasonable

2 *Angry irate wrathful indignant acrimonious.

Ans Maddened incensed infuriated enraged (see
ANGER v) Inflamed fired enkindled (see *LIGHT* v)

Con Collected composed *cool nonchalant imper-
turbable

madden *Anger incense enrage infuriate

Ans Vex *annoy irrit. exasperate provoke rouse
aggravate *irritate

Con *Pacify placate mollify appease propitiate
conciliate assuage allay mitigate, *reheve.

magazine 1 *Armory arsenal

2 *Journal periodical review organ newspaper

magic, n. Magic sorcery, witchcraft, witchery,
ardry, alchemy, thaumaturgy are allied rather t

term *magic* Magic literally designates an
or the body of arts whose practitioners
natural or occult powers, as in calling spirits to their

power to call forth an image an emotion a response or
the like from or as if from a void His *magic* was not
far to seek.—He was so human! Where'er He met a
stranger there he left a friend (*J R Lowell*) The
latent significance of [certain] words for a common
dullard or their evocative *magic* for a Keats
Montague Less often it is applied to an art or art
transcending the natural or explainable But
spears a *magic* could not copied be Within that *magic*
none durst walk but he (*Dryden*) Sorcery is the form of
magic practiced by those who use incantations and
charms and cast spells in order to work their ends

And *sorcerers* of talent misapplied (*Wordsworth*)
Witchcraft, witchery, wizardry, in their primary senses,
suggest powers derived from evil spirits or the use of
human beings as the instruments for the accomplishment
of Satanic ends, the only difference being that the first

two are chiefly applied to the work of women and th
last to that of men Figuratively however they vary in
implications Witchcraft is sometimes and suggestible
from sorcery but it more often suggests guile rather th
enchantment and wiles rather than spells. There is
something more than *witchcraft* in them [women] The
masters even the wisest of us all (*Rosset*) Witchery is
the other hand seldom implies either sorcery or guile

power to enchant and in modern use usually connotes
abnormal skill talent or creative power in the person
who exerts such an influence as the wizardry of a
Artist That white-winged legion through whom st

those who write verse are unendowed with the as-
lating alchemy of genius (*Lowell*) Thaumaturgy which
is literally applied to the art of all wonder-working

tious *showy
debt — *Con* *Mean, abject ignoble poor d
*vial *petty paltry *humble meek lowly
*Evail aggrandize
tol *praise, laud acclaim eulogize enlarge
*increase augment *expand amplify extend, with
inflate dilate
Ant Minimize belittle — *Con* *Deem depress
deduct from derogate from reduce lessen diminish
*decrease *contract shrink deflate

magnitude Volume *size extent dimensions, area
Ans Amplitude *expanse stretch spread
mass volume

maiden, adj *Youthful, juvenile virgins, virginal
puerile boyish
Ant Experienced

malm Maim, cripple, mutilate, batter, mangle core
into comparison when they mean to injure the body (or
the object) so severely as to leave permanent or long-
lasting effects. Maim implies the loss of a limb or of a
member or the destruction of its usefulness by an
accident the deliberate act of oneself or another or the

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

like as thousands were killed in the three days' battle but tens of thousands were maimed automobiles maim large numbers of persons every year blinded legless armless and other maimed men were carried from the wreck Cripple (as here compared see also *weaken*) is more restricted than *maim* because strictly it implies the loss of or the deprivation of the use of a leg or arm or part of one as, he is crippled as a result of an amputation following blood poisoning crippled by a congenital hip disease Mutilate (for specific sense of this word see *strengthen*) 1) implies the cutting off or removal of a part essential to completeness, not only of a person but also of a thing and to his or its perfection beauty, entirely fulfillment of function or the like as, like a company of dolls a cruel child has mutilated snapping a foot off here tearing out a leg here (*Jefferson*) Windows darkened by time and mutilated by wilful injury (*H Adams*).

The last twelve pages of this code have been mutilated by a [burning] brand which fell upon the book destroying many lines of the text (*Modern Language Notes*) Batter and mangle do not suggest loss of limb member or part but they do suggest injuries which excessively disfigure the person or thing Batter implies pounding (literal or figurative) that bruises deeply deforms or mutilates as he emerged from the fight battered and dazed The first time he made a helmet he tested his capacity for receiving blows and battered it out of shape (*B Russell*) [the captain's unworldliness] must have appeared straight to that bruised and battered young soul (*Conrad*) Mangle on the other hand implies a tearing or hacking and a covering (literally or figuratively) with deep wounds or lacerations as Mangled a ghastly wound through plate and mail (*Milton*) reckless people who have disregarded the warnings and been mangled by sharks (*V Hain*)

Ana Mar spoil damage *injure *deface disfigure
main ad) Principal leading *chief foremost capital
Ana Cardinal vital *essential fundamental prime
*primary primal
Con. *Subordinate: secondary dependent subject collateral

Maintain Maintain assert defend vindicate justify come into comparison when they mean to uphold as true right just valid or worthy of notice or acceptance in the face of opposition or indifference Maintain always implies a firmness of conviction When this implication is the only one maintain usually means to argue in the spirit of one who does not admit any weakness in one's contention The artisan for example ranks no doubt lower than the professional man but no one maintains that he is a different kind of being (*G L Dickinson*)

There is a Philosophic Doctrine— I know that many serious people believe it—which maintains that all men, in spite of appearances and pretensions live all for Pleasure (*L P Smith*) Often however the term additionally implies persistency or tenacity in upholding in defiance of all opposition Before the Court ought to intervene the case should be of serious magnitude clearly and fully proved and the principle to be applied should be one which the Court is prepared deliberately to maintain against all considerations on the other side (*Justice Holmes*) Assert (see also *assert*) 1) strongly implies a determination to make others accept or recognize that which one puts forward as the truth or as a claim or as a right or the like that it often suggests aggressiveness or obtrusiveness The provision of the constitution never has been understood to embrace other contracts than those which confer rights which may be asserted in a court of justice (*Ch Just Marshall*) But assert does not always imply the use of

argument to force conviction or recognition Any one

can feel the sustained dignity of the sculptor's work which is asserted with all the emphasis he could put into it (*H Adams*) On the whole New Zealand was lavish with money and attention and used force only to assert her sovereignty (*V Hain*) Defend implies a main taining in the face of attack with the intention of demonstrating the truth rightness etc., of what is questioned thus one defends a thesis who as a candidate for a high degree submits himself to examiners who assail the weak or dubious points of his argument 'The independence of the Supreme Court of the United States should be defended at all costs' (*Lippmann*) Defend in this sense does not imply as it so often implies in its more common sense (see *DEFEND* 1) that the defender is in a weak or dubious position however it seldom suggests as much aggressiveness as does assert and often connotes the aim of an apologist I have not adopted my faith in order to defend my views of conduct (*F S Ellis*) Vindicate as here compared (see also *EXCULATE*) implies an attempt usually a successful attempt at defense or assertion It presupposes that whatever is being defended or asserted has been or is capable of being challenged questioned denied contemned or the like When the emphasis is on defense then argument or something which has the force of argument is usually implied and an aim not only to make one's point but to confuse and confound one's opponents is often connoted Writers who vindicated our heretofore House of Lords against a certain Parliament Act (*Quiller Couch*)

We find him [Mark Twain] vindicating frantically vindicating causes which he was constrained to consider just (*Van N Brooks*) When the emphasis is upon assertion vindicate usually implies an effort to resist triumphantly the force of encroachment or interference or to overwhelm those who deny or doubt not so much by argument as by appropriate action. Anne and indicate Thy Glory free thy people from their yoke! (*Milton*) The doctrine of Apostolical Succession which is not held in this form by any other Church in Christendom gave them the weapon which they wanted vindicating ago at Rome their title to be Catholic priests' (*Irish*) What was it that stood in his way? His unfortunate timidity! He wished to vindicate himself in some way to assert his manhood (*Joyce*) Justify (as here compared see also *EXPLAIN* 2 justify 3) implies that the thing concerned can no longer be opposed or ignored because it has been conclusively shown to be true valid proper or the like by irrefragable arguments or on unescapable grounds such as its consequences its successful operation, or the like. If the Germans are to justify the high claims they make for Leasing as a critic they must rest them on other grounds than his intellectual originality (*Babbitt*) Fate persists in justifying the harsh generalizations of Puritan morals (*Bennett*) It isn't by the materials you use that your claim to originality will stand justified or condemned it is solely by the thing you do with them (*Lowell*)

Ana Affirm aver protest avow declare avouch (see *ASSERT*) *contend fight battle war persist *persevere

Con *Oppose combat resist withstand *deny gannoy contradict traverse.

maintenance Sustenance support. *living livelihood subsistence keep bread

majestic Stately august noble magnificent imposing *grand grand one.

Ana Lofty *high sublime superb glorious *splendid resplendent monumental tremendous (see *MONUMENTAL*) *exceptional

Con. *Mean abject, sordid ignoble, lowly, *humble, modest, meek *ordinary, common
major-domo. Seneschal, *steward, reeve bailiff, agent, factor oeconomus
majority. *Age

Ant. Minority — Con *Infancy, nonage
make, ■ Make, form, shape, fashion, fabricate, manufacture, forge are synonymous in so far as they mean to cause something to come into being or existence. This is

especially by imitating the handwriting of an one, of a supposed maker, thus one *forges* a document as a will, deed, check, or the like, by making it

of accomplish a

*Pretense prefer

uthor are here con

character is partly *formed* by training. Shape, though often interchangeable with *form* is much more restricted in its application because it characteristically connotes an external agent or agency literally or figuratively impressing a particular form upon something as by molding, beating carving cutting, or the like, as the

compared, means to form but it implies an intelligent

miscellaneous suggestions. Fabricate stresses a making that unites many parts or materials into a whole. It usually connotes either a making according to a standardized pattern (as to fabricate doors, windows and

maker a maker of men a maker of phrases a *ma* poems suggests the use of persons words ideas like as instruments by which one brings something existence through one's own labor or effort. 'The *hus* and he made it and his hands formed the dry O come, let us worship and bow down let us kne for the Lord our maker (Psalms xcv 5-6) Crea the other hand, seldom suggests either literally or tively the use or handling of materials, its le

term is used therefore, rather than maker whe

a making or inventing of something false as by the exercise of the imagination. 'The particulars of that genealogy embellished with every detail that memory had handed down or fancy *fabricated*' (Stevenson) 'His feats of legerdemain sounded so improbable that many people considered his experiences *fabricated*' (V Heiser) Manufacture emphasizes the making of something (usually something objective) by labor originally by hand but now more often by machinery. The term is now applied to any making in which raw materials are used and a definite process or series of processes is followed as to manufacture wool or cloth or utensils or machines or automobiles. In extended use manufacture often is preferred to any of the preceding words when laboriousness or the knowledge of the mechanics of a process rather than skill or ingenuity is connoted as to manufacture paintings by the dozen "manufactured sensations" (Brownell) Forge literally suggests the operation of a blacksmith or other smith who heats metal and beats or hammers it into shape as to forge a horseshoe to forge a chain. In its extended sense it carries a strong implication of devising concocting or the like by physical or mental effort so as to give the appearance of truth or reality, as "The proud have forged a lie against me but I will keep thy precepts with my whole heart"

source, but the one responsible for a person's

to a writer (see WRITER) but also to a founder as for an initiator, or anyone who brings something into existence as, 'the policy of which he was proud the author' (Bulwer) 'the gay and bewitching

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each

quette Célimène who is the author of all Alceste's woes (S. Alexander)

makeshift Shift expedient *resource resort stopgap substitute surrogate

ana *Device contrivance contraption gadget

*means instrument agency instrumentality

maladroit Clumsy gauche inept awkward

Ant Adroit — **Con** *Dexterous deft feat handy

*clever cunning ingenious skilled skillful expert adept *proficient polite diplomatic, bland smooth (see suave)

malady Ailment affection, *disease complaint distemper

male, adj Male, masculine, manly, manlike manish

manful, virile agree in meaning of characteristic of or like a male of the species especially of the human species.

Male (opposed to female) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always indicates sex as a male tiger (Shak) a male tree (Gilbert White) male children (Joshua viii 2) a male choir

Masculine (opposed to feminine) is used to distinguish grammatical gender (as, masculine nouns and pronouns) but it applies most frequently to physical and mental characteristics (such as vigor strength size etc.) which belong to men rather than to women as he was a big active masculine creature (Dillard) the masculine character lying behind the lofty idealism of Song-poems (Binyon) His poetry is masculine plain concentrated and energetic (London) In antiquity the virtues that were most admired were those which are distinctively masculine Courage self-assertion magnanimity and above all patriotism (Ledy) The use of masculine instead of male in such phrases as 'the masculine part of the ande' is not regarded with approval Manly (often opposed to boyish childish) commonly suggests the finer qualities of a man especially courage frankness, independence or the physical characters and skills which come with maturity It is applicable not only to men but to boys (as a manly boy) as, His big manly voice. Turning again toward childish treble (Shak) What more manly exercise than hunting? (Volton) It was amusing to watch the manly coolness with which the announcement was taken (Meredith) Manlike is more apt to suggest character as manly manlike qualities or especially foibles as manlike bluntness From long association with men she had learnt a manlike reticence (H. S. Scott) Often times manlike suggests reference to man in the more general sense of the word and therefore means little more than human or like human beings as heavy manlike creatures such as some apes. Manlike is it to fall into a God like is it all sin to leave (Longfellow trans. from von Logau) Manish (often contrasted with womanish or effeminate) applies chiefly to women, their dress gait manners or the like when they suggest manly (ant) rather than feminine as A woman impudent and manish grows (Shak) a manish costume But sometimes manish (as opposed to childish) applies to boys or youths who affect the airs and manners of a mature man as Why must every thing smack of man and manish? Is the world all grown up? (Lamb)

Manful differs from manly chiefly in its greater stress on stoutness and resoluteness as a manful struggle a manful effort to gain self-control Virile (a stronger word than masculine and opposed to puerile or in specific sense to impotent) suggests qualities belonging to fully developed manhood such as aggressiveness, masterful

ness forcefulness and in a specific sense procreancy It differs from manly and manful in being applied only to mature men or sometimes in its general sense to mature

ana analogous words Ant antonyms Con contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

women (since it often suggests character rather than sex) as, more virile than his brothers (Galsworthy)

virile controversialists (Inge) a virile style Ye chiefly virile both to think and feel Deep-chested Chapman and firm footed Ben (J. R. Lowell)

Ant Female — **Con** Feminine womanly womanlike womanish ladylike (see FEMALE)

malediction *Curse imprecation maledison anathema

Ant Benediction — **Con** *Blessing benison

malefic Malign baleful *sinister

malevolence Ill will malignity *malice, spite despatch spleen grudge

Ant Animosity rancor animus antipathy antagonism

*enmity hostility hate hatred detestation abhorrence abomination (see under HATE)

Ant Benevolence — **Con** Benignity benignancy kindness kindness (see corresponding adjectives at KIND) good will, *favor countenance

malevolent Malignant malign, *malignant, spiteful spiteful despicable

Ant *Sinister baleful malign malefic

Ant Benevolent — **Con** Benign benignant, *kind kindly *charitable humane altruistic, humanitarian philanthropic

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implies one or more of these states of mind but it stresses more than any of the preceding terms the intensity of the passion and its driving force as he could not escape the *maligntly* of his enemy he is cruel with

usually suggests either latent spite or malice and the wish to harm in an outburst of wrath, as the old man vented his *spleen* on any child at play who unwittingly impeded his progress It requires an infinitely smaller psychic effort to expel one's *spleen* in a verbal joke than in a practical joke or a murder (*Van W Brooks*) Grudge applies to cherished ill will against an individual which seeks satisfaction It usually suggests deep resentment for some real or fancied slight or affront and

(*Bennett*) He held no *grudge* against any of the people who had misused him (*Cather*)

Ans Malignancy malignity maliciousness spitefulness (see corresponding adjectives at **MALICIOUS**) venom bane *poison animosity, animus, rancor antipathy *enmity

Ant Charity — *Con* *Mercy grace clemency lenity benignity benignancy kindness kindness (see corresponding adjectives at **KIND**) *favor good will countenance

malicious Malicious, malevolent, malignant, malign, spiteful, despicable, despicable, despicable come into comparison when they mean disposed as a person to do or to inflict evil or as an act prompted by such a

rage (*L P Smith*) malignant diphtheria a malignant tumor or growth A person or thing is **malign** (see also **SINISTER**) that harbors violent enmity or ill will or

and despicable imply a deep-seated malice or malevolence provoked especially by a desire to get even with others for real or fancied offenses *Spiteful* however

despicable, though they imply despicability stress mercilessness or lack of all pity or desire to ease the ill of one's victims as 'Spurring so hot with rage despicable' (*Spenser*). The proud despicable rich man (*W Morris*)

Ans *Poisonous venomous virulent toxic *pernicious noxious baneful deleterious, detrimental *envious jealous wanton gratuitous, uncalled for *supererogatory

malign, *adj* 1 Malignant *malicious malevolent spiteful despicable despicable.

Ans Inimical, hostile rancorous antipathetic antagonistic (see corresponding nouns at **ENMITY**) venomous virulent *poisonous toxic

Ant Benign — *Con* Benignant, kindly *kind

2 *Sinister baleful malefic

Ans Threatening menacing (see **THREATEN**) baneful noxious, *pernicious, deleterious disastrous catastrophic cataclysmic, calamitous (see corresponding nouns at **DISASTER**)

Ant Benign — *Con* *Favorable suspicious propitious fortunate *lucky providential happy

(*Kipling*) One might certainly have supposed that the

they commonly suggest hatred violent bigotry or some other equally blinding passion as the motive *Malign* however although it always carries the implication that the person group race or the like affected is the victim of lies does not necessarily imply deliberate lying to the speaker or writer as the most

stresses the resulting ignominy more than mere belief that the English queen called 'Bloody Mary' has been traduced by historians. If I am traduced by ignorant tongues 'Tis but the fate of place and the rough brake That virtue must go through (*Shak*)

Fear of this witch of the East [Cleopatra] shamelessly traduced by Octavian's agents, has robed the popular efforts

efforts group

suggests an intent to detract from one's reputation or to lower one in popular esteem by direct accusations or more often, by subtler methods such as innuendo or spreading reports as to cause a run on a bank, by ascribing its credit to *arperse* (the family of the opposing candidate in an election. There were foul tongues to *arperse* a Douglas (Scott) *Vulgar* implies open methods and an intent to blacken one a good name and to render it ignominious. It usually suggests direct accusation coupled with violent abuse and scurrilous name-calling.

"With a malignant insanity we oppose the measures, and ungratefully *vulgar* the persons, of those whose sole object is our own peace and prosperity" (Burke) "The soldier of to-day should not be blamed for falling back. He should be shot or hanged afterward but he should not be *vulgar* in newspapers (Aspling) Calumniate imputes malice to the speaker or writer and falsity to his aspersions or accusations, and usually implies that his false and malicious statements have seriously damaged the good name of his victim as, the verdict of history is that Benedict Arnold was not *calumniated* but was justly charged with treason. Calumniate and ridiculing the Church which he had deserted (Macaulay) Defame slander and libel are found both in general and in legal use but their strict legal definitions are more or less affecting their literary meanings. All imply calumination, but they differ from calumniate mainly in their emphasis on the positive damaging effect of the *Defame* both in legal and in literary use suggests an actual injury to one's good name or a definite loss of repute or reputation. Defaming and defacing tell the left. Not even Lancelot brave nor Galahad clean (Tennyson) Captain Basil Hall was publicly accused of being an agent of the British government on a special mission to blacken and *defame* this country (Lan H. Brooks) To slander, in strict legal use, is to defame orally in general use it is not so narrowly employed but covers both written and printed as well as oral calumination. It also more strongly than *defame* or *calumniate* connotes positive suffering on the part of the victim.

Slander is to death by villains. That dare as well answer a man indeed. As I dare take a serpent by the tongue (Shak) And she to be coming and *slandering* me, the base little har! But the tongue is a fire as you know my dear, the tongue is a fire (Tennyson) Libel is chiefly a legal term in general use its implications are much the same. It implies the printing or writing of that which defames a person or his reputation and the publication or circulation of such printed or written matter as, Grub Street hacks who made their living by libeling famous men to libel a politician by a caricature.

Ana Detract from *decry disparage depreciate derogate from vituperate revile (see SCOLD) defile pollute (see CONTAMINATE) *Ant* Defend — *Con* Vindicate, justify *maintain et al eulogize *praise.

Malignant, Malign, malevolent, *malicious sp *teful* desp *teful* despicable.

Ana Virulent, *venomous (see POISONOUS) *envious jealous baneful noxious, *pernicious diabolical devilish, *fiendish.

Ant Benignity — *Con* Benign, *kind kindly benevolent, *charitable, altruistic, humane.

Malignity *Malice, malevolence ill will spite despite spleen grudge.

Ana Rancor animus animosity *enmity hostility mal gnancy maliciousness spitefulness (see corresponding adjectives at MALICIOUS) hatred *hate vindictiveness, revengefulness vengefulness (see corresponding adjectives at VINDICTIVE)

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms *Con* contrasted words.

Ant Benignity — *Con* Benignancy kindness mildness (see corresponding adjectives at KIND)

maillon Malediction *curse imprecation anathema

Ant Benison, — *Con* *Blessing benediction.

maill *Avenue, alley, aisle.

maillable *Plastic, pliable pliant ductile adaptable

Ana Tractable amenable (see OBDIENT)

Ant Refractory — *Con* Intractable recalcitrant ungovernable *unruly

malodorous Malodorous stinking, fetid (or foetid), noisome, putrid, rank, rancid, stinky, musty come into comparison when they mean emitting an unpleasant smell. Malodorous is the general term which is referable to any smell of this character from one that is manifestly unpleasant to one that is distinctly offensive as malodorous flowers, malodorous foods such as certain cheeses or sauerkraut may be agreeable to the taste.

Stinking the colloquial and vulgar term and fetid the literary, technical, and often, in colloquial use the preferable term describe an odor or a thing that emits an odor which is peculiarly offensive the former more obviously suggests disgusting foulness than the latter as a stinking dungeon, a stinking outhouse a fetid weed.

he detected at once a fetid odour not very strong but highly disagreeable (Collier) Noisome, which in an earlier and now rare sense means noxious is applicable chiefly to that which emits a poisonous or unwholesomely offensive odor; as Four sewers emptied into these twenty five acres of swamp and morass—stagnant noisome and crawling with huge snakes (V. Heiser)

Putrid is applicable in literal use only to organic matter in such a state of decomposition that it is loathsomely malodorous as a bloated putrid noisome carcass (Burke) Rank (as here considered see also RANK) FLAGRANT) applies to an odor or to a thing which emits an odor that is exceedingly strong and unpleasant yet not necessarily loathsome as, the rank smell of a sun flower the air is rank with the odor of the flowers of the alantulus, or tree of heaven (O my offence is rank it smells to heaven (Shak) Rancid usually suggests an offensive taste as well as an offensive smell (it may suggest merely one or the other) that is indicative of a loss of freshness in current use it applies chiefly to butter and similar substances that have undergone a chemical change or some decomposition as, rancid bacon the odor of rancid perspiration Rusty and musty both suggest lack of ventilation and sunlight but of the two words rusty carries the stronger implication of prolonged uncleanness or of an accumulation of dust and of dirt and musty the stronger implication of moldiness or of the effects of darkness or dampness as the ill ventilated schoolroom full of boys smelt rusty (H. Ellis) the musty odor of a damp cellar There was an acid musty smell the raw air was close with breathing (R. Macaulay)

Ant Odorous. — *Con* Fragrant aromatic redolent (see OBOURUS)

maistreat Mistreat, ■ treat misuse *abuse outrage

Ana See those at MISTREAT

mammoth Colossal gigantic giant gigantic, elephantine titanic Herculean, *enormous immense huge vast, Cyclopean Antaeus Gargantuan Drobodignagian

Ana *Monstrous monumental stupendous tremendous prodigious ponderous, weighty cumbersome (see HEAVY)

manacle, * *Hamper trammel clog fetter shackle hog tie.

Ana *Hinder impede obstruct bar block *restrain, inhibit, curb check, snaffle

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ana Depression dejection, melancholy a melancholy (see SADNESS) *ecstasy transport excitement

maniac, maniacal *insane mad crazy crazed demented deranged, lunatic wood non compos mentis
Ana *irrational unreasonable
Con *Rational reasonable

manifest, adj *Evident patent distinct obvious apparent palpable plain clear

Ana Revealed disclosed divulged told (see REVEAL)
 shown evidenced evinced (see SHOW *) conspicuous, *noticeable prominent

Ant Latent constructive (see PUNCT) — **Con** *Obscure vague, enigmatic cryptic, dark *implicit virtual

manifest, v *Show evidence evince demonstrate

Ana Exhibit display expose (see SHOW *) *express vent utter voice
 *reveal discover disclose divulge
Ant Suggest — **Con** Adumbrate shadow (see SUGGEST)

manifold Multifold *many several sundry various divers numerous multilarious

Ana Diverse divergent disparate *different various
manikin Midget, *dwarf pygmy homunculus rust
Ant Giant

manipulate *Handle wield swing ply

Ana Flourish brandish *swing wave thrash

manlike Mannish manful virile manly masculine *male

Con Womanlike feminine womanish ladylike effeminate womanly *female

manly Manlike manful virile masculine manish *male

Ana *Mature matured grown-up adult full fledged sturdy *strong stout stalwart

Ant Unmanly — **Con** Effeminate womanish femine *female dastardly *cowardly boyish puerile juvenile *youthful

manna *Ambrosia, nectar amrita

manner 1 *Method mode way fashion system

Ana Custom usage use wont consuetude practice *habit habitude

2 *Mien demeanor *bearing deportment carriage port presence front

Ana Etiquette propriety *decorum decency dignity

*form usage convention convenience *tact address pose savoir faire

manism *Pose an affectation

Ana *Eccentricity idiosyncrasy peculiar ty anomaly oddness queeriness (see corresponding adjectives at SYNA-CR)

manish Manlike virile masculine *male manful manly

Ant Womanish — **Con** Womanlike ladylike femine effeminate *female

manoeuvre Variant of MANUEVER

manufacture Fabricate forge *male form shape fashion

Ana Produce turn out yield (see BEAR)

manumit Emancipate enfranchise affranchise deliver discharge *free release liberate

Ant Enslave

many Many several sundry various, divers numerous manifold multifold multibarious come into comparison when they mean consisting of a large number or comprising a large group. Many as here compared implies a likeness between the individuals or units as in class category kind or sort except that it vaguely implies more than a few the term gives no explicit suggestion as to how large the number is as many persons

many teachers, many novels many sources of information Several (etymologically separate) as here compared (see also DISTINCT 1) is almost as vague as many in its implication of number. In law the term is construed as meaning more than one thus the several counts of an indictment may be two or more counts. In more general use, it is usually construed as meaning at least three as, the journey will take several days they saw several strangers on the road there are several reasons why you should not go. In highly discriminating use the term means both more than a few and different each from the other. In such use several is often preceded by a possessive adjective, as her several thoughts as a goaded by the changes on her face (Hardy) they [the delegates charged with the ratification of the Constitution of the United States] assembled in their several states (Ch. Just. Marshall) Sundry (now somewhat archaic except in humorous use) also implies an indefinite number but it carries regularly a stronger implication of the difference of each from the others than does several as, there are several (not sundry) eggs left there are sundry (more explicit than several) aspects of the problem that have not been considered be appealed to all and sundry persons (i.e. to persons collectively and as individuals) to make the campaign for funds a success she dined in sundry important features (Quiller Couch) Vicious (see also DIFFERENT) is often used loosely as meaning an indefinite number with a more or less attenuated implication of difference in identity of each from each this use is often but not universally disapproved as various [many] would be better here if no implication of similarity is intended persons spoke to me about it Devers also has come to imply a vague number often meaning little more than many or several thereby losing its original strong implication of difference among the individuals (cf. diverse under DIFFERENT) as he told his story to divers persons *God who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets (Hebrews 1:1) Numerous may qualify plural nouns or singular nouns that designate a collect or assembly of units or individuals. In each case the term implies the existence of a noticeably large number of units or individuals sometimes in fact it connotes a crowding or thronging as every President has numerous letters from numerous persons I have contracted a numerous acquaintance among the best sort of people (Steele) The commoners who had been summoned formed a numerous assembly (Macauley) Manifold (etymologically having many folds or laps) usually implies numerousness (for more than twofold threefold fourfold etc.) when it is applied to a singular noun (either a collective noun or one denoting an abstraction) it suggests both numerousness and diversity in its forms features qualities, characters, applications, aspects or the like as He hated the Puritan sect with a manifold hatred theological and political hereditary and personal (Macauley) when it is applied as now happens more frequently to a plural noun it stresses not only their numerousness but their variety as to acknowledge and confess our manifold sins and wickedness (Book of Common Prayer) your manifold attractions (Austin) to the Chinese painters this world of nature seemed [an] effective way of shadowing forth the manifold moods of man (Binjon) the strength of the dramatic lies in its manifold implications (Doy Lewis) Multifold is sometimes used interchangeably with manifold but not wisely since it carries especially in precise use an implication of repeated duplication that is usually lacking in manifold as a

many-sided

Ant. Few

many-sided. *Versatile all round

map, n *Chart, graph

Ans *Plan plot, scheme design *sketch outline diagram

mar, v *Injure damage hurt, harm impair, spoil

Ans *Deface disfigure *deform contort, distort

gnarl warp *ruin wreck

Cor Embellish decorate, *adorn beautify, ornament

*mend repair patch amend, revise reform, *correct, rectify amend

marauder. *Brigand bandit, highwayman, footpad

Ans Ravager, pillager, sacker, despoiler (see corresponding verbs at RAVAGE) robber, plunderer, thief looter (see corresponding verbs at ROB)

march, n *Boundary border, frontier

margin. *Border, verge edge, rim brim brink

Ans. Bound end term, bound confine *limit penum bra (see SHADE)

marine, adj 1 Oceanic, thalassic, nentic, pelagic abyssal bathysmal bathytic, *aquatic, lacustrine lacuscular fluvial fluviatile

2 Marine, maritime, nautical, naval are not synonymous terms but they are so interrelated that their proper choice is sometimes a cause of confusion *Marine* and

barometer, a *marine* chronometer), or deals with the sea or with vessels that ply the sea or other large body

Edward Island, the *Maritime* Alps *maritime* states or

and *marine* are sometimes used interchangeably, especially in reference to law, insurance, and the like

relationship to sailors or seamen or the sailing of ships in boats is distinctly implied, as, *nautical* pursuits such as yachting, *nautical* skill, a man of *nautical* interests is never satisfied until he owns some sort of sailboat, *nautical* clothes, 'No one rows very few sail Brighton is the least *nautical* of seaside places (Jeffers) *Nautical* is usually the preferred term when

as composed not only of ships, but of men, supplies, and armaments, at times, only from the context can a reader be sure whether ship or naval force is referred to as *naval* stores a *naval* architect, a *naval* engagement the *Naval* Academy at Annapolis, *naval* officers, he belongs to the *naval* reserve

mariner. *Mariner*, *sailor*, *seaman*, *tar*, *gob*, *medow* (properly *matelot*), *bluejacket*, rating come into comparison as denoting a person engaged in sailing or

whose work in any way contributes to the accomplishment of the vessel's voyage, whether that work be concerned with the vessel's navigation or not thus a ship's master, officers, engineers, stewards, and the like are in this sense *mariners* *Mariner* is not so common in colloquial use as many of the preceding terms but it is very common in literary especially poetic use as 'the *mariners* of England That guard our native seas (Campbell) *Sailor* still so strongly retains its or gnat

one who in strict language is called a *seaman*, one of the navigating force (sometimes including, sometimes excluding officers) employed on a vessel Both in British and in American use, the term *seaman* alone is not applied to apprentices for the term suggests skill and craft in operation and guidance of a vessel In technical British use however, the word is not used in reference to navigating officers or to pilots *Tar* is a familiar often

hymeneal.
maritime. **Marine*, *nautical*, *naval*.

foot
ack

2 *Character symbol sign note

Ana *Device, contrivance

marketable. *Vendible purchasable salable

marriage, matrimony, wedlock, wedding
nuptials spousal (or spousals), espousals (or espousal)
are not always synonymous nouns but they are closely
allied because they all refer directly or indirectly to the
act or acts by which a man and woman become husband
and wife or to the state of being husband and wife.
Marriage is the common term both in literary and col-
loquial use. It may apply to the rite or ceremony (as,
many were present at their *marriage* a civil marriage)
but it more often applies to the legal or spiritual relation
which is entered upon (as, to be joined in *marriage* to
annul a *marriage*) to the state of being married (as,
they was a long and happy *marriage*) or to the institu-
tion as an abstraction (as, Nor does he dishonour
marriage that praises virginity — Donne). In extended
use the term is applicable to any similarly close and
intimate union as, 'Let me not to the *marriage* of true
minds Admit impediments' (Shak.) the same sort of
poetic effect as the Romanics obtained by the *marriage*
of fertile words (Day Lewis). Matrimony is the pre-
ferred term in religious and sometimes in legal use, in
the Roman Catholic and the Eastern (including Ortho-
dox and Uniat) churches and in the use of many members
of the Anglican Communion it designates one of the
seven sacraments. The term therefore is used with
historical correctness in place of *marriage* only when a
religious ceremony or sanction is implied as to be joined
in bonds of holy *matrimony*. In general the term is ap-
plicable to the relationship which exists between husband
and wife and not (although there are literary excep-
tions) to the ceremony or the state of marriage. So
priests the Church to consecrate a vow The which
would endless *matrimony* make (Wordsworth). Wed-
lock, a term now chiefly in legal or literary use, applies
especially to marriage as a legally sanctioned relationship
or state thus children born out of *wedlock* are children
of parents who are not married. The sacred academy of
man's life is holy *wedlock* in a happy wife (Quarles).

Grave authors say and witty poets sing That honest
wedlock is a glorious thing (Pope). Wedding is the com-
mon term both in colloquial and literary use for the
ceremony that marks a marriage and the festivities that
accompany it as a thousand invitations to the *wedding*
were sent out. Nuptials is a more rhetorical and grand one
term than *wedding*; it also carries a stronger implication
of an elaborate religious ceremony. I don't object to
married priests, but I do strongly object to their *nuptials*
when a priest like Macon-Hughes indulges in an
immense artistic *wedding*. I feel there is something un-
dignified and almost unpleasant about it (C. Macken-
zie). Spousal or more often spousals, an archaic term
which stresses the making of the vows of marriage rather
than the performance of a ceremony. It is frequently in
extended use applied to the mating of birds, beasts, etc.
as till the amorous bird of night Sung *spousal* and bud
haste the evening star (Milton). With the morrow the
Church blessed the *spousals* (Symonds). Espousals (or
its somewhat archaic singular *espousal*) are here com-
pared (see also ENGAGEMENT). It differs little from
spousals (or *spousals*) except in its extended application.
In the latter use it commonly implies a spiritual union
especially one that is dependent upon a vow or pledge.
as Let every act of worship be like our *espousals*,
Lord to thee (J. Wesley).

marrow *Adipose meat tallow lard

marshol, *Order arrange organize systematize,
methodize

Arra. Array range, align *line

Con Derange disarrange *disorder, disorganize, un-
settle disturb *scatter, disperse dissipate

marital, Marital, warlike, military come into compar-
ison not as close synonyms but because they carry as
their basic meaning belonging to suitable to or charac-
teristic of war. Marital distinctively implies reference to
war in general and to its essential and fundamental
characteristics. It often specifically suggests the pomp
and circumstance of war as, *marital* music, standing in
marital array, 'the keen *marital* temper of the Yamato
race (Bunyon). Warlike, as a rule, implies reference to
war as a reality its actual causes, its actual methods. Its
actual effects it therefore applies more often to feel-
ings acts activities, etc., that lead to or accompany real
war than to those which suggest its thrilling or stirring
qualities thus a *warlike* temper suggests bellicosity or
readiness to fight to the bitter end whereas a *marital*
temper suggests dauntlessness, spiritedness and an
eagerness for war so *warlike* preparations are *warlike*
race tales of *warlike* feats (Wordsworth), 'Then praise
the *warlike* thunder of the drum' (Scott). Military sug-
gests war as fought by trained armies under the guidance
of trained leaders. It often implies the conduct of war on
land rather than on sea (being then opposed to naval)
and suggests clashing forces strategic movements, and
the like. It often however it refers to war in general
especially as it has been carried on since armaments have
been employed as, a *military* expedition *military* tac-
tics 'Military glory—that attractive rainbow that rises
in showers of blood (Lindsay).

Ana *Belligent bellicose pugnacious *aggressive,
combustant *spirited high spirited mettlesome

masculine, *Male, virile manful manly manlike
manhood.

Ana *Vigorous energetic lusty strenuous robust
*healthy sound

Ant Feminine — Con Womanly, ladylike woman-
like womanish *female

mask, *Portrait photograph *image *multicrum
effigy statue icon

mask, *Disguise cloak dissemble

Ana Conceal *hide secrete screen, protect, shield
defend guard safeguard

Con Discover divulge disclose *reveal expose
exhibit display flaunt *show

mass, *Bulk volume

Ana *Aggregate aggregation conglomerate conglom-
eration *sum amount total aggregate whole

2 Heap pile stack, shock cock bank See under
heap *

Ana Accumulation hoarding or hoard amassment (see
corresponding verbs at ACCUMULATE)

mass, *Heap pile stack, shock cock, bank

Ana *Gather collect assemble congregate *accumu-
late amass, hoard merge blend fuse coalesce (see
mix) consolidate *compact unify concentrate

massacre, *Massacre, slaughter, butchery carnage
pogrom are comparable only when they mean great or a
great and often wanton, killing of human beings. Massa-
cre implies promiscuous and wholesale slaying especially
of those who are not prepared to defend themselves and
can make little or no resistance as, the Indian massacre
of the inhabitants of Deerfield Mass. in 1704. The
tyrannous and bloody deed is done. The most archaic
of pitiless massacre. That ever yet this land was guilty
of (Shak.) Slaughter, originally and still a butcher's
term for the killing of animals used as food as here
compared suggests extensive and ruthless killing

whether the scene of that killing be a battle a massacre a horrible accident or the like The chief cut his way through the enemy with great slaughter (*Irving*)

emptory, imperative are here compared only as they apply to persons their acts utterances demands and the like and mean governed by or manifesting a strong tendency to impose one's will on another One is master

countries as the pogroms at Gomel and Kishinev in Russia in 1903

Ana Assassination murdering or murder slaying killing (see corresponding verbs at 3111)

massive Massive, massy, bulky, monumental, substantial are synonyms when they mean impressively large and heavy Massive distinctively stresses solidity and strength of construction and usually implies an imposing appearance as Its ceilings heavy with massive beams (*Dickens*), I am sure that the Lord Mayor is glad to see again its [the Mansion House's] sombre and massive yet welcoming façade when he returns home from any jaunt (*Lucas*) a man whose massive shoulders and determined cast of features ought to have convinced him that such an enterprise was nothing short of desperate (*Shaw*) Massy, now a literary word carries a stronger implication of ponderosity than massive but it still usually also implies solidity

rather than weight and the excessive amount of space occupied rather than solidity or strength of construction as, a bulky parcel nevertheless the word may still connote these underemphasized qualities as a bulky report Monumental as here compared also implies greatness of size but it distinctively suggests an imposing massiveness We Goddess bring To arched walks of twilight groves And shadows brown Of pine or monumental oak (*Milton*) The monumental fourpost bed has been taken down (*Daily Telegraph*) "Alas" Dyas was a tall red haired woman of monumental build (*Wharton*) Substantial stresses solidity and strength of construction as much as massive but it

to take fire at his ardour (*A Huxley*) One is domineering who tries to enforce his will or to make a show of his power by an overbearing or insolently tyrannical manner as [He] was violent arbitrary domineering (*Mrs H Ward*), They are not courageous, only quarrelsome not determined only obstinate not masterful only domineering (*Shaw*) a domineering lady and her abject suitor One is imperious who by temperament or by position is fitted to command or who assumes the air or manner of such a person the term implies more arrogance than masterful and less violence than domineering as this ancient despot—this imperious old Louis XIV in a black front and a cap and ribbon

say of a man that he has a great deal of character we generally mean that he has disciplined his temperament his disposition into strict obedience to the behest of duty, that he has clear and peremptory ideas about right and wrong (*Brownell*) One is imperative who is peremptory or whose actions or words are peremptory owing to the urgency of the situation rather than because of one's temperament as Go back! cried the old man with an imperative jerk of the head (*W. Wells*) the doctor had imperatively commanded rest (*Bennett*)

Ana Magisterial magistral *dictatorial authoritarius authoritative oracular dogmatic doctrinaire arbitrary *absolute despotic tyrannical

Do not confuse masterful with masterly

match, Match rival equal approach touch are often used interchangeably especially in negative constructions, when they mean to come up to or nearly up to the level or standard of something else One thing matches another when it proves to be its mate (rather

homes and substantial relatives of some sort or other on whom we could fall back (*Galsworthy*)

Ana *Heavy weighty ponderous solid hard *firm immense *enormous huge gigantic colossal

massy, *Massive bulky monumental substantial

Ana Ponderous hefty cumbersome cumbersome

nde (Austen) 'No other measure of our work equals the sight of the product put to its full use' (H. Sussoloff)
 One thing approaches another when it comes so close to it that it nearly equals or matches it and the difference though apparent is not important. An adult reader with trained habits of concentration will absorb the contents of a book with a speed and retentiveness which no child can approach' (C. W. Eliot)
 An unlettered speaker may startle you with his power of giving to the spoken word an urgent aptness that approaches the vivid instance of an involuntary cry (C. E. Alonquell)
 One thing touches another thing when the former approaches the very high plane or level reached by the latter as not another woman there to touch her (W. J. Locke)
 Yeats, the last in the aristocratic tradition of poets none of us can touch his later work. He stands a lesson to us in integrity demanding from us a complete subject on to the poetry that occupies us (D. Lewis)
 Ana Correspond harmonize, *agree conform square, accord
 Can Differ from *differ with vary *change alter, modify

matelot Variant of MATLOW

material, adj. 1 Material physical, corporeal phenomenal, sensible, objective are here compared as meaning belonging to or having a relation to things that belong to the world of actuality or of things apparent to the senses. Material applies to anything that is formed of matter or that relates to things formed of matter. It often implies an opposition to spiritual but it may imply an antithesis to ideal formal (i.e. of or pertaining to form as distinguished from matter) intangible impalpable and the like as material objects once material possessions to believe in no other world than the material world busy with material affairs (Conrad) an appetite for material pleasures (A. C. Benson) The society of Shakespeare and Raleigh and Sir Philip Sydney would not console them [modern men] for the absence of bath rooms motor-cars and other material comforts of which that age was ignorant (B. Russell)
 These poor Christians are not thrifty like our country people at home [France] they have no veneration for property no sense of material values (Cather) Physical (as here compared see also bodily) differs from material chiefly in suggesting an opposition to psychical mental metaphysical imaginary and less often spiritual. It applies especially to things perceived by the senses or capable of being dealt with in the same manner as objects of sense and it usually implies a contrast to things knowable only through thought or intuition or built up by the mind or imagination thus the material objects and the physical objects within one's reach may be exactly the same objects but material suggests the substantial nature and physical suggests the receptibility of perception and identification or what is more important in science of being weighed measured or the like. In scientific use physical is also applicable to things which are not objects but forces actions motions, etc. which are operative in nature or in mechanics and which can be measured or calculated or put to use even though strictly speaking they cannot be handled as the physical properties of light the physical effect of radiation a physical explanation of a miracle. Every thing physical is measurable by weight motion and resistance (De Quincey) With the advent of Einstein's relativity theory it was necessary for the first time to recognize that the physical world differed from the ideal (i.e. mentally constructed) world conceived in terms of everyday experience (transl. from W. Heisenberg)

Corporeal (as here compared see also bodily) applies to that which not only has physical existence but also is tangible or can be described as a body, thus, energy in itself has no corporeal existence though it is a physical power found usually in corporeal things. In a monistic sense the mind may be regarded as a living growing structure even though it lacks corporeal tangibility (Science) Phenomenal implies a relation to that which is known or knowable through the senses and experience as distinguished from that which is knowable only through thought or intuition because it is beyond perception by the senses the term is chiefly used in philosophy and science when there is an intent to mark the line between that which is actually perceived and that which has been ascertained by the reason has been accepted by faith or is theoretical hypothetical or the like as phenomenal reality is often specifically called actuality Phenomenal nature is reduced to an array of events in the four-dimensional continuum (Jeans) Sensible, the psychologist's and often the layman's term for that which is known or knowable through sense experience, is sometimes opposed to intelligible (i.e. knowable through mental processes) it is therefore a general term comprehending visible audible tangible palpable and the like as there is no sensible movement of the earth to claim sensible evidence of the immortality of the soul. Is this dagger which I see before me The handle toward my hand? Come let me clutch thee Art thou not sensible To feeling as to sight? or art thou but A dagger of the mind a false creation (Shak.) Objective implies the same kind of existence as phenomenal and sensible but it stresses the apartness of the thing known through the senses from the person who perceives it through his senses the term therefore implies not only material existence but an existence which exactly corresponds to the image in the mind of the perceiver as The ancient Hebrew saw the rainbow as an objective structure set in the heavens for all men to behold (Jeans) acosmism the theory which denies the objective existence of the world or universe (Inge) Ana *Carnal fleshly sensual animalistic actual true *real tangible *perceptible appreciable palpable

Ant Immaterial
 2 *Relevant germane pertinent apposite applicable apropos.

Ana Important significant consequential momentous (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE) vital cardinal *essential fundamental
 Ant Immaterial
 materialize Externalize objectify substantiate incarnate embody actualize *realize hypostatize reify matériel or material *Equipment apparatus and machinery paraphernalia outfit tackle gear
 maternal Motherly *parental paternal fatherly matlow or matelot. *Mariner sailor seaman tar gob bluejacket rating

matrimonial Matrimonial marital, conjugal consubstantial nuptial hymeneal agree in meaning of relating to, or characteristic of marriage Matrimonial is the most general term applicable to that which has to do both with matrimony and with marriage in any of its senses (see MARRIAGE) as matrimonial vows matrimonial advances the matrimonial state matrimonial rites matrimonial bliss Marital though in strict use it implies reference to the husband and his part in marriage (as marital rights marital authority) is often used interchangeably with matrimonial (as marital vows the marital relationship marital bliss) Conjugal and consubstantial are frequently used interchangeably More strictly conjugal connotes reference to the persons who

are married (as They flaunt their conjugal felicity in one's face — Wilde) I count it my good fortune that

vaunt (Shelley)

matrimony *Marriage wedlock wedding nuptials
spousal espousals.

matter. 1 *Affair business concern thing

2 *Subject subject matter argument topic text
theme motive leitmotiv

matter-of-fact *Prosaic prosy

Ans Stolid phlegmatic *impassive and *dry
*downright forthright

Con Fantastic *imaginary fantastic chimerical
quixotic visionary ideal transcendent transcendental
(see **ABSTRACT** *adj*) romantic *sentimental

mature, adj Mature, matured, ripe, mellow, adult,
grown up full fledged are terms that are not often
interchangeable yet are comparable because they bear
the same underlying meaning fully developed Ma-

person physiologically is one that has passed beyond
adolescence in law he is one that has attained full age
or his majority In extended use *adult* implies the attain-
ment of that point in development where the weaknesses
of immaturity or of imperfection are surmounted The
difference [between Romanticism and Classicism] seems
to me rather the difference between the complete and

mature, v Mature, develop ripen age come into com-
parison when they are used in reference to things
growing things or to anything with latent capacity for
betterment and mean to come or cause to come to the
state of being fit for use enjoyment or the like When
employed with reference to living things or the special
characters *mature* stresses fullness of growth and tend-

ripen emphasizes the approach to or the attainment
the peak of perfection as the fruits are now sufficiently

matured which implies the completion of a course
process or period thus a *matured* plan is a fully thought
out plan a *matured* wine is one that has been allowed to
age properly a *matured* note is one that has reached the
date when payment is due Ripe though it implies ma-
turity stresses readiness for use or enjoyment in its
literal sense it is applied chiefly to fruits ready for
eating to grains or vegetables ready for harvesting to
seeds ready for planting Figuratively it often connotes
merely readiness or fully preparedness for action activ-
ity or use Ripe for exploits and mighty enterprises
(Shak) To be careful in teaching history not to
obtrude aspects which are interesting to us until the
child is ripe for them (B Russell) Sometimes however

Mellow stresses either the agreeable qualities associated
with ripe or slightly overripe fruits, such as softness,
tenderness, sweetness, or the loss of their opposites the
signs of immaturity hardness harshness, or bitterness
as, a mellow cheese a mellow wine The more mellow and
cheerful outlook of his [Horace's] second book [of sat-
ires] (Buchan) The last three words are applied chiefly
to persons their acts, minds etc and only by extension
to inanimate things Adult is the equivalent of *mature*
in its merely physical implications and in its reference to
animals, it presupposes however a clear line of demarca-
tion, especially when used of human beings An adult

mant latent nebulous or the like as by bringing it into
in a new view as

develop (T S Eliot) one ripens that which is suscep-
tible of improvement enrichment or enhancement at
given time or subjected to influences favorable to its
development as to ripen cheese by allowing it to stand
or by processing it friendship often ripens into love
[minds that] have not the sure grow wise cannot
ripen properly (S M Crothers) one ages that which is
its fresh or new state lacks a quality or qualities that fit
it for use or enjoyment as to age wine by keeping it in
a cool place

matured *Mature ripe mellow adult grown up
full fledged

Ans Completed finished (see **CLOSE** §) *Jebberate
considered advised designed studied premeditated

Ant Unmatured premature — **Con** Crude grown
callow *rude rough raw *youthful juvenile puerile
boyish childish *childlike

maudlin Mawkish *sentimental romantic sopor

mushy slushy

Ans Confused muddled fuddled addled bemuddled

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

befuddled (see *confused*) embarrassed rattled fazed
dismayed disconcerted (see *embarrassed*)

mawkish Maudlin *sentimental romantic sappy
mushy slushy

Ana Flat vapid jejune *insipid banal inane

maxim *Saying saw adage proverb motto epigram
aphorism, apothegm.

may. *Can

maze *Labyrinth.

meager or **meagre** *Meagre* (or *meagre*), *scanty*, *scant*, *skimp*, *scrimpy*, *exiguous* *sparse*, *sparse* come into comparison as meaning so small as in amount number or size as to fall short of what is normal necessary or desirable *Meager* stresses thinness as applied to persons or animals it suggests emaciation (as strange straining eyes and *meagre* form —G Eliot "The *meagre* condition of his horse —Scott) but as applied to things in general it implies the absence of elements qualities, or numbers necessary to a thing's richness substance potency or like as a *meager* diet a simplicity of diction which reflects a *meagre* and barren stock [of words] (Lowes)

The magazines like the newspapers were liberal with the *space* but again the results were terribly *meagre* (V Heuer) An outline in itself is *meagre* truly but it does not necessarily suggest a *meagre* thing (St James) *Scanty* emphasizes insufficiency in amount quantity extent or the like as a *scanty* supply of food for the winter The book is not like some biographical essays with *scanty* material stuffed out with appreciation and conjecture (T S Eliot) "Such a *scanty* portion of light was admitted that it was difficult, on first coming in to see anything (Dukes) *Scant* differs from *scanty* in suggesting a falling short, as in amount or quantity of that which is desired or is desirable rather than in that which is necessary or essential as the work of those hours was miserably *scant* (Hardy) They were held in *scant* esteem (Grandgent) *scant* foliage (Cather) *Skimpy* and *scrimpy*, both colloquial words, imply niggardliness as the reason for a thing's insufficiency in its amount numbers or the like but *skimpy* suggests stinginess that robs a thing of its proper measure size or amount (as *skimpy* curtains a *skimpy* allowance) and *scrimpy* usually connotes an enforced stint or the influence of meager resources (as these meals are pretty *scrimpy* these days *scrimpy* portions of food) *Exiguous* stresses a smallness in size amount extent capacity or the like that is more or less inherent in the thing under consideration and makes it compare unfavorably with other things of its kind as "brains too *exiguous* to hold more than half an idea at a time (Auer Speech) building ships to supplement a *exiguous* navy (Buchan) a much larger dominion than the *exiguous* Dalrada (Times Lit Sup) *Spare* (as here suggested) see also *exiguous* *exiguous* implies merely a falling short of that which is sufficient unlike *scanty* and *meager* it seldom suggests resulting loss or hardship ■ the powerful frame attenuated by *spare* living (Dickens) *Spare* vegetate on a *spare* diet In the phrase *spare ribs* (of pork) the term suggests meagreness of meat the phrase applies therefore to ribs trimmed of meat of their meat *Sparse* stresses a lack of normal or desirable thickness or density the term may or may not suggest insufficiency or inadequacy in numbers or in quantity but it always connotes a thin scattering of the units as the *sparse* population of the mountainous district *sparse* grey locks (Conrad) the sound of their *sparse* talk and laughter was blown over the walls to the ears of Harbinger (Galsworthy) Now and then she scattered with regretful *spareness* some seeds and crumbs from her parcels (M Wilkins)

Ana analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ana *Thin, slender *dim* slight tenuous rare thinned attenuated extenuated diluted (see *thin* v) *jeune* flat *insipid inane penurious. *stingy parsimonious.

Ans Ample copious.

mean, v 1 *Intend design propose purpose

Ana Wish want *desire *aim aspire pant

2 **Mean** denote signify import are synonymous terms when used in the sense of to convey to the mind a definite idea or interpretation. Not only words or phrases can be said to **mean** denote signify or import something but also anything which admits of interpretation or of being intellectually appraised such as a poem or an essay or an act of Congress or such as the behavior of one person to another or a set of circumstances. These words are commonly employed without distinction but precise in their use is often possible and desirable In their general applications (excluding for the moment their reference to words and phrases) **mean** is the most common It is often far more expressive or poignant than the others when used to connote not only interpretation but also evaluation or appraisal. That old vague hurt of discovery that he had never *meant* so much to David as David to him (M Audin) He can have no idea of what *it means* to be the daughter of Mr de Barral (Conrad) **Denote**, in its widest application is distinguished from the others by its taking for its subject things that serve as outward marks or visible indications signify by its taking for its subject things of a symbolic or representative character, as his somber expression *denoted* (better than *signified*) a worried mind the scales in the hands of the figure of Justice signify impartiality the Eucharistic *rite signifies* one thing to Protestants and another to Catholics **Signify** often suggests distinctiveness or importance as events which signify little at the time of occurrence often attain significance when the history of that period is written does it signify nothing to you that your father has failed in health recently? **Import** frequently conveys its etymological implication of carrying in, i.e. in this sense into the mind (as new ideas *import* little to those not intellectually fitted to receive them) but it frequently comes close to *signify* (as What this *imported* I could ill do vine —Wordsworth)

In their special use in reference to the interpretation of the content of a term these words are not always distinguishable **Mean**, however is capable of implying reference to the term's full content that is to the idea or relation between ideas which it conveys to the mind and the suggestions which it evokes as only a philosophically minded person can grasp what beauty and truth *mean* in Keats's lines Beauty is truth truth beauty —that is all Ye know on earth and all ye need to know **Signify** can as *mean* cannot suggest symbolic relationship between the term and the idea it conveys as the phrase bread and butter *signifies* the material needs of life **Denote** (see also *denote* 2) is even more technical for it implies a logical definition in which the idea named or expressed by a term is clearly marked out and its application or range of application accurately determined as decoration *denotes* one of three ideas the act of adorning or a thing used in adorning or the results achieved by one who adorns **Import** though used with decreasing frequency in relation to terms, is precise in its implications A term *imports* not what it *denotes* or *bears* as a definition but any or all of the implications involved in its interpretation. Does it [the word necessary] always *import* an absolute physical necessity? (Ch Just Marshall)

Ana *Carry convey bear transmit *denote connote

define assign *prescribe *suggest imply, intimate hint

mean, adj. ¹ Mean, ignoble, abject, sordid come into comparison when applied to persons their behavior or the conditions in which they live. All then mean so low as to be out of keeping with human dignity or just standards of human life or character. *Mean* and *ignoble* originally implied low birth the former being applied to persons of the lowest social classes the latter to persons below the rank of nobles. *Mean* usually suggests repellent antisocial characteristics such as malevolence or cupidity. It almost invariably connotes small mindedness. Those who are tempted by the flesh have usually nothing to fear from avarice or the meaner vices. Those who spend their lives battling against meanness in any form are usually immune to the flesh. (C. Mackenzie)

comes close to *mean* except that it seldom connotes

converted distort and debase and make ignoble parodies of his teaching. (A. Huxley) *Abject* in its most inclusive sense means little more than extremely low in station or

(G. L. Dickinson)

Ans *Base low vile *contemptible despicable sorry scurvy cheap beggarly pitiable

mean, adj. ² Average median par See AVERAGE *n*

Ans Extreme

mean, *n* ¹ *Average median norm par

² In plural form means Means instrument instrumentality, agent, agency, medium organ, vehicle channel agree in denoting a person or thing through or by which work is performed or an end is effected. *Means* (construed as either plural or singular) is the most general of these words. It may be applied not only to persons and to concrete things such as implements tools, and machines but also to their actions or operations. It may also be applied to methods policies devices and the like as to find ways and means to attain one's ambitions the means does not justify the end. The habit of regarding the labouring class as a mere means to the maintenance of the rest (G. L. Dickinson) The means that a portrait painter should employ to indicate the inner nature and the circumstances of his sitter (Bin-yon) *Instrument* is commonly applied to persons who

merely carry out another's will or intention, often as tools sometimes as dupes. *He turned on me suspecting perhaps that I only wished to make an instrument of him (Hudson) If they [judges] were to be used as the instruments and the knowing instruments for violating what they swear to support (Chas. J. Marshall) When applied to concrete things, *instrument* often derives connotations from its musical sense such as susceptibility to manipulation responsiveness to touch or use etc. He knew his brain was now a very uncertain instrument sometimes quite good sometimes a weary fount of half formed ideas (H. G. Wells) *Instrumentality* is interchangeable with *means* but not with *instrument* because its chief implication is effective action by or effective use of the instrument.

veged from one person or thing to another or subjective form as air is the medium through which sound and light waves are transmitted language is the medium through which a person communicates his

effectively) that which is to be revealed through the play was an excellent vehicle for the genius of Booth

We must find a new form of verse which shall be as satisfactory a vehicle for us as blank verse was for the Elizabethans (T. S. Eliot) A channel is a medium through which

charity

Ans *Method mode manner way fashion, systematic machinery apparatus *equipment paraphernalia

³ In plural form means Resources, assets effects

*possessions belongings

Ans *Money cash currency riches wealth affluence, opulence (see corresponding adjective)

Rich

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

meander Stray roam ramble *wander rove range
prowl gad gallivant traipse

meaning Meaning, sense acceptation signification
significance import come into comparison when they
denote the idea which a word a passage a facial expression
an action situation or the like conveys to the
mind or less often is intended to convey to the mind
Meaning the general term may be used interchangeably
with any other of the terms here considered it is not only
applicable to language and to express one's gestures but
also to symbols works of art or other things that require
interpretation, as, a dictionary gives the meanings of
words if human and the words formed from it can
have an exact meaning that meaning must refer to
those qualities, characteristics and powers which dis-
tinguish the human being (J. H. Arnold) Understand
a plain man in his plain meaning (Shak.) Sense, as here
compared denotes either the meaning or more often
one of the specific or particular meanings of a word or
phrase or sometimes of an allegory (as, some words
have as many as twenty-five senses the literal and figura-
tive senses of *Pilgrim's Progress* Virtue in the noble
sense by Greeks and Romans understood —Swift) or
more abstractly intelligible or apprehensible meaning
(as [She] speaks things That carry but half sense
—Shak.) In the first authentic edition the words I
believe ran and a table of green fields, which has no
sense —Newman) Acceptation (see also ACCEPTANCE)
differs from sense (as denoting a meaning of a term)
chiefly in its stress upon the actual use of that sense or
upon its acceptance by a large number of writers and
speakers as It is necessary first to consider the differ-
ent acceptations of the word knowledge —Locke)
[Philosophy] in its common acceptation signifies
the search after wisdom (Frederick) Signification and
significance as here compared (see signify under MEAN-
ING) 2 significance under IMPORTANCE are often used
interchangeably in spite of the fact that they are care-
fully differentiated in their meanings Signification (a
noun derived ultimately from the same stem as signify)
applies specifically to the established meaning of a term
a symbol a character or the like, or to an established
sense of a word it usually implies that when the term
or this symbol or this character is used that such and
such an idea is evoked in the mind of informed persons
as, the significations of the characters which serve as
Roman numerals to know the signification of each type
of halo a book alleged to give the significations of
dreams I find it very interesting to know the signifi-
cations of names, and had written to ask him whether
Jerusalem meant the vision of peace or the foundation
of peace (Arnold) The counsel for the appellee would
limit it [the term commerce] to traffic to buying and
selling or the interchange of commodities and do not
admit that it comprehends navigation This would
restrict a general term applicable to many objects to
one of its significations (Ch. Just. Marshall) Signifi-
cance on the other hand applies specifically to the
covert as distinguished from the established or the
ostensible meaning of something it may from its other
sense (see IMPORTANCE) carry a connotation of weight
or moment (a connotation now rarely if ever found in
signification) as his language is so grandiose that one
wonders if his speeches have any significance no one
knows for a certainty the significance of some early
Christian symbols For the mathematically illiterate
like myself these things [his demonstrations] are
mere scribbles without significance (A. Huxley)
"Explaining all the minute happenings of the ranch as
though each of them had a special joyous significance
Ana analogous words Ant antonyms Con contrasted words

(M. Austin) Import (see also IMPORTANCE) like signifi-
cance may imply momentousness but in contrast with
that term and like significant it denotes the idea or
the impression conveyed or to be conveyed to the mind
by the medium of words passages, or the like as the
plain import of the words [of the Constitution] seems to
be that in one class of cases its [the Supreme Court's]
jurisdiction is original and not appellate in the other it
is appellate and not original" (Ch. Just. Marshall)

[He] spoke words in his ear that had an awful import
to her (Merrett), him gathered the import of the next
few sentences (Kipling)

Ana Suggestion implication intimation hinting or
hint (see corresponding verbs at SUGGEST) denotation
connotation (see under DENOTE)

meaningful Significant pregnant sententious *ex-
pressive eloquent

Ana Important consequential momentous, weighty
(see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE)

Ant meaningless

meanly Palty trifling trivial puny *petty picaresque
ish picaresque

Ana *Contemptible despicable sorry scurvy cheap
beggarly *stingy parsimonious penurious miserly
curmudgeonly

mechanic Workman, workingman artisan *worker
operative hand laborer craftsman handicraftsman
roustabout

mechanical Automatic instinctive impulsive *appon-
taneous

Ana Stereotyped hackneyed *trite dull *stupid
dense crass dumb

Con. vital cardinal *essential fundamental *spirited
high spirited, mettlesome fiery spunky gungy

meddle Meddle interfere, intermeddle tamper come
into comparison when they mean to busy or concern
oneself with someone or something officiously imperi-
tently or the like One meddles with or in that which is
not one's concern or which is strictly the affair or the
responsibility of another or of others the term usually
suggests the interpolation of oneself without right or
without permission or authorization as It would be
better if government meddled no farther with trade than
to protect it (Franklin) His enemies accused him
of meddling in matters which did not belong to him
(Newman) it is inexpedient to meddle with questions
of state in a land where men are highly paid to work
them out for you (Kipling) One or sometimes one's
act, interferes (see also INTERFERE) 2) with someone or
something or in something when one meddles (inten-
tionally or unintentionally) in such a way as to hinder
frustrate molest, or otherwise affect seriously and usu-
ally injuriously as to interfere in a dispute a physician

is not interfere with nature, any more than an
architect is interfering with nature when he directs the
building of a house (Karl K. Darrow) One inter-
meddles with or in something when one meddles
impertinently and officiously and in such a way as to
interfere as The board of control had no right what-
soever to intermeddle in the business (Burke) One
tamper with someone or something when one seeks to
make unwarranted alterations to perform meddlesome
experiments, or otherwise to exert an improper influence
the term may or may not suggest corruption or clandestine
operation as, Provided the farmer said nobody
had been tampering with any of his witnesses (Merrett)
"The door had not been tampered with (Wilde)
"Money and sex are forces too unruly for our reason
they can only be controlled by taboos with which we learn
per at our peril (L. F. Smith)

Ana *Intrude obtrude interlope butt in *interpose
interfere intervene modest discommode incommode
trouble *inconvenience

meddlesome *Impertinent intrus ve obtrusive
officious pragmatcal
Ana Interfering meddling intermeddling tampering
(see **MEDDLE**) prying snoopy nosy inquisitive *curious
median, *adj* Average mean par See under **AVERAGE** n
median = *

medicament : Medicine *remedy cure specific
physic.

medicinal, n *Drug pharmaceutical biological
simple.

medicine *Remedy, cure medicament, specific
physic

mediocre *Medium middling second rate moderate
average, fair indifferent

Ana Poor wrong *bad *common, ordinary vulgar

meditate *Ponder muse ruminate

Ana Contemplate *consider study weigh revolve
reflect reason speculate deliberate *think cogitate
examine inspect, *scrutinize

meditative Contemplative speculative *thoughtful
reflective pensive

meaning midway or about midway between the ex-
tremes of a scale of measurement or evaluation Medium
usually presupposes use of a scale of measurement or
gradation it may be an instrument such as a meter or
gauge or it may be a mental power of measuring or
gauging attained by experience as a boy of medium
height

middling sometimes occurs as a designation for the sec-
ond of three grades or as a description of quality of

describes it as *mediocre* gives ground for the inference
that it used of n

mediocre talent (L. P. Smith) Second rate etymologi-
cally implies a ranking midway between that which is
considered as first

equipment etc and not to excellence Frequently
has a or and

wealth a man of *moderate* ability a *moderate* wind is
attain *moderate* success an infusion of *moderate* strength
I was a *moderate* scholar and a competent athlete

is an *average* June day where can we find the *average*
man? Actually however the term is applied to that

n) *common ordinary vulgar popular
Guerdon prize award reward *premium

y bonus
Recompensing or recompense remuneration
al satisfaction (see corresponding verbs in text)

Modest *humble lowly
Gentle mild (see soft) subdued submissive

*compliant acquiescent resigned *forbearing
at lenient patient long suffering (see core)

sponding nouns at PATIENCE)
Ant Arrogant — *Con*, *I roud lordly overbearing

gh-spited nettlesome snuffy
ia, *nauseated hate

ll answer
*match touch gratify *please

Ant Disappoint

air fitting
conformed/
equitate

each group

Ant Unmeet

melancholia Melancholy: *sadness, depression
dejection gloom blues dumps vapors.

melancholic, adj Melancholic, melancholy, strabulous (or atrabular), hypochondriac (or hypochondriacal) agree in meaning gloomy or depressed especially as a manifestation of one's temperament or state of health. *Melancholic melancholy and atrabulous* all once implied the presence or excess of black bile one of the humors which in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance were supposed to determine a man's temperament and physical constitution. In modern use they are distinguished in meaning. *Melancholic* describes a person who is afflicted with or inclined to melancholia. Mr. Brithing in these moods did not perhaps experience the grey and hopeless desolations of the melancholic but he saw a world that bristled with misfortune and error" (H. G. Wells). *Melancholy*, on the other hand, describes a person, or the mood disposition acts or utterances of a person who is excessively sad or detached in spirit and usually averse to that which is cheerful or gay. They say you are a melancholy fellow? I am so I do love it better than laughing (Shakespeare). Prince is a melancholy lay! For youth for life we both regret! How fair they seem how far away (A. Long). *Atrabulous* preserves the implication of a morbid physical condition more strongly than the preceding words often in modern use it suggests the morose or choleric disposition of the dyspeptic or the predilection for gloom of those who have been subjected to severe strain. Neither were those Puritan settlers of New England plump rosy gilled Englishmen that came hither but a hard-faced atrabulous earnest-eyed race" (J. R. Lowell). Of nervous atrabulous constitution (J. Morley). *Hypochondriac* comes close to *atrabulous* in its suggestion of constitutional gloominess but in modern use it also implies a morbid anxiety about one's state of health. There was a pleasurable illumination in your eye once only a soft excitement in your aspect which told of no better dull ones, hypochondriac brooding (C. Brown).

Ans *Despondent despairing hopeless forlorn desperate pessimistic misanthropic *cynical, misogynic melancholy, *sadness melancholia dejection gloom depression blues dumps vapors.

Ans Miserableness or misery wretchedness (see corresponding adjectives at MISERABLE) despondency despair hopelessness forlornness desperation (see under DESPERATE) *tedium boredom ennui doldrums.

Ant Exhilaration — Con. Joy delight *pleasure enjoyment delectation fruition hopefulness optimism (see corresponding adjectives at JOYFUL).

melancholy, adj 1 *Melancholic atrabulous, hypochondriac.

Ans Morose gloomy grim *sullen sour saturnine depressed oppressed weighed down (see DEPRESS).

*Despondent despairing hopeless, forlorn desperate.

*Melancholy dolorous doleful, lugubrious rueful pleasure come into comparison when they mean expressing or exciting sorrow or mourning. All of these words have to a greater or less extent weakened from their original meaning and are often used with a half humorous connotation. *Melancholy* in earlier use stressed a quality that inspired consciousness of sad reflection or awakened mournful thoughts or recollections which were not only not necessarily painful or disagreeable, but often agreeable, especially to the poetic or thoughtful mind. Sweet bird that hums at the close of folly. Most musical most melancholy (Milton). The tender images we love to trace steal from each year a melancholy grace (S. Rogers). In current use the term frequently applies to that

which expresses or excites dejection or depression as *his melancholy old house on the hill (DeLand), that melancholy problem of a money-earning occupation which lay so heavily on my thoughts (H. Ellis). Dolorous in nondelegatory use implies sorrow associated with severe physical or mental suffering as crushed in and bruised pain implacable and many a dolorous prison ere they could wind Out of such prison (Milton). In current use the term describes that which is lamentable in its gloom or dismalness, or is exaggeratedly dismal as, That dolorous aspect of human nature which in comedy is best portrayed by Molière (T. S. Eliot).

I dare say you were exceedingly sorry for what you had done. Indeed Sir dolorously moaned Berry. I were and am (Meredith). Doleful and lugubrious are also frequently applied to that which is exaggeratedly dismal or dreary, but doleful connotes (now humorously) a weight of woe (as, a doleful and lackadaisical air, a doleful ditty) and lugubrious an undue and often an affected heaviness or solemnity (as, They have been crucifying Otello into an opera. The music good but lugubrious — Byron). Dark funereal barges like my own had fluted by and the gondoliers had warned each other at every turning with hoarse lugubrious cries — (Howells). Rueful implies self pity or regret but in current use it often suggests a quizzical attitude as the woe-bearing heroes eyed each other with rueful countenances (Frost). The deacon looked at his manuscript ruefully (it reads like a Sunday School essay he muttered (C. Macken). Plausible applies chiefly to tones sounds utterances rhythms and the like that suggest complaint or mourning or that excite pity or compassion, as the plaintive cries of a child. She sang plaintively the wounded aggravated heart notes of the nightingale (Howells). In poetic use however the term often suggests little more than plaintive melancholy or expression in a minor key as, Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow For old unhappy far-off things (Wordsworth).

Ans Pathetic poignant *moving touching hopeless forlorn despairing (see DESPERATE) pensive reflective

*thoughtful discompos disquieting perturbing disturbing (see DISCOMPOSE).

Con Happy *glad cheerful joyous joyful light hearted *lively vivacious, gay.

Ans Fracas row *brawl broil rumpus scrap.

Ans Altercat on *quarrel wrangle squabble *conflict on discord.

Ans Ripe matured *mature adult grown up full fledged.

Ans *Tender warm sympathetic responsive warm hearted.

Ant Unmellow green — Con. Raw crude callow *rude rough.

melodramatic Histronic theatrical dramatic.

Ans *Showy pretentious ostentatious *sentimental romantic, maudlin manlyish.

melody Melody air tune agree in denoting a clearly defined agreeable and often easily remembered succession of rhythmically ordered tones. Melody stresses the sweetness or beauty of sound produced by such an arrangement of tones. Sweetest melodies are those that are by distance made more sweet, (Wordsworth). It also commonly suggests expressiveness or moving power and a carefully wrought pattern. Nerve-dissolving melody (Tennyson). "Tis a rich sobbing melody with relief.

Full and majestic (Keats). Technically as applied to complex musical structure melody always implies a contrast to harmony. It designates that kind of musical beauty produced by a continuous series of tones in one

or more of the voice parts, in distinction from that produced by simultaneously sounded tones in all the voice parts. Strictly air is applied to the dominating melody usually carried by the upper voice or voices in a choral a part song or the like. Loosely however, air is often applied to any easily remembered success on of tones which identifies a simple musical composition such as a song a ballad or a waltz and which is more commonly and more precisely called tune, as to hum the tune (or the air) of the Blue Danube. Tune is also applied to the musical setting of a ballad poem lyric and the like (as a hymn tune) and to any simple composition whether unison or harmonized (as a dance tune).

member *Part portion piece detail division section
segment sector fraction fragment parcel

Ana *Element component constituent Integrant
branch limb *shoot bough

memorandum *Letter epistle missive note message
dispatch report

memory. Memory, remembrance, recollection, reminiscence, mind souvenir are not synonyms in all of their senses but they are comparable terms since all involve the ideas of remembering and of being remembered

has been learned (words ideas skills etc) and to

affected by the remembrance of certain passages between them (Arch Marshall) Remembrance also denotes but now less often than formerly the state or fact of being remembered or kept in the memory of a person or group of persons as, to hold one in fond remembrance moments that live again in remembrance (IV 17)

the time the term therefore often but far from always, implies an effort to remember as, he said he must have time for *recollection* || he was to give an accurate account of what happened that day || Half a word fixed upon or near the spot is worth a cartload of *recollection* (Gray)

his uneasiness grew by the recollection of the forty tons of dynamite in the body of the *Ferndale* not the sort of cargo one thinks of with equanimity in connexion with a

threatened collusion (Conrad) But recollection is quite as often used of that which is remembered especially as the result of conscious effort, as "You ask me to put down a few recollections of your father (Lecky) And indeed is my recollection of our halts before shaded homesteads our protracted and usually successful parleys with lean housewives hungry for conversation" (Grandgent) Reminiscence is more colored in its meaning by philosophical and psychological theories (partic-

spection than any of the other terms. Like *remembrance*

he his origin? can he ascend By reminiscence to his earliest date? —COWPER) I believe that as we lose our powers of memory we may increase the power of reminiscence that is of recalling what we want in small quantities for a short time (JOWELL) The term is often used however in place of recollection in the concrete

from the past in conversation or in writing by an adult or aged person (as to enjoy the *remembrances* of the old veterans) or is a phrase a passage a thought a custom or the like that is so like one found in an earlier writer

Ana Mind intellect soul intelligence brains. "I
 remembering minding recalling remind of (see 25
 MEMBER) awareness consciousness cognizance (see
 pronounced no ad are you at a vapp)

Mend, which is etymologically a shortened form of mendacities or defects.

archaic English one speaks of mending one's shirt.

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

(or ways) of *mending* one's health of *mending* a person's reputation or one uses the old proverb "the least said is the soonest mended." In old nary English on the other hand one *mends* a garment when one sews up rents, darns holes or puts pieces under worn spots. *One mends* a fountain pen when one puts in a new ink sac, provides a new pen point or the like, or to *mend* a broken dish or toy, to *mend* a rug to *mend* a stone wall the break in his leg never was properly *mended*. Repair may often be used in place of *mend* in the sense of making whole or sound again (as, to *mend* [or *repair*] a stone wall) but it is usually preferred to *mend* when complete success is implied and when the thing that is restored to wholeness or soundness is a complex thing that has been partly destroyed, or extensively damaged, or has suffered disadaptation, debilitation, exhaustion, or the like as to repair a bicycle or automobile to *repair* the badly burned house before moving back into it it will cost a huge sum to *repair* the bridge food is necessary to *repeal* the tissues of the body there are few moral wrecks which may not be to all seeming completely *repaired* in this world. (C. W. Eliot) If economic havoc and misadjustment attributable to the Great War were *repaired*. (J. A. Mohr) Patch implies a mending of a hole rent breach or weak spot by the insertion or application of a piece of the same or similar material the term sometimes but far from always, implies obvious, hurried careless or clumsy mending or a repairing that merely serves a temporary purpose as, to *patch* trousers to *patch* a plastered wall to *patch* shoes to *patch* a damaged lawn to *patch* an inner tube. In extended use *patch* or frequently *patch up* implies a making of something out of a great number of pieces fragments odds and ends (as to *patch* a quilt to *patch up* an account of a battle from stray bits of information to *patch up* a code of rules for the guidance of a society) or a settling of something that causes disturbance (as to *patch up* a quarrel) or a restoring something which has been broken or disrupted in a way suggestive of patching (as to *patch up* a friend ship). In current use especially in industry and business *rebuild*, which normally means to build again something which has been razed or ruined is often preferred to *repair* because it implies a thoroughgoing repairing with addition of new parts when necessary that makes a thing like new as a *rebuild* typewriter or automobile. *Remodel* implies repairing with some changes often extensive changes in structure or design as to *remodel* an old house to *remodel* a dress.

Am. "Improve" better ameliorate help amend remedy redress, "correct rectify reform "renew restore renovate rejuvenate refurbish fix, "adjust regulate

Mendacious *Dishonest lying untruthful deceitful
Am. *False wrong prevaricating equivocating
falsifying fibbing (see LIE)
Am. Veracious. — *Con.* *Reliable dependable trust worthy honest *upright just scrupulous conscientious honorable

Mental Service glavish *subversive obsequious
Am. Abject *mean word ignoble *base low vile
groveling floundering wallowing (see MALLOW)

Menstruum *Solvent dissolvent resolvent alkaliest

Mental Mental, intellectual psychic, psychical in
telligent, cerebral agree in meaning of relating to or
characteristic of that sum total of powers or functions
called variously (and in the senses designated at
MIND 2) mind intellect soul (or psyche) or brain. In
general mental applies directly to that which has to do
with the mind as a real (though often immaterial) or as a
purely theoretical entity as, one's *mental* life a *mental*

state *mental* diseases *mental* processes *mental* science
Intellectual differs from *mental* not only in its reference
to the intellect, and therefore to the higher powers of the
mind such as the comprehension of the abstract or diffi
cult and the ability to reason but also because it is
directly applicable to persons their utterances acts and
qualities (thus one says an *intellectual* [not a *mental*]
person) and because it often carries an implied contrast
to emotional moral imaginative and the like as "a
miracle of *intellectual* delacy like Dr. Newman"
(Arnold) No abstract, *intellectual* plan of life (Brow
ning). The knowledge of geographical facts is useful
but without intrinsic *intellectual* value (B. Russell)

It was only on her *intellectual* side that Elizabeth
touched the England of her day. All its moral aspects
were simply dead to her (J. R. Green) Part of the
value of science is *intellectual*. It would be a dull mind
that could see the rich variety of natural phenomena
without wondering how they are inter-related (Jeans)
Psychic and *psychical* imply a reference to the soul or
psyche, usually but not invariably in their psychologi
cal senses often therefore they differ from *mental* in not
suggesting a physical basis such as the brain or the
nerves thus, a *mental* disease is somnambulic, but only in
posttechnical language distinguished from a *psychic*
disease in that the former implies a cause which is or
ganic and the latter a cause which cannot be related to
the body but which seems to proceed from wrong ideas
or attitudes the term *psychical* research applies to in
vestigating oneself phenomena that seem contrary to physical
laws and suggest mental activity apart from the body

You keep talking about maladies of the mind and soul
I don't accept the idea of *psychic* diseases analogous to
mental diseases (C. Mackenzie) The humorist was a
type that once society required in order to maintain
its *psychic* equilibrium (Van H. Brooks) *Intelligent*
as here compared (see also INTELLIGENT 2) is applicable
to any person who is endowed with an intellect or reveals
intelligence. *Am.* men are *intelligent* beings the most
intelligent of his pup is. The term is also applicable to an
animal that reveals sagacity or other qualities suggestive
of intelligence as, an *intelligent* animal. *Cerebral* implies
a reference to brain (either as a physical organ or as mind
or intellect) or brains. It is often used in current English
when the physical basis of the mental life is stressed or
when the particular qualities implied by brains are to be
suggested thus the *cerebral* awakening of a child is a
phrase more suggestive of brain activity than *mental*
awakening *cerebral* music implies the need of definite
intellectual activity if the music is to be understood
nephritic or *nephritic* Toxic, *poisonous, venomous
virulent pestilential, pestilential, miasmatic

Am. *Offensive loathsome revolting repulsive
repugnant fetid noisome patrid *malodorous
noxious *pernicious baneful
mercantile *Commercial.

mercenary, *adj.* *Mercenary*, huckabag, hack, huckaw, *venal*
are not close synonyms but they are comparable
because when they are applied to persons they acts
their services or products or the like they agree in
meaning actuated or motivated chiefly by a desire for
profit. *Mercenary* stresses self interest (often self
seeking) as the guiding motive it therefore usually
(except when applied to soldiers who serve a foreign
power for a wage) applies to persons services etc that
should be prompted by altruism or by noble aims or
should be characterized by unselfishness or self forgetful
ness as, the faithful service of the heart so rendered
and so free from any *mercenary* taint (Dickens) She
had nothing *mercenary* or *mercenary* in fact she never

thought of money (*G Eliot*) If a writer's attitude toward his characters and his scene is as vulgar as a showman's as *mercenary* as an auctioneer's vulgar and meretricious will his product for ever remain (*Cather*) Hireling suggests the attitude of one who serves for the wage involved or is guided by servile motives the term usually especially in its more common opprobrious use implies a motive no higher than that of the reward promised or foreseen as the factious and *hireling* historians of all ages (*Raleigh* d 1618) some *hireling* senators

implies previous failure as in a profession a low order of ability or of performance willingness to drudge and indifference to the nature of the work required as a *hack* writer a *hack* attorney the *hack* moralist of the pulpit or the press (*J Morley*) some starved *hackney* sonneteer (*Pope*) the *hackney* libellers of the faction (*R North*) Venal implies purchasability The term often connotes the use of bribery and in the sense here considered it nearly always carries a strong implication of corruption or of corruptibility it is of all these terms the most opprobrious as *venal* politicians *venal* voters the *venal* sale of political offices a *venal* arrangement whereby certain contractors are favored bartering his *venal* wit for sums of gold (*Dryden*)

Ana Vendible purchasable abject *mean sordid ignoble *covetous greedy acquisitive grasping avaricious debased corrupt corrupted depraved (see under DEBASE)

merciful *Clement* *forbearing tolerant lenient indulgent

Ana Compassionate *tender benignant benign *kind kindly forgiving pardoning condoning (see EXCUSE v)

Ant Merciless — *Con* *Grim implacable relentless, unrelenting cruel fell inhuman *fierce

mercifulness *Clemency* forbearance tolerance leniency indulgence See under FORBEARING

Ana *Mercy clemency lenity charity grace compassion commiseration *pity ruth

Con Severeness or severity sternness (see corresponding adjectives at SEVERE) rigorousness or rigor rigidity strictness stringency (see corresponding adjectives at RIGID)

merciless Implacable relentless unrelenting *grim

Ana Pitiless ruthless compassionless (see affirmative nouns at PITY) wanton uncalled for gratuitous (see SUPEREROGATORY) cruel fell *fierce inexorable obdurate *inflexible adamant adamantine

Ant Merciful — *Con* *Clement* *forbearing tolerant lenient indulgent

mercurial *Inconstant fickle capricious unstable

Ana Volatile effervescent buoyant expansive *elastic resilient *changeable changeful variable protean mutabile mobile, *movable *clever adroit cunning ingenious

Ant Saturnine

mercy *Mercy*, charity, grace, clemency lenity are here compared * meaning either the disposition to show compassion or kindness in one's treatment of others especially of those who offend one and who are in one's power to punish or rebuke or an instance in which this disposition is manifested *Mercy* impl = compassion so

then show likest God's When *mercy* seasons justice" (*Shak*) Which now of these three [the priest the Levite the Samaritan] was neighbour unto him that fell among the thieves? And he said He that shewed *mercy* on him (*Luke* x 36 37) Charity fundamentally implies a disposition to love all men = brothers = more modern use it stresses benevolence and good will especially as it reveals itself not only in giving generously (for this sense see CLARITY 2) but in broad understanding of others and in kindly tolerance as with malice toward none with *charity* for all (*Lincoln*) To know the literature of another language enlarges aesthetic *charity* (*J R Lowell*) It is far commoner at the

Benison) Grace, as here compared impl = a benignant attitude toward those who are dependent on one and a disposition to bestow favors or to make concessions to them In its theological sense in reference to the spiritual assistance given men by God the word as it lives in its general application it now tends to be somewhat

minister justice or to punish offenses. *Clemency*

in its far greater emphasis on lack of severity but it

effect we meant (*Jefferson*)

Ana Compassion ruth *pity commiseration mercifulness clemency forbearance tolerance leniency indulgence (see under FORBEARING)

Con Vengeance revenge retribution reprisal retaliation punishment chastening chastisement discipline or discipline correction castigation (see corresponding verbs at PUNISH)

mere boy (i.e. in no sense an adolescent or man)

began to rain—not a mere hill shower but a good repell monsoonal downpour (*Kipling*) Is mere living without reference to any intrinsic values a thing of any worth? (*Inge*) There is scarcely any mere paint in the Sistine Madonna but there is plenty of paint (*C E Montague*) Bare is stronger and frequently suggests that the thing just escapes falling short of what it actually is as mere civility (that is civility and nothing more) civility (that is civility that just escapes being incivility) to be elected by a bare majority a bare subsistence wage (*Shaw*)

meretricious *Gaudy tawdry garish flashy

*vulgar *coarse

*groop

merge Blend fuse coalesce amalgamate commingle
 mingle *mix
 Ana Consolidate concentrate *compact unify *unite
 combine conjoin *Integrate concatenate articulate
 merger *Consolidation amalgamation
 meridian Culmination zenith apogee *summit, peak,
 pinnacle climax apex acme
 merit, = 1 *Due desert
 Ana Merit reward guerdon (see *meritum*) *worth
 value earning(s) gain(s) *worth(s)* (see corresponding
 verbs at *GET*)
 2 *Excellence virtue perfection
 Ant Fault defect

vicissitude change variation alteration modification
 (see under *CHANGE*)

metaphor Simile *Analogy
 metaphorize *Translation version paraphrase
 construe.

meter or metre *Rhythm cadence

method Method mode, manner, way, fashion system
 are here compared as denoting the means taken or the
 plan or procedure followed in doing a given kind of work
 or in achieving a given end. Method may denote either
 an abstraction or a concrete procedure but in both cases
 it implies orderly logical and effective arrangement as
 of one's ideas for an exposition or an argument or of the

and free. She spends a happy time with little care
 (Shelley) Jocular (once poetical) but now increasingly
 common in literary prose) he lightens the implication of
 gladness and usually also connotes exhilaration of
 spirits or elation as, A poet could not but be gay In
 such a jocular company' (Wordsworth) He was in
 that jocular new married mood (M. Austin) Jocular
 connotes especially good fellowship or conviviality

Those jocular meetings of company where the warmth
 of a social temper is discovered with least reserve
 (Shenstone) Gunga Dass was a jocular full
 stomached portly government servant with a marvellous
 capacity for making bad puns (A. J. Ayton) Jolly often
 suggests higher spirits than jocular and an even more
 manifest attempt to keep others laughing as by jesting
 bantering playing tricks and the like. Whiles the jolly
 Briton laughs [at the lovelorn Frenchman] from a
 free lunge" (Shak.) Haste thee nymph and bring
 with thee jest and youthful jollity Quips and cranks
 and wanton wiles (Milton)
 Ana Gay vivacious, *lively sprightly animated
 joyful joyous cheerful *glad happy lighthearted
 mirthful, gleeful hilarious (see corresponding nouns at
MIRTH)

merry Andrew *Fool jester clown antic balloon
 zany pantaloon harlequin comedian comic stouge
 mesa *Mountain mount peak alp volcano
 message Mixative note *letter epistle dispatch
 report memorandum

metachronism *Anachronism parachronism pro-
 chronism

metamorphose *Transform transmute convert
 transmute; transfigure
 Ana *Change vary alter modify develop *mature
 age ripen

metamorphosis Transformation transference
 covers on transfiguration transfiguration
 under TRANSFORM

Ana *Change mutation alternation, per-
 Ana analogous words Ant antonyms

orderly or logical arrangement rather it denotes an
 order or course pursued as the result of custom tradition
 personal preference or the like as 'The duty of itself
 being resolved on, the mode of doing it may easily be
 found (Sir Taylor) an author's peculiar mode of
 expression the French mode of life The reasons given
 do not seem very plausible to our modes of thought.
 (Binyon) Manner (see also *BEARING*) is often used in
 place of mode where the reference is to a personal or
 peculiar course or procedure or to a method whether
 pursued by a person or a group

Way (see also *WAY* 1) may be used in place of any of the

Lewis) badly used to answer Robert's letters sadly
 and patiently and with no reproaches—that was
 Salter's way (DeLand) Fashion, here compared
 differs from way not so much in denotation as in con-
 notation derived in part from its commoner sense of style
 or *look* (see *FASHION* 2) The term therefore often

often as easily apply to the scheme as to the actual way of doing something as The mind can scarcely conceive

abstraction however meaning orderliness or plan in arrangement or procedure system is often preferred to method as, housekeeping without system he follows no system in his reading

Ana *Process procedure proceeding classification alphabetization (see corresponding verbs at ASSORT) disposition *disposal

methodical, methodic. *Orderly systematic regular

nouns at CONFUSION)

methodize Systematize organize *order arrange marshal

Ana Regulate *adjust *set settle fix establish meticulous *Careful scrupulous punctilious punctual

Ana Fastidious finical particular fussy pernickety *nice accurate exact precise *correct.

métier Business pursuit calling occupation employ ment *work.

Ana *Trade craft hand craft art profession *work labor toil travail *vocation avocation.

metonymy Metonymy, synecdoche designate two closely related figures of speech in which the name of one

(1) the use of the sign for the thing signified as in the pen (which is the instrument of a writer and the sign

of an article written or typed on paper) ng

* Archbishop primate *bishop

age spirit resolution tenacity
de backbone sand grit pluck guts
nerve hardihood *temerity audacity gallantry valor
*heroism

*Spirited high spirited spunky fen ery

cous bold audacious intrepid *brave
passionate ardent fervent resolute
*stless skittish

* miasmatical, miasmal, miasmie
oxic venomous virulent pestilent pesti

lential mephitic
Ana Contagious *infectious catching noxious
*peracious baneful deleterious.

microbe *Germ bacterium bacillus virus pathogen
microscopic Minute *small little diminutive
miniature petite wee tiny teeny weeny

middle, n *Center midst core hub omphalos focus
nucleus heart

*Medium mediocre second rate moderate
ur indifferent

Manikin pygmy *dwarf lomonculus runt
*iddle *center core hub omphalos focus

nucleus heart
miser Demenor deportment *bearing manner
carriage port presence front

Ana Air or airs *pose, affectation mannerism aspect.
*appearance semblance look

might, n Strength energy, *power force pulsance
arm

Ana *Forbearing tolerant element merciful lenient
indulgent delicate dainty exquisite *choice temper
ate *moderate *calm serene tranquil placid

sh fierce
Environment setting *background m-

backdrop
*Aggressive assertive self-assertive pushing

Ana Bell cose pugnacious contentious *belligent
combating opposing antagonizing or antagonistic (see
corresponding verbs at OPPOSE) fighting warring

ing battling (see CONTRAD)

*sacred pacifist pacifistic peaceful peaceable
not resigned *compliant

*Martial warlike
*Actor player performer, mummer Thespian

actor trouper
*Copy imitate ape mock.

y impersonate personate *act counterfeit
simulate sham pretend *assume.

* I *Memory remembrance recollection
lscence souvenir

nd intellect, soul psyche, brain, brains intell
wit wits are here compared as meaning that from

of as distinct entity)
as on of hu

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physical organism but it is also in other senses contrasted with *heart* as the seat of the feelings and with *soul* as the immortal spirit of man or with *soul* as equivalent to *heart* but in all cases despite a difference in stress on certain qualities, it denotes a complex of powers of which man is conscious and which includes the perceiving, the remembering, the thinking and less often the feeling and willing powers or functions. When all these powers are implied the opposition to *body* is clear (as a *sound mind* in a sound body to keep the body in strength and vigour so that it may be able to obey and execute the orders of the mind) — (Locke) when the capacity for understanding and reasoning is stressed the contrast with *heart* or *soul* is implied (as The mind must have its share in deciding these important matters not merely the emotions and desires — R. Macaulay) when the exercise of the powers that operate through physical organs (such as the eye the ear the brain the nerves) is suggested a distinction from *soul* as spirit is often connoted (as, it is a man's own fault it is from want of use if his mind grows torpid in old age) — Johnson Insanity is often the logic of an accurate mind overtaken — Holmes And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind and with all thy strength this is the first commandment — (Mark xiv 30) Mind also usually the preferred term when the reference is to an individual's mental qualities as he has a very good mind The mind of Julius Caesar so far as we can read it was the mind of a dreamer joined to the temperament of a soldier (Buchen) Intellect and mind are often used interchangeably by many persons however in psychology and in philosophy *intellect* rather than *mind* has been the usual technical term for the knowing and thinking powers and functions (or the entity they suggest) In spite of numerous variations in definitions and a fundamental difference of opinion between schools of thought as to whether the power of intuition or the power to reason is the distinguishing property of *intellect* the term has in all but loose non-technical use denoted that entity (or is many psychologists, that faculty of the mind or soul) by which a person attains knowledge, whether through comprehension of that which is taught or through processes of thought whereby the mind moves from that which was previously known to conclusions that represent new knowledge In many psychology this faculty of the mind is distinguished from two other faculties — those of feeling and of will We can trace in the romanticism of nineteenth-century France this tendency toward a hypertrophy of sensation and an atrophy of ideas toward a correspondingly expanding memory and a diminishing intellect (Babbitt) The emotionist steeples himself or herself in luxurious feeling and pathetic imagination which make no severe call upon either the will or the intellect (Inge) Soul as here composed (see also *soul*, 1) is still used in some psychology (but not in those that reject not only the faculties but also any other theory that presupposes the existence of an immaterial entity) as the inclusive term for the immaterial entity which is the seat of man's mental, emotional and volitional life and which therefore is the prime object of psychological study as I thought of my inner existence that consciousness which is called the soul (Jeffries) The term is now seldom used strictly in this sense, being confused not only with the conceptions of soul as spirit and as heart but with several other ideas that are the result mainly of varying theologies and philosophies Some modern psychologists and some writers and speakers prefer *psyche* to soul as less susceptible to the addition of extraneous connota-

tions some psychologists prefer *psyche* as a name for the life of the individual which comprehends not only all the powers and activities attributed by others to the entity called the soul but also the subconscious life as well the term however is not universally accepted by schools which deny the existence of the soul as an entity I would write *psyche* always instead of *soul*, to avoid meanings which have become attached to the word *soul* but it is awkward to do so (Jeffries) Brain or especially in colloquial use brains always suggests a reference to the brain as the physical seat of the life of the mind or intellect however either term is often preferred to *intellect* (sometimes to *mind*) as denoting the powers (usually clearly manifested powers) of comprehension and of independent (sometimes creative) thought as, a brain that quickly grasps abstract ideas

Have I ever even felt inclined to write saying no, until my emotions had been unduly excited my brain is moderately stirred my senses unusually quickened or my spirit extravagantly roused? (Calverley) They could more than make up for the cost of complying with the very moderate requirements of the Acts by putting a little more brains into their work (Shaw) It requires brains and education to follow the argument of Aquinas that the existence of God is demonstrable (Inge) Intelligence is distinguished from *intellect* with which it is often confused by being in general applied to a concrete or individual exhibition of the powers ascribed to the intellect rather than to an abstraction designated as *intellect* or *mind* as men are animals endowed with *intellect* (not *intelligence*) the *intelligence* (i.e. the extent to which a man is able to use his intellect) of individuals is now measured by psychologists he has grown rapidly in *intelligence* (not *intellect*) it had turned capable men into mere machines doing their work without *intelligence* (Shaw) In current use *intelligence* often applies specifically to an ability to deal with a new or trying situation competently to achieve one's ends in spite of difficulties or the like as, the situation demands the exercise of great intelligence He thinks the war could have been prevented with a little intelligence (R. Macaulay) Wit (see also *wit*, 1) and *wisdom* are often merely homely or colloquial equivalents of *mind* as to lose one's wit he is dull in wit Usually however the term carries a stronger implication of an inherent power or of native capacity than *mind* which often suggests training and development it therefore may imply ability to use the senses quickly and readily along common sense or intelligence that is the result of the active use of these as, the untutored natural wit of savages (Shaw)

Doctor Sturbing arrived in less than ten minutes Dick Forey had had the wit to look for him at the Federation meeting (Bennett) Every one had to be a jack-of-all trades every one had to live by his wits (Van W. Brooks)

Ans *Power function faculty *reason, intuition understanding wisdom judgment *sense judgment mind, = 1 *Remember, recollect, recall remind remembrance remembrance.

2 *Tend attend, watch.

Con *Neglect, ignore disregard forget slight

mingle *Mix, commingle blend merge coalesce amalgamate fuse.

Ans *Compose comprise consist of constitute *join combine unite connect consolidate *compact, unify concentrate.

miniature, *adj* Minore diminutive. *small little, wee

tiny teeny weeny

minimize Deprecate *decry belittle disparage

derogate from detract from

And analogous words. Ant antonyms Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ant. Magnify — **Con** Aggrandize. *exalt. extol. eulogize, acclaim, laud, *praise
minister. Envoy, *ambassador, legate, nuncio, inter-nuncio

minnesinger. Troubadour, trouvère, scald, jongleur, gleeman, scop, minstrel, bard, *poet, versifier, rhymester, poetaster

minority. *Infancy, nonage

Ant. Majority — **Con** *Age

minstrel. Bard, scop, gleeman, jongleur, troubadour, trouvère, minnesinger, scald *poet, versifier, rhymester, poetaster

minute, n *Instant, moment, second, flash, trice, piffy, twinkling, twinkle, split second

minute, adj 1 *Small, little, diminutive, miniature, wee, tiny, teeny, weeny
 2 *Circumstantial, particular, particularized, detailed, itemized

Ant. Meticulous, scrupulous, *careful, punctilious, precise, accurate, exact, right, nice, *correct
Con General, *universal, *abstract, ideal, comprehending or comprehensive, including or inclusive, embracing or embracive (see corresponding verbs at INCLUDE).

minx. *Wench, hu*, baggage

miraculous. *Supernatural, supernatural, preternatural, superhuman

mirage. Illucination, *delusion, illusion

mirror, n *Model, example, pattern, exemplar, paradigm, ideal, beau ideal, standard

mirth. Mirth, glee, jollity, hilarity come into comparison when they mean the mood or temper of a person or a group of persons manifesting joy or high spirits in laughter, play, or the like. Mirth often implies lightness of heart and a love of gaiety, it may, however, imply great amusement or cause for laughter, as "Darcy was

(Thomson) Glee may be used in reference to a group

who takes more or less malicious delight in another's misfortunes or predicaments as in great glee over his friend's embarrassment, ghoulish glee. Charles Crotch low came to the funeral full of calm sardonic glee. Though fabulously senile, he had preserved and even improved his faculty for enjoying a catastrophe' (Ben nett). Jollity in the sense here considered on the other hand usually implies mirth in a group, especially a merrymaking group. Distinctively however it connotes exuberance and lack of constraint and may imply revelry

exhalation of spirits as by wine, pleasurable excitement, or the like. "Wine gives not light, gay ideal hilarity but tumultuous, noisy, clamorous merriment" (Johnson). *Through all the works of Chaucer there reigns a cheer-

fulness a manly hilarity" (Coleridge). Until around 1900 it carried none of the implications of boisterousness or vulgar excess of spirits it now so frequently stresses as "coarse and vulgar hilarity" (Thackeray), the hilarity of a New Year's Eve celebration.

Ant. Cheerfulness or cheer, lightheartedness, joyfulness, gladness, happiness (see corresponding adjectives at GLAD) joy, *pleasure, delight, merriment, blitheness, jocundity, joviality (see corresponding adjectives at MERRY).

Con. *Sadness, depression, dejection, melancholy, blues, dumps, vapors, *tedium, boredom, ennui

misanthropic, misanthropical. Pessimistic, m*, gynec, *cynical

Ant. Philanthropic. — **Con.** Benevolent, humane, humanitarian, *charitable, altruistic.

miscarriage. *Abortion.

miscellaneous. Miscellaneous, assorted, heterogeneous.

ASSORT) and the derivative noun assortment, also imply a mixture, but not a haphazard one, they carry the implications of a selection including every available kind or variety or involving consideration of every taste or every need, as a box of assorted candies, a basket of assorted fruits, a skein of assorted wools, a carefully assorted group, a case containing an assortment of tools. Heterogeneous is applicable chiefly to masses, groups and the like, the individuals or the elements of which are necessarily in proximity or close relationship to each other, it suggests not only variety or diversity in the individuals or the elements but also absence of uniformity or unity and little (if any) evidence of fusion, as the task of transforming a heterogeneous selection of mankind into a homogeneous nation (B. Russell) the family is heterogeneous enough to make quite a good party in itself (R. Ma caulay), the heterogeneous structure of granite. Mottley, literally varicolored in the extended sense here considered adds to heterogeneous the suggestion of discordance in the individuals or elements or their striking contrast to each other, as a mottley crew, a mottley gathering from all sections of the city. "One would enquire from whence this mottley style. Did first our Roman purity defile" (Dryden). "How mottley are the qual ities that go to make up a human being" (Maugham). Promiscuous may suggest haphazardness or the appearance of it, but it usually implies selection that is

point of view of the speaker or writer. For this reason promiscuous is applicable to acts, emotions, and the like that affect or include in their scope a number of persons or things. In such use it stresses not only lack of direction

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

nation but lack of restriction within bounds set by prudence good sense sound morals, or the like thus, *et*

sexual intercourse

Ans Various

multifarious *mu*ifold *man*ifold *divers* sundry **many*

Con **Similar* alike, like identical homogeneous, uniform

mischance **Misfortune, adversity*

Ans **Accident, casualty* mishap **disaster, calamity*

catastrophe cataclysm

mischievous **Injury hurt damage harm*

Ans Perniciousness detrimentalness or detriment

deleteriousness, noxiousness, banefulness or harm (see

corresponding adjectives at *PERNICIOUS*) **evil* ill bale

impairment maraging spoiling (see corresponding verbs

at *RUIN*)

mischievous Wanton roguish waggish impish **play*

ful frolicsome sportive

Ans Annoying bothering or bothersome vexing or

vexatious *irking* or *irksome* (see corresponding verbs at

ANNOY) naughty **bad* evil ill wicked tricky lousy

artful **sly*

mise **Contract, bargain compact pact treaty*

entente convention cartel covenant concordat inden-

ture,

mise en scène **Background setting environment*

mil eu backdrop

miserable, *adj* Miserable, wretched come into com-

parison because both adjectives are used to describe

anything that is deplorably or contemptibly bad or

mean such as a person's state of health or of mind a

state of affairs a human being with reference to his

condition or character or an *thing*

of its kind or

miserable *if* n

acute distress or

any novelist to

— " *list* to

as ever miserable

son

Ans **Disaster* calamity catastrophe cataclysm

ibulation cross

Fel city bliss

comfort, ease

**apprehension,*

DISTRUST *of*)

suspicion doubt skepticism **uncertainty* **fear* alarm

dread fright

mishap **Accident casualty*

Ans **Misfortune* mischance **disaster* calamity

**deceive* betray double-

Ans Entice inveigle **lure* tempt seduce **dupe* gull

tax bamboozle

Misleading deceptive delusive, delusory

ing having an appearance or character that

ray or into error Misleading is the general

able *in* anything which, intentionally or

otherwise leads one a way from the right course or

direct one as in action conduct or the apprehension of

truth and therefore into confusion or error, *et*, a

Ans Comfortable

Ans analogous words *Ant* antonyms *Con* contra

miserly. Penurious curmudgeonly parsimonious,

niggardly, tight fistfisted **stingy* close closefisted

cheerless penny pinching

Ans Avaricious, greedy **covetous, grasping* **mean*

sordid abject ignoble

Con Bountiful munificent **liberal* generous benevo-

lent **habitual* altruistic

misery, **Distress* suffering agony dolor pass on

Ans Adversity **misfortune* affliction visitation

**trial* tribulation melancholy dejection **sadness,*

depression

Ant Felicity blessedness — *Con* **Happiness* beat-

tude bliss comfort ease repose (see *REST*)

misfortune Misfortune, mischance, adversity agree in

denoting bad luck or adverse fortune They are not

always synonymous in their specific denotations how

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Deceptive applies chiefly but not exclusively to things that by their aspect or appearance give a false impression the term may or may not imply the intention to deceive as *deceptive* solemnity *deceptive* words a *deceptive* show of wealth or power **Delusive** and the less common **delusory** carry a stronger implication than *deceptive* carries of mocking or cheating as well as misleading as *delusive* hopes *delusory* promises it is important for this Court (the Supreme Court of the United States) to avoid extracting from the very general language of the Fourteenth Amendment a system of *delusive* exactness (*Justice Holmes*)

Ana Fallacious caustical, sophistical (see under FALLACY) *false wrong confounding bewildering distracting perplexing puzzling (see PUZZLE v)

misogynic, misogynical, misogynous Misogynistic pessimistic *cynical

Con Benevolent *charitable altruistic

misplace Misplace mislay agree in meaning to put in the wrong place Misplace may imply a putting of a

not be (as my confidence in him was *misplaced* she is suffering from *misplaced* affections) The globe and sceptre in such hands *misplaced* (*Cowper*) Mislay usually implies a misplacing (in the first sense) but stresses a forgetfulness of the place in which the thing has been put it therefore often means to lose through misplacing as to *mislay* a book or an umbrella

Ana Displace (see REPLACE) derange disarrange *disorder

misrepresent Misrepresent belie agree in meaning to represent in a manner that is contrary to truth Misrepresent, however commonly implies intent and therefore takes a person or his utterance as its subject when used in the active voice it often carries a suggestion of deliberate falsification or injustice but it may suggest bias or prejudice as to *misrepresent* a statement or the value of an article the account *misrepresents* not only

look a manner or the like as his brusque manner belied his real kindness of heart You are an Englishman unless your plis ogomy belies you (*Asingley*)

Ana *Disguise dissemble cloak mask simulate counterfeit feign *assume

misrepresentation *Lie falsehood untruth fib story

Ana Dishonesty deceitfulness mendaciousness or mendacity (see corresponding adjectives at DISHONEST) sophistication doctoring decomming loading weighting adulteration (see corresponding verbs at ADULTERATE) sophistry casuistry (see FALLACY)

missionary, n Missionary apostle evangelist revivalist, as here compared denote a person whose work it is to make converts especially to Christianity Missionary and apostle both etymologically imply a being sent and are used to designate one who comes from outside usually in response to a commission but some times in answer to a call Missionary in its more common application denotes either a man or woman clerical or lay who is

heathen who in the first to bring Christianity into a country or to a people, as John Eliot *Apostle* of the Indians St Augustine *Apostle* of the English Apostles also in used of a person who initiates a great reform or preaches a new doctrine often one of a political or intellectual as well as of a moral character as Richard Cobden has been called the *Apostle* of Free Trade We inevitably think of Rousseau as the great apostle of the original and the spontaneous" (*Babbitt*) Missionary is a frequent but less widespread use is applied to an ordained preacher who comes from without a parish to stir up religious fervor among the parishioners and to convert backsliders or the unregenerate In some churches a preacher whose aims are similar is called an evangelist, but the latter term often suggests, in distinction from missionary autonomous action or lack of a commission from a superior authority and action independent of any one church congregation, or denomination John Wesley the human of enjoyed preaching in such a pleasant place to much pleasant people while John Wesley the *Evangelist* was performing a stern moral duty (*S M Crothers*) Revivalist stresses the aim of reviving faith and often connotes general methods of exciting religious fervor, otherwise its implications are similar to those of evangelist as, B. By Sunda) was an outstanding American revivalist.

missive *Letter epistle note message, dispatch report memorandum

mist, n *Haze fog smog brume

the rest of us to *mistake* gush for vigour (*Day*) One confuses one thing with another when one fails to distinguish two things that have similarities or common characteristics or to observe their lines of departure as very possibly some of the cases *confuse* the principles that govern jurisdiction with those that govern merits (*Justice Holmes*) far too intellectually keen to *confuse* moral problems with purely aesthetic problems (*W. Ellis*) One confounds things or one thing with another

words for this reason it is often preferred when the differences are more or less obvious to a clear-headed or intelligent person Sir Austin expostulated confounded cited himself confounded his principles made nonsense of all his theories (*Meredith*) Courage must not be confounded with brutality Brutality is pleasure in forcing one's will upon other people courage is indifference to personal misfortunes (*B. Russell*) "The temptation to *confound* accumulated knowledge and experience with intrinsic progress is almost irresistible (*Inge*)

Ana *muddle bemuddle *confuse

Error slip lapse blunder faux pas blunderer bloomer floater

Ana Confusion confounding mistaking (see correct)

extended use *apostle* often denotes a missionary to the A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

responding verbs at MISTAKE) Inadvertence (see corresponding adjective at CARELESS) neglecting or neglect omitting or omits on disregarding alighting or sight (see corresponding verbs at NEGLECT)

mistreat Maltreat ill treat misuse *abuse outrage
Ana See those at **ILL-TREAT**

mistrust n 1 Suspicion skepticism doubt, *uncertainty dubiety dubious ty

Ana Mistriving presentiment foreboding *apprehension

Ant Trust assurance — Con Confidence faith reliance dependence (see TRUST) *certainty certitude conviction

2 Distrust (see under DISTRUST v)

mistrust, v *Distrust

Ana Apprehend anticipate *foresee alarm *frighten scare appall *dismay

Con *Rely trust depend confide entrust relegate *commit

misuse, v *Abuse mistreat maltreat ill treat outrage

Ana Hurt *injure harm damage impair mar spoil pervert *debate corrupt

Ant Respect — Con Esteem regard (see under REGARD n) cherish treasure prize *appreciate

mite Bit *particle smatch smidgen whit atom iota lot little

mitigate Allay *relieve alleviate lighten, assuage

Ana Temper attempt *moderate abate reduce lessen diminish *decrease *palliate extenuate

Ant Intensify — Con Aggravate heighten enhance (see INTENSIFY) *increase augment

mix Mix mangle commingle blend, merge coalesce

amalgamate, fuse are synonymous terms when they are used of two or more things and denote to combine or become combined with resulting diffusion or interpenetration of particles parts elements or the like Mix the most comprehensive of these terms may or may not imply loss of identities but even when the elements are distinguishable it suggests a homogeneous character in the product as, to mix salt and pepper or wine and water to mix colors in painting to mix the ingredients of a cake oil and water do not mix So far as they differ mangle rather than mix implies that the constituent elements are distinguished in the product as mingled sensation* the evil strangely mingled with the good (Babbalanja)

*Mingling as no other school of dramatists has done the oratorical the conversational the elaborate and the simple (T S Eliot) Commingle suggests a more intimate and often a harmonious union Commingled with the gloom of imminent war The shadow of the loss drew like eclipse Darkening the world (Tennyson)

Blend or equally was the equivalent of mix or mingle A Tale that blends their glory with their shame (Pope) In current use it implies a mixing of harmonious or compatible things in union so intimate as to obscure the individuality of the component parts and a sharing of their qualities by the resultant product as, blended tastes What delicious blending of thought and diction (T E Brown) Offshore where sea and skyline blend in a (Keats) Merge still more distinctly implies the loss in the whole of the constituent elements, or the complete absorption of one element in another as to merge the private in the general good

Archer often wondered how after forty years of the closest conjugality two such merged identities ever separated themselves enough for anything as controversial as a talking-over (E Wharton) Coalesce suggests a natural affinity for each other in the things merging and a resulting organic unity All these descriptive details

do not coalesce for us into the distinct image of a living woman (Babbalanja) It is only gradually [for the infant learning how to perceive] through the formation of habits by association, that touch and sight and smell and hearing coalesce in the notion of an object (B Russell) Amalgamate in very careful use implies a tendency to merge or draw together largely as a result of contact or association it therefore suggests an effective or harmonious union rather than a complete merger with loss of identity The Indian race, formed no part of the colonial communities and never amalgamated with them (Ch Just Tacey) [Rome's] policy of conciliating and amalgamating conquered nations (A Reppner) Fuse stresses even more than blend and merge the loss of identity of each of the component elements and more than coalesce the indissolubility of their union In very precise use it implies a powerful cause which operates like heat melting and bringing into one mass disparate substances The Scotch nation nobles and common ministers and people wonderfully fused together by fiery enthusiasm (G Smith)

Truth at white heat—the truth of terror and mystery and baleful beauty fused into one flaming impression (Lowe)

Ana *Join combine unite

Con *Separate part divide sever sunder

mixture Mixture admixture, blend, compound, composite, amalgam agree in denoting a product formed by the combination of two or more things Mixture is the most inclusive and most widely applicable term It has however many specific applications thus, a fabric made by interweaving yarns of different colors is a mixture a tobacco in which several varieties are combined to give a particular flavor or quality is a smoking mixture The word often implies miscellaneousness as, society in a small town is very much of a mixture Admixture adds to mixture the suggestion of the alien character of one or more of the constituent elements as a racial stock that is an admixture prosaic verse is an offensive admixture to lovers of pure poetry Blend, on the contrary adds to mixture the implication of thorough mingling of (usually but not invariably) similar or congruous elements or ingredients Like admixture it implies that the product is not pure or simple but unlike it it usually suggests harmony or complete integration A curious blend of humility and irony (T S Eliot) Unorthodox was the blend of executive responsibility by legislative power and financial control (Burton) Blend is used in commerce as a name for mixed whiskies wines teas, coffees etc to indicate that a new product has been formed that combines the flavors or the like of several varieties of the same thing and that the products contain no other substance than whisky wine etc Compound usually implies the union of two or more distinguishable or analyzable parts elements or ingredients It was not fear it was not ardour—it was a compound of both (Scott) Rare compound of oddity frolic and fun (Goldsmith) In its technical senses compound is definitely restricted in application In chemistry a compound is a distinct substance formed by a union of two or more elements united in definite proportions by weight and with the same internal arrangement thus water is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen As applied to words a compound is a word or its equivalent which is formed of distinct parts but has a distinct sense often not inferable from the meanings of its component parts A compound may be written solid (as, blackboard) or hyphenated (as long-distance) or be composed of separate words (as all right) Composites is often interchangeable with compound in the general sense of the latter, but there is a

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tendency to prefer the former when the constituent parts are artificially or fortuitously combined thus the American people is a *composite* of many races the English language is a *composite* of Anglo-Saxon Norman French and Celtic and other languages An *amalgam* is literally a mixture made by adding mercury to a metal

(T S Eliot)

Ana Joining combining uniting (see JOIN)

moan, v Groan *sigh sob

Ana Mourn *grieve sorrow bemoan bewail lament *deplore

moan, n Groan sigh sob Sec under SIGH *

Ana Crying or cry wailing or wail (see corresponding verbs at CRY) lamenting or lament bemoaning bewailing (see corresponding verbs at DEPLORE)

mob, n *Crowd throng press crush rout horde.

Ana *Multitude army host legion

mobile *Movable motile motive

Ana Fluid *liquid *changeable changeful protean variable *inconstant unstable mercurial fickle capricious

Ant Immobile

mock, v 1 Taunt deride *ridicule twist rally

Ana Flout *coff jeer gibe *caricature parody travesty burlesque

2 *Copy imitate mimic ape

Ana Counterfeit feign affect simulate *assume

mode, n 1 *State condition, situation, posture status estate

2 *Method manner way fashion system

Ana Trend drift *tendency tenor current procedure *process

mode, n 3 *Fashion style vogue fad rage craze dernier cri, cry

model, n Model example, pattern, exemplar, paradigm ideal beau idéal (or beau idéal), standard, mirror come into comparison when they denote something set or held before one for guidance or imitation in one's conduct or endeavor Model applies to any person or thing set before one for imitation by oneself or another the term may suggest nothing more as art students painting

behavior a teacher's conduct should never give a bad example to his pupils. Sometimes, however example applies to that which is not to be imitated but which serves rather as a warning as to make an example of an offender (i.e. by punishing him conspicuously) "Let it profit thee to have heard By terrible example the reward Of disobedience (Milton) Example is also used in a highly abstract sense in antithesis to precept then implying the setting of an example usually but not necessarily a good example, as, children learn more quickly by example than by precept, the mistake of thinking that all can be done by precept when example is no less potent a force (A C Benson) Pattern in its earliest and to an extent still current English senses applies either to the divine archetype (see PROTOTYPE) of a thing or to a carefully worked-out design or plan (such as an architect's drawing) to be followed

use now are made by machinery and are copies of an original pattern (Jevons) In the sense in which the word is here considered (see also FIGURE 2) pattern normally applies to that which is actually worthy of imitation or is accepted as such It often differs from model in suggesting a more clearly worked out design or a fuller presentation of details or in connoting fixity or compelling power, as A housewife in bed at table slattern For all an example for no one a pattern (Swift) Somewhere there must have been men and women working out our situation successfully but

to pattern than to example because it usually captures that which is set before one as worthy of imitation and is therefore inherently good as Christ is the (Lat mor)

however the term applies to a person or thing that is eminently (sometimes, pre-eminently) worthy of imitation as, there is no poet in any tongue who stands so firmly [as Dante] as a model for all poets (T S Eliot)

person or the act or the conduct for some good reason (such as the person's being in a position of authority or his conduct being in the limelight or his act being widely known) is one that is likely to be imitated

technical term in grammar paradigm denotes a word example of a conjugation or declension showing inflection

phrase now naturalized in English correctly meaning "ideal beauty" but often incorrectly translated as the beautiful or perfect ideal is interchanged with ideal in this particular sense as the *beau idéal* of young English manhood (*M L Braddon*) Frequently however, ideal is almost indistinguishable from standard when it applies not to a person or object that serves as a pattern or exemplar but to anything such as a rule, a practice, an aim, an established level of excellence or the like, by which one seeks to maintain a high quality in a product or of performance as "The ideal of general cultivation has been one of the standards in education" (*C W Eliot*) [Accuracy] is still a noble and inspiring ideal! It is the morality of the intellect It prescribes what it ought to strive for (*P B Ballard*) Each generation has its own ideals and its own standards of judgment (*S M Crothers*) But standard is interchangeable with ideal only when it applies to that which is the test of perfection or of human perfection (for other sense see STANDARD 2) as the very art incommensurable with any standard except that of pure beauty—I refer of course to the art of music (*G L Dickinson*) "With the spread of impressionist literature has lost standards and discipline and at the same time vulgarity and seriousness" (*Babbitt*) Mirror, now archaic in this sense was once used frequently in literary or complimentary speech for a person (rarely a thing) upon which others could look as a model or pattern of perfection the term sometimes implying a reflection of celestial perfections as call him bounteous Buckingham The mirror of all courtesy (*Shak*) Mirror of grace and Majesty divine" (*Spenser*)

Ans Archetype. *prototype criterion, touchstone gauge *standard

moderate, *adj* 2 Moderate temperate are often used interchangeably to denote not excessive in degree amount, or the like as a moderate allowance temperate heat When contrasted moderate often connotes absence or avoidance of excess (opposed to *excessive* *immoderate*) and temperate, deliberate restraint or restriction (opposed to *intemperate* *inordinant*) thus a moderate drinker suggests free but far from excessive indulgence in intoxicants and a temperate drinker suggests restrained and cautious indulgence moderate enthusiasm suggests lukewarmness temperate enthusiasm suggests keeping a hold over one's exhibition of feeling one's anger may be far from moderate yet one's reply may be temperate in precise especially technical language moderate and temperate often denote midway between extremes or designate a point as in a scale characterized neither by excess nor by deficiency of something under mood As a rule when so used they are not interchangeable for custom or terminology has determined the selection as moderate temperature a moderate breeze a temperate climate a temperate zone In this sense both moderate and temperate have two antonyms one on the side of deficiency and the other on the side of excess These antonyms are usually specific and vary according to the application as, for example light and strong (of breezes) arctic and torrid (of climate), abstemious and gluttonous (of eating) mild and violent (of something having force and intensity)

Ans Ordinary *common familiar gentle, mild bland

*soft *sparing economical

Ans Immoderate — Con *Excessive extreme inordinant

2 *Mildest, muddling mediocre second-rate average fair, indifferent

Ans Decent. *decorous proper *steady even equitable constant

moderate, *v* Moderate, qualify, temper, attempt come into comparison when they mean to modify something so as to avoid an extreme or to keep within due bounds. Moderate stresses reduction of that which is excessive but it does not necessarily imply finding the happy mean as the sun at midday moderates the cold you must moderate your demands if you wish to be listened to Moderate your language old man. I said remember that you are addressing a superior (*Hudson*) Qualify, in most discriminating use emphasizes restriction or more precise definition that brings a thing closer to the truth or facts, or that makes it less general inclusive or sweeping or that gives it a clearly defined quality or character of its own as the teacher qualified his praise of the theme by the added comment you can do better — our admiration of his genius is qualified by our disapproval of his character It is time to qualify the over-ideal account I have given of the artist's process of creation (*S Alexander*) Temper strongly implies accommodation to the needs or requirements of the person the situation the time and the like it may or may not suggest moderation or qualification but it usually implies the addition of a counterbalancing or mitigating thing as God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb (*Stearns*) to temper justice with mercy Fierce for the right he bore his part in strife with many a valiant foe But laughter winged his polished dart And kindness tempered every blow (*W Winter*) Attempt is a very close synonym of temper it is however increasingly rarer in current use and it seldom so strongly implies accommodation or adaptation as does temper It commonly suggests a softening or mitigating rather than a counterbalancing of it at which is harsh strong or the like The shadow of the willow tree attempted the cheery western sunshine (*A Hawthorne*)

Ans Abate reduce lessen diminish *decrease mitigate, alleviate lighten, *relieve slow slacken (see DELAY)

Con *Intensify aggravate heighten, enhance augment, *increase

modern Modernistic *new novel new fashioned newfangled neoteric original fresh

Ans *Contemporary contemporaneous coincident concomitant concurrent *prevailing current prevalent

Ant Antique ancient

modernistic. *New new fashioned newfangled neoteric novel modern, original fresh

Ant Antiquated

modest 1 *Humble meek lowly

Ans Retiring withdrawing (see CO) *moderate temperate

Ant Ambitious. — Con *Showy pretentious ostentatious, pompous arrogant haughty *proud overbearing

*chameleons brazen, barefaced impudent

2 *Shy bashful diffident coy

Ans Reserved reticent *shy shrinking reticent (see RECOIL) demure, nice seemingly proper (see DISCOMFORT)

3 Decent *chaste pure

Ans. *Moral virtuous *decorous, proper seemingly, decent.

Ant Immodest. — Con Indecent Indelicate *indecorous unseemly improper

modification 1 Change alteration variation. See under CHANGE

Ans Transformation metamorphosis conversion transfiguration (see under TRANSFORM) qualification tempering (see or corresponding verbs at MODERATE)

2 *Variation adaptation mutation

Ans analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

modify. *Change, alter, vary

Ana. Temper, attempter. *moderate, qualify: *transform, convert, metamorphose, transmute.

modish. *Stylish, fashionable, smart, chic, dapper, dashing, spruce, natty, nifty, nobby, posh, toffish, brave braw

Ant. Antiquated.

Mohock. Gangster, apache, *ruffian, thug, desperado.

moist. *Wet, damp, humid, dank

Con. *Dry, arid

molecule. Atom, *particle, corpuscle

molest. Trouble, discommode, incommode, *inconvenience

Ana. Disturb, *discompose, disquiet, perturb, interfere, *meddle, intermeddle, tamper *intrude, obtrude, butt in: vex, *annoy, irk, bother

mollify. Appease, placate *pacify, propitiate, conciliate

Ana. *Relieve, allay, mitigate, lighten: *moderate, temper, qualify: abate, lessen, reduce, *decrease.

Ant. Exasperate

mollycoddle. *Humor, pamper, *indulge, spoil, baby

molt. *Discard, cast, shed, exuviate, slough, scrap, junk

momentary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Ana. Value, *worth, advantage, profit, avail *use

momentary. *Transient, transitory, passing, ephemeral, fugitive, fleeting, evanescent, short-lived

Ant. Age-long

Momentum. Force, *impetus, *push, *drive, *go, *speed

momentum 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

cenobitic, cenobitical agree in meaning of, relating to or characteristic of monks, monasteries or by extension any cloistered religious order. Monastic is the preferred term by all writers and speakers who have no intent to derogate or be misinterpreted.

therefore by many writers and speakers with derogatory intent, still retains such suggestions even when the writer or speaker is unaware of its connotations the

metal or their equivalents issued usually by a government, or by an authority recognized by the government, to serve as a medium of exchange in the country or

"the first panacea for a mismanaged nation is inflation of the currency" (Hemingway) Legal tender applies specifically to that one of —

tender to any amount unless the contrary is stipulated in the contract, subsidiary silver coins for sums not over \$10, minor (nickel or bronze) coins, for not over 25¢. In Great Britain, treasury notes are legal tender to any amount, silver coins are legal tender for not over 40s, the farthing for not over 6d, and other bronze coins for not over one shilling. Specie, coin (only in a collective sense), and coinage apply only to minted or coined money, they therefore imply an opposition to all forms of paper money.

monk. *Religious, friar, nun.

Ana. *Recluse, hermit, eremite, anchorite, cenobite

*cleric, clergyman, abbe

*Frank, caper, antic, dido

istic, monachal, cenobitic, cenobitical

monopolize, engross, absorb, consume

general term, means to possess or control

is, to monopolize the year's crop of

then predicated of persons as conscious of often of things that have an inherent capacity

as in the participles as, an engrossing indicates place of treatment of each group

ent, he is engrossed in writing a book, a thing in absorbed reflection, an absorbing interest or book, a consuming passion.

Anna Possess own *have hold utilize, *use, employ control manage (see CONDUCT 9)

monopoly Monopoly corner, pool syndicate, trust, cartel are not strictly speaking synonymous terms but they are often confused. Monopoly denotes the exclusive control of any service (such as telephone or telegraph service) or traffic (such as transportation of goods and passengers by railroad) or of any commodity (such as wheat or petroleum) in a given market. Monopoly may imply exclusive control created by the state as when a franchise is granted, an invention is patented, or a book is copyrighted. More frequently however the term is used to imply the exclusive power to buy or sell a given commodity or service in a given market, now especially when such control has been gained by the purchase of the sources of supply (such as mines) or of the whole or of the major portion of the stock of a given commodity. In the reign of Edward III [German traders] had a practical monopoly of the carrying trade (*Il Parisien*). Only by extension is monopoly used to denote the group or organization having such control. It might be that when a combination reached a certain size it might have attributed to it more of the character of a monopoly merely by virtue of its size than would be attributed to a smaller one (*Justus Holmer*). A purely temporal or local monopoly of a given commodity or of a given kind of property (such as the shares of a corporation) as on the stock or produce exchange, on a selling day constitutes a corner, so called because it puts all those who are determined to buy into a corner or position where they must pay the price asked as the young and daring financier maintained his corner on wheat for three days. Pool is applicable strictly to a combination of property or of interests of different persons or companies, by means of which a more or less permanent control or monopoly is acquired. Distinctively however pool implies a joint undertaking or end which cannot be attained unless the market is managed either by manipulating the prices for a given commodity, security, or the like, or by destroying the effects of competition, as through agreements concerning prices or rates, regulation of outputs, division of earnings, and the like of each or organization concerned. In common law and especially in the United States pools are held to be illegal as in restraint of trade. A group of financiers organized to profit by a monopoly was once especially in or of European countries, called a syndicate, but at present the word is used of a group of individuals, firms, or corporations, often banking houses, which organize for a limited time to accomplish a given purpose, frequently to market an issue of bonds for some railroad, steel company, or public utility, which make their profit from the difference between the agreed upon sum which they advance to the issuing corporation for the bonds, and the fixed sale price at which they market them, which assume responsibility for absorbing themselves any surplus bonds not marketed, and which dissolve as a group when the marketing period is completed. Outside of the field of finance the use of the term is constantly being extended in its application to any combination as of newspapers, business concerns, and the like interested in a common project or enterprise, and now with decreasing frequency implying relation to a monopoly, as a daily column appeared in a syndicate of over one hundred newspapers. Trust became prominent in the financial field when clever lawyers adopted the well-known trust provisions so common in wills and testaments to a scheme for inducing

stockholders in merged corporations to surrender their rights to trustees who would operate the corporations, and to accept in return for their ownership stock certificates, trust certificates. Several of the larger business interests adopted this method of organization (the Standard Oil Trust and the Tobacco Trust for example). Since the trust form of organization was defeated by U S Supreme Court decision, the word has been less common in financial use. Both pools and trusts are known in Germany as cartels, the term is some American and British use, and is widened in its application to be used of any large combined business unit.

monstrous 1 Monstrous, prodigious, tremendous, stupendous, monumental are more or less hyperbolic adjectives especially in their extended senses in which they mean astonishingly impressive. Monstrous commonly applies to that which is abnormal usually in actual or relative size, but often also in shape or character, the term frequently carries suggestions of deformity, extreme ugliness, fabulousness, or the like as the imagination turled with monstrous fancies and misshapen dreams (*Wilde*), such monstrous tales they had that he deduced to try on the Glass Slipper (*Meredith*).

my father upon whose middle age it [the railway] came as a monstrous iron innovation (*Slow*) "some monstrous bulk of rumpled rock" (*C E Montague*). Prodigious usually implies a marvellousness that exceeds belief, it sometimes applies to that which is entirely out of proportion to that which is the previous or usual best, greatest, largest, or the like as the prodigious demand for steel in the World War, a prodigious best seller' (*Huxley*). Men have always a reverenced prodigious inborn gifts and always will (*C H Elliot*) a mind with such prodigious capacity of development as Shakespeare's (*T S Eliot*). Tremendous (etymologically that causes trembling or fear) in very discriminating use comes closer to awe-inspiring, terrifying in its immensity, and the like than to gigantic or enormous, its common connotations in loose use as A tremendous roar arose from the throat of [the mob in the Faubourg] Saint Antoine (*Dickens*). How shall we compare the cramped and limited vision of the universe which spread itself to the imagination of mankind in old time with the tremendous vistas opened out to us by modern science (*Inge*) the spell and tremendous incantation of the Thought of Death (*L P Smith*). Stupendous in discriminating use implies the power to stun or astound, it is therefore most precisely used when it is applied to that which because of its size, its numbers, its complexity, or its greatness, exceeds one's power to describe or explain, as, All [things] are but parts of one stupendous whole, Whose body Nature is, and God the soul (*Pope*). A stupendous catastrophe that occurred in the constellation Hercules 1300 years ago (*W Koepff*). Monumental in its extended sense (see also MASSIVE) applies to that which is as conspicuously impressive or as massively framed or constructed as a monument (such as a great cathedral or an impressive memorial), as, a monumental literary work, a monumental lie. "The most meretricious of age, Vexed with this goodly personage, A stature underpressed in size, Unbest which rather seemed to rise, In open victory, or the weight Of seventy years to loftier height" (*Wordsworth*).

Anna *Enormous immense huge vast, colossal, mighty, gigantic

2 *Outrageous heinous atrocious

Anna *Flagrant glaring gross rank *ominous portentous fateful flagitious, nefarious 'infamous' (see VICIOUS)

monument. *Document mument record archive
monumental. 1 *Monstrous prodigious tremendous
 stupendous

Ana Colossal gigantic. *enormous mammoth im
 pressive *moving

2 *Massive massy bulky substantial

Ana Imposing stately majestic august magnificent
 *grand

mood. Mood, *humor* (or *humour*), *temper* vein are here
 compared as meaning a temporary state or frame of mind
 in which one emotion or desire or one set of emotions
 gains the ascendancy. Mood (etymologically mind or
 feeling) is now the comprehensive term for any such
 frame of mind regardless of its particular cause. Its
 particular character its effect on others or its length of
 existence. Mood carries a stronger implication of per
 vasiveness and of compelling power than the other
 terms also it may refer not only to the frame of mind
 (as to feel in a mood to work a sullen mood changing
 moods) but to its expression in a literary or artistic work
 (as the language the stresses the very structure of the
 sentences are imposed upon the writer by the special
 mood of the piece — *Cather*) or to that which is seen
 heard or the like in such a way as to evoke a mood or to
 harmonise with one's mood (as. Only in summer days
 of highest feather did its [the heath's] mood touch the
 level of gaiety — *Hardy*). Our painters are prone to
 acquiesce in the colours of nature as they find them
 rather than to use colours expressive of the mood evoked
 in themselves — *Binyon*). *Humor* as here compared (see
 also *Wrt* 2) applies chiefly to a mood which is the result
 of one's peculiar temperament or of one's physical or
 mental condition at the moment. It is usually preferred
 to mood when the idea of capriciousness or of whimsy

the science or theory of right conduct. Moral is by far
 the most comprehensive term of the group. In all of its
 here pertinent senses it implies a relationship to charac
 ter or conduct viewed as good or bad or as right or wrong.
 Sometimes moral implies relationship to or concern
 with character or conduct as distinguished from intel
 lectual nature physical nature or the like as moral
 goodness as distinguished from intellectual goodness
 or spiritual goodness moral value as distinguished
 from economic value aesthetic value and the like.

The whole tendency of modern thought is to es
 tenuate the responsibility of human nature not merely
 on the moral side but equally on the spiritual side
 (*C. Blacker*). Moral also applies to things such as
 literary works works of art philosophies or to writers
 artists philosophers etc., concerned with the deter

conduct) or in some use of conforming to the moral or

Temper, as here compared (see also **disposition** 2)
 applies to a mood dominated by a single strong emotion
 often specifically that of great anger, as. He is in a
 temper! I never knew him. So out of patience with
 them. (*Milroy*). When qualified by an adjective indi
 cating the controlling emotion, *temper* may apply to any
 humor that manifests itself in a display of feeling as
 that meekness has done me more harm than the bit
 terest temper. (*Hardy*). she was evidently now in a gay
 frolicsome temper. (*Hudson*). Vein (see also **touch**) is
 often used in the sense of mood or especially of humor
 but with a stronger implication of transitoriness than
 mood (as. When the peacock vein rises I strut a Gentle
 man Commoner — *Lamb*) and a weaker implication
 than humor of a temperamental or physical cause (as.

The merry vein you knew me in is sunk into a turn of
 reflection — *Pope*).

Ana *Disposition temper temperament character
 personality individuality *soul spirit emotion
 *feeling affection.

moor, v 1 *Secure anchor rivet

Ana *Tie bind attach *fasten affix fix balance
 steady *stabilize trim

2 *Anchor

moral, adj. Moral ethical virtuous, righteous noble
 are synonyms only when they mean conforming to a
 standard of what is right and good moral and ethical
 also come into comparison as meaning of or relating to

connotations thus ethical principles may according to

an assent to ethical principles or an attention to the
 niceties of ethics or to the ideal ends suggested by a
 system or code of ethics. Meanwhile we hear the
 ethical instinct of mankind asserting itself with splendid
 courage and patience (*H. Van Dyke*). I have always
 thought it most regrettable that serious and ethical
 thinkers should go scuttling through space in this
 undignified manner (*L. P. Smith*). Virtuous implies the
 possession or manifestation of moral excellence in char
 acter. In its most general sense it implies rectitude
 justice, integrity and all other virtues (especially those
 which are described as the Christian [or divine] and as
 the cardinal virtues) but in a narrower sense especially
 as applied to women and sometimes to men it often
 means little more than chasteness or perfect fidelity in
 marriage as poor people whether they be lazy or
 busy drunken or sober virtuous or vicious (*Shaw*). *A

man might grind the faces of the poor, but so long as he refrained from caressing his neighbours' wives and daughters, he was regarded as **virtuous** (*A Husley*)

Dost thou not bid this king? I grant ye God grant me too Thou mayest be damned for that wicked deed! O he was gentle mild and **virtuous**! (*Shak*)
Righteous differs from **virtuous** chiefly in its stronger implication of freedom from guilt or blame as applied to persons, it often implies justification especially worthiness of salvation in the theological sense (as I came not to call the **righteous** but sinners to repentance — *Mark* ii 17, "What but thy malice moved thee to murder Of **righteous** Job — *Milton*), as applied to acts, conduct even displays of passion it usually implies justifiability (as, **righteous** indignation a **righteous** occupation — *Conrad* **righteous** conduct) **Noble** (as here compared see also *CRAMP*) applies to persons their acts utterances careers, and the like and implies the possession and exhibition of a conspicuously high character. Oftentimes the word carries no other clear implications and seems little more than a term of high praise implying moral or ethical eminence as "This was the noblest Roman of them all" (*Shak*) a noble aunt Faithfully kept is as a noble deed (*Wordsworth*) At other times however the term suggests not only moral eminence but the absence of all taint of anything petty such as self-seeking self-interest concern for the world's standards, or the like It then often suggests independence or magnanimity or high courage or some other outstanding moral excellence Better a man without riches, than riches without a man. A noble saying — and acted on would yield A noble breed of men and women (*Tennyson*)

The disinterested search for truth is certainly one of the highest and **noblest** careers that a man can choose (*Inf*)

Ana Right, *good *upright honest, just honorable scrupulous conscientious *chaste pure modest decent ideal *abstract

Con *Immoral unmoral amoral nonmoral.

morality *Goodness, virtue rectitude

Ana integrity probity honor *honesty *excellence perfection virtue merit.

morally *Virtually practically

mordacious *Caustic mordant acrid scathing

Ana See those at **MORDANT**

mordant *Caustic mordacious acrid scathing

Ana *incise trenchant cutting biting clear-cut crisp *pungent poignant piquant racy spicy snappy *sharp keen acute

Moreover Besides, furthermore likewise *also too

moron Imbecile idiot *fool simpleton natural

morose Grim gloomy saturnine dour *sullen surly sulky crabbed

Ana Splenetic, choleric *unrascable testy cranky cross peevish enragish waspish querulous *unrascable brusque gruff (see **BLUFF**)

mortal, *adj* 1 *Deadly fatal lethal

Ana Destructive (see corresponding verb **DESTROY**) virulent venomous, *poisonous unplaceable unrelenting relentless (see **CRUEL**)

Ani Venial (especially of a sin)

2 *Earthly terrestrial terrene, earthy mundane worldly sublunary

Ani Immortal (*of things*)

mortified *Ashamed chagrined

Ana Harassed hurried worried annoyed (see **WORRY**) humiliated humbled abased (see **ABASE**) abashed embarrassed discomfited (see **EMBARRASS**)

motherly *Parental maternal fatherly paternal

Ana analogous words. **Ani** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

motif, *n* 1 Device design, pattern, *figure

2 Variant of **MOVIE** 1

motile *Movable mobile motive.

motion, *n* Motion, movement, move locomotion, stir are here compared as meaning the act or an instance of moving. Motion is the preferred term in abstract use for the act or process of moving without regard to that which moves or is moved in philosophical and aesthetic use it is an especially comprehensive term for it may apply to manifestation of change or of changing not only from place to place but from condition to condition, from step to step in a progression or the like as, the laws of motion this vicissitude of motion and rest, which we call life (*Steele*) in all the arts the principle of motion prevails increasingly over the principle of repose (*Babbalan*) Ordinarily however the term implies visible moving whether discernible to the naked eye (or other sense) or through a telescope or other instrument as the motion of the planets there is no motion in the atmosphere I was lying injured and incapable of motion (*Hudson*), the restless motion of the sea Movement usually implies definite regulated motion the term is seldom used to denote an abstraction although it may be used figuratively to denote a quality of representation in a work of art that suggests motion (as movement is one of the most striking characteristics of the Elgin marbles and of the Winged Victory) or a quality in poetry drama or the like that suggests a definite rate of speed or progression as in the meter the action or the like (as, No one will so well render Homer's swift flowing movement as he who has himself something of the swift moving spirit of Homer — *Arnold*) In concrete use movement implies a passage (sometimes self initiated sometimes under guidance or compulsion) from place to place from situation to situation, from condition to condition, or the like it may in this sense be used interchangeably with motion in the collective a singular or in the plural as the movements of the planets the restless movement of the sea the movement of troops to the front was then in progress severe storms hindered the movement of trucks carrying supplies the progress of man is so slow that the movement is rarely perceptible Movement also is frequently used for an instance of moving (especially one involving a change of place or position) as a movement among the ferns attracted Adrian (*Meredith*) every movement of the bird was watched by the cat Move applies chiefly to a definite instance of moving or of making a change in one's location or in the place occupied by something else usually the term suggests a clearly defined purpose or goal as the detectives are watching his every move the next move (in a game of chess) is yours their next move on their tour will be from Dover to Ostend when the hostess made a move from the table all the guests arose and followed her to the drawing room Locomotion was originally used especially in philosophy as a more specific term than motion because it definitely implied motion from place to place thus, plants were described as living things incapable of locomotion and animals as living things capable of locomotion In modern use, the term suggests travel especially by artificial means as by boat, train airplane or automobile as, Every improvement of the means of locomotion benefits mankind morally and intellectually" (*Macaulay*) Stir applies to any motion or movement (often without an implication of changes of place or condition or of progress) that involves a disturbance (but not necessarily a displacing of disturbance) especially of that which has been quiet or at rest but also of that whose motion or movements indicate excitement burlesque or agitation as not a stir

of child or mouse. (Stevenson) * many persons find *stir* and movement and the presence of a crowd an agreeable stimulus (A C Benson). It is an age of *stir* and change (Galsworthy)

Ans Impetus momentum *speed velocity pace headway

motivate Actuate *activate

Ans Stimulate quicken *provoke excite arouse rouse *stir inspire animate fire *inform

motive, *n* 1 Motive, spring (or springs), impulse, in-

but far from invariably one for which the person affected is not himself responsible or which does not originate within himself, as to offer a bonus = an *incentive* to greater speed and efficiency in production with some pupils praise is not always an *incentive* to study Moore is not the only *incentive* to work nor the strongest" (Shaw) The great *incentives* to effort all through life is experience of success after initial difficulties (B Russell) People cut off here without the influence of example or emulation with no *incentive* but some natural yearning for order and security (Cather) Inducement is narrower than *incentive* for it suggests an external influence and often an attempt to entice or allure to action or activity The chief inducements to serve were

extended use applies to any impetus to action which not only incites but stimulates the mind and increases its energy and ardor Fame is the *spur* that the clear spirit doth raise To scorn delights and live laborious days (Milton) The *spur* which drove me was sharp

speakers however it often refers to the underlying or basic motive which is often not fully recognized even by the person or persons affected and is especially hidden from all but the most penetrating observers It is difficult to come at the true *spring* of action (T Forrest) The love of gold was the sordid *spring* of the most brilliant enterprises of the republic (C Merivale) Impulse is a complex term because it has both a general sense and a very specific sense in each of which some important implications run counter to those of the other sense In both its inclusive and its specific senses however *impulse* may or may not imply as *motive* or *spring* always do imply in very precise use performance of an act or engagement in an activity the term stresses impetus or driving power rather than its effect thus one may check (or restrain or forgo or dismiss) an

him to the daily toil (Macaulay)

Ans *Cause determinant antecedent reason *desire appetite urge passion lust *feeling emotion passion purpose intent *intention aim end

2 Also **motif** *Subject matter subject matter argument topic text theme leitmotiv

motive, *adj* *Movable mobile motile

Ans *Active operative dynamic moving driving impelling or impulsive (see corresponding verbs at MOVE)

motley, Heterogeneous *miscellaneous assorted promiscuous

Ans *Different diverse divergent disparate various discrepant incompatible uncongenial incongruous (see DISCREPANT)

Uniform homogeneous parallel alike alike (see SIMILAR)

Proverb a large *saying saw maxim epigram aphorism apothegm

mound Mound, bank, dune, embankment terrace tumulus, barrow are here compared as meaning a mass of earth or of earth and rock forming a small and often

a native propensity one's peculiarity of temperament one's intellectual or emotional constitution or the like

He was not a man to yield timidly to the *impulses* of others (Prescott) This declamation is in its *impulse* if not in its achievement Seneca (T S Eliot) Men like the elder Cato Varro and the elder Pliny liked to record the curiosities of nature but they had not the systematizing *impulse* the restless passion for order of the Greeks (Buchan) The *impulse* behind the reformation was the *impulse* of the English to express their nationality (C Mackenzie) Specifically however

or earth as the *mounds* over cemetery graves merest grain of sand drifts unseen into a crevice and by and by another after a while there is a heap a con- tury and it is a *mound* (Jeffries) Bank may be used in place of *mound* but it more often suggests a long and ex- ceedingly high elevation rising to a ridge or level at- times sometimes also descending on the other side Such banks often run alongside a road or are thrown up as a bound- ary wall or a fortification I know a bank where the wild thyme blows Where oxlips and the nodding violet

applies to one of several mounds or banks of sand built up by the force of the wind as on the shore of the sea of a large lake in a river valley or in a desert region since the shape and size of dunes are at the mercy of winds the term suggests shifting and impermanence "Mounds and dunes of loose sand which whirled through the air all day in the boisterous spring winds (Cather)" An embankment is an artificial bank usually of solid construction sloping on both sides and topped with a roadway or path. Most levees and many dikes ramparts bulwarks and the like, are embankments. Strictly a terrace is the level top of a bank or embankment used for pleasure or for planting the word however in current use commonly suggests not only the leveled top but the entire formation, including its steep or rounded face or faces walled with stone or brick or covered with grass Terraces are found chiefly on the landscaped grounds of a house or institution where rough or steep natural elevations have been made smooth even, and easy, or on the sides of hills or mountains (then usually in tiers) where they counteract the harm done by erosion by providing surfaces which retain the soil and are capable of cultivation Tumulus and barrow are applied chiefly to one of the sepulchral mounds of earth and rock built by primitive peoples over the graves of their dead or to any of the small isolated round hills that dot a plain or gently sloping region of a country and may or may not have been originally sepulchral mounds A plain, on which are five earthen tumuli or barrows (T. Pennant)

Danish barrows (Tennyson)

mount, n. *Mountain peak alp volcano mesa

mount, v. 1 Ascend soar *rise arise tower rocket levitate surge

Ant Drop

2 *Ascend climb scale.

Ant Descend.

mountain. Mountain mount peak, alp volcano mesa. Mountain, the ordinary and inclusive term varies somewhat in meaning according to locality. In general it designates an elevation higher and steeper than a hill rising more or less abruptly from its surrounding country and standing out conspicuously when viewed from a distance. Mount is often used in proper names of mountains otherwise it is poetic. Peak, when applied to a mountain designates one that rises to a sharp point it may be isolated or one of a range. Alp (usually capitalized) which is chiefly poetic suggests a towering dizzy or unscalable height. Yet do I sometimes feel a languishment To sit upon an Alp as on a throne And half forget what world or worldling meant (Keats) Volcano, which is strictly applied to a vent in the earth through which hot or molten rock and the like issue also designates the cone-shaped mountain formed chiefly of this ejected material and topped usually by a crater Mesa, a Spanish term adopted in English is commonly used in the southwestern part of the United States to designate a flat topped elevation usually comparable to a hill in height but more suggestive of a mountain because of its steep clifflike sides.

Ans *Height, elevation, altitude

mountebank, n. *Impostor faker charlatan empiric quack.

mourn Sorrow *grieve.

Ans. Lament bewail bemoan (see DEPLORE) weep lorn, wail, *cry

Con Rejoice gladden delight *please exult elate (see corresponding adjectives at ELATE)

movable or moveable. Movable (or moveable) mobile mobile, move come into comparison when they

mean capable of moving or of being moved. Movable, in current use applies not to that which has independent power of motion but to that which is not too heavy to be moved by men or machines as by lifting drawing pushing or driving to another place or position (as a movable steam engine; one's movable possessions some of these cabins were moveable and were carried on sledges from one part of the common to another — Alcatraz), or to that which is not fixed as in position or date (as printing from movable types a movable attachment for a machine movable feasts such as Easter and Whitsunday) Mobile stresses facility or ease in moving or less often, in being moved. In early use it described particularly the quality of eyes that could range at will or of a star that is not fixed. In current use it often describes the quality of flowing which distills gushes a liquid or fluid from a solid (as the mobile liquid passes into a compact rigid solid — T. H. Huxley) or which characterizes an electric current or charge (as long lasting circulation of the mobile charge around and around the circuit — Karl K. Darrow) or the character which distinguishes something that moves or is equipped to move quickly and readily or to go from place to place from that which is slow moving or does no work (as, a mobile army a mobile radio unit) But more commonly mobile describes features, faces expressions of face thoughts and the like which respond quickly and obviously to changing emotions, mental states, external stimuli, and the like often at the same time connoting either fickleness or instability or flexibility and versatility as, the gray restless eye the thin mobile lips (J. R. Green), the mobile mirror of his mind (Mrs H. Ward) he was no more mobile than his countenance (Cather) You are as mobile as the veering air And all your charms more changeable than the tide (Millyard) Mobile is almost entirely a technical term. In biology it applies to that which is not permanently attached and is free to move about or which has power of spontaneous motion as motile cells motile spores motile flagella. In psychology the term describes either the type of person in whom the tendency to recall muscular movements prevails or the kind of images most easily recalled by a person of this type thus, the mobile type is distinguished from the audile (or ear minded) or the visile (or eye-minded) types. Mobile implies a moving only in the transitive sense of driving or causing movement or impelling to action the term is now chiefly applied to power energy or the like produced by fuel such as gasoline by steam by electricity or other forces as steam is no longer the only motive power used in operating railway locomotives the question of what motive power will be best for the new ship has not yet been decided automotive (that is, mechanically self-propelled) vehicles. Even when the reference is to that which constitutes a motive for action motive power motive force or motive energy is more likely to be used than, as in the past motive cause motive argument "motive principle or the like. There was no motive power in experience. It was as little of an active cause as conscience itself (H. H. Huxley) As for the dream of the habitable earth peaceful under a universal empire the motive power to realize it must come from the West where men could still be both disciplined and free (Buchanan)

Ans. *Changeable changeable variable, mutable

Ant Immovable stationary — Con. Fixed set settled established (see SET 2)

move, v. 1 Move, actuate, drive, impel come into comparison when they mean to set or keep going or in motion. Move is so general that the direction or nature

Ans analogous words

Ant antonyms

Con contrasted words

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

of the motion can be gathered only from the context, || may imply an agent or an agency as the mover, as what power or force *moves* the rotating earth?, the mechanism that *motes* the locomotive, vessels *moved* by wind steam or electricity. *Actuate* is far more restricted in its reference than *move* being used chiefly in connection with machinery and mechanisms, it stresses the communication of power to work or to set in action, as a turbine is *actuated* by the force of a current of fluid under pressure. *Drive* implies forward and usually, continuous rather than recurrent motion, it often emphasizes the effect produced as of speed violence, or show of power, rather more than the impetus given; as, a ship *driven* by

table. Many persons prefer the more simple *move* to *remove* when a change of habitation or business location is indicated, as to *move* one's family to one's summer home, to *move* from Chicago to Denver. When the idea of getting rid or eradicating is stressed *remove* is the preferred term, as to *remove* a person from office they

or guided motion or activity are seldom apparent; therefore the term is often preferred when stress is uncertainty or instability || to be suggested, as the

of a man's being *impelled* forward by the butt-ends of muskets" (*Dukeni*)

These words are also synonymous in another sense when they mean to excite or provoke a person to a given

of my daughter (*Shak*). *Actuate* always presupposes an inner stimulus such as a desire a feeling a motive. Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with

(*B Russell*) *Drive* presupposes a compelling force sometimes outer sometimes inner which affects the freedom of the will. What had I ever done to you that would drive you to such a step? (*M Austin*) *Impel*, like *actuate*, implies an inner prompting but it suggests greater urgency in the desire or motive and more headlong action. 'A life of adventure was that to which his nature irresistibly impelled him' (*Arnold*) She was a prey to shoddy facile emotions none of which had power to impel her || any action (*R Macaulay*) *Ana* **Activate*, *actuate*, *motive* **provoke* excite quicken, stimulate **induce* persuade, prevail on or upon.

2. *Move*, *remove*, *shift*, *transfer* come into comparison when they mean to change or to cause to change from one place to another. *Move* is by far the most comprehensive of these terms all of which are general in that they do not in themselves and apart from the context imply any definite kind of agent or agency or any definite means of conveyance or transportation or give any indication of the extent of distance covered. *Move* is therefore chiefly used when nothing more than the motion or activity involved in a change of place || to be indicated, as to *move* a table from a corner to the center of the room, to *move* one's family from New York City to Chicago, to *move* a house across the street to a larger lot, he || about to *move* from the city to the country, he will not *move* from that chair until he || called to dinner. *Remove* is only slightly less general than *move* but the term implies (as *move* seldom if ever implies apart from a statement in the context) that the person or thing that changes or is changed from one place to another is moved from or quits a place which is his or its normal or original location, station, position, occupation, or the like, for one which is new or temporary as to *remove* the cover from a platter, to *remove* the dishes from the

bureau, he *shifted* his quid of tobacco to the other side of his mouth before answering. *Transfer* (as here compared see also *TRANSFER* 2) commonly implies a change from hand to hand or from one mode of conveyance to another or from one depository to another, or the like. It is often used in a specific sense especially in the business of transportation, as a truck will *transfer* our baggage from the railway station to our home you || need to *transfer* (i.e. *move* to another train) at Albany to *transfer* one's animus from one person to another. 'There was no way in which he could *transfer* his own memories of European civilization into the [American] Indian mind' (*Cather*)

Ana. *Displace*, **replace* supplant, supersede convey **carry*, bear transport transmit

moveable. Variant of *MOVABLE*

movement. **Motion* *move* locomotion stir

Ana. **Action* act deed change alteration variation modification (see under *CHANGE* 7) activity operative ness or operation dynamism or dynamism liveliness (see corresponding adjectives at *ACTIVE*)

moving. *Moving*, *impressive*, *poignant*, *affecting*, *touching*, *pathetic* are synonymous so far as they agree in meaning having the power to excite or the effect of exciting deep and usually solemn emotion in the spectator the reader or the like. Only *moving* the most general of these words can be used in place of any of the others the rest though not mutually exclusive in their implications are in precise use very specific. That is

forcibly on the mind and compels admiration or conviction or the like. 'Scenery majestic without severity *impressive* without showiness (*Hardy*) Ordinary men cannot produce really *impressive* art works' (*Shaw*) I regret that I cannot put into more *impressive* words my belief that the defendants were deprived of their rights (*Justice Holmes*) That is poignant which produces so painfully sharp an impression that it pierces one's heart or penetrates to the depth of one's being. 'It was warm and yet fresh blindfold one could have

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

mistaken it for a mortgaging in early May but this kind of day had a more poignant loveliness in autumn than in spring, because it was a seedling footfall a waning moon (Jon Struther) That is affecting which moves one to tears or to some similar manifestation of feeling as, even the most callous found the play affecting an offending reunion of a mother and her child That is touching which arouses tenderness or compassion or which melts the heart A clean sober little maid with a very loud in upward look of trust (G. S. Kearby) Hers was a perfect little homely and it ended with touching allusions to Pluffles Mamma and Papa (Kipling) That is pathetic which moves one to pity Sometimes it suggests pity induced by comparison for one in sorrow or distress He was a lonely old man Rather pathetic Tony, felt a quick sympathy with him (Arch Marshall) Pathetic groupings after the fragments of a shattered faith (Day Lewis) Sometimes it suggests pity mixed with contempt for that which is weak inadequate futile or the like as a pathetic confusion of aims (Binyon) pathetic attempts at portrait painting Ana Existing stimulating quickening provoking (see PROVOKE) thrilling electrifying (see THRILL) stirring arousing rousing awakening rallying (see STIR)

mucilaginous Gummy *adhesive gloey glutinous sticky

muddle, v *Confuse bemuddle addle fuddle befuddle Ana. *Puzzle, perplex mystify bewilder d. distract non plus confound dumfound fare rattle discomfit *embarrass fluster flurry, upset agitate, d. discompose Ant Enl. lighten.

muddle, n *Confusion d. disorder chaos, d. marray jumble clutter pie snarl.

muddy *Turbid soiled rody Ana Murky opaque gloomy obscure, *dark con fused muddled bemuddled addle (see CONFUSE) *dirty filthy foul nasty equal d.

Con *Clear transparent translucent lucid limpid

mug, n *Face countenance visage phys. ogomy puss mulct *Penal re fine amerce scone.

Ana Exact, require *demand claim

mulish *Obstinate dogged stubborn pertacious stiff-necked pigheaded bullheaded

Ana Headstrong intractable recalcitrant, refractory ungovernable, unruly fixed set firm d. (see corresponding verbs at SET)

multifarious Manifold multifold diverse numerous, various *many several sundry

Ana Disparate diverse d. divergent *different incongruous incompatible unconsensual discrepant, d. discordant, *inconsonant inconsistent.

multifold *Many several sundry various diverse numerous manifold multifarious

Ana Reproduced copied, duplicated (see corresponding nouns at REPRODUCTION) repeated iterated (see REPEAT)

multiply *Increase augment enlarge

Ana Propagate reproduce breed *generate expand spread stretch (see corresponding nouns at EXPANSION)

Con *Decrease diminish lessen, reduce abate.

Multitude Multitude, army host, legion come into comparison when they mean both in the singular and plural a very large number of persons or things They do not, as crowd throng etc. necessarily imply assemblage but all of them are occasionally or even often used with that implication on Multitude stresses numerosity always, however with respect to what is the standard for or the test of numerosity in the thing referred to thus in that child always asks a multitude

of questions and I never saw such a multitude of books before in one house multitude obviously refers to a much smaller number in the first than in the second illustration. We must not expect systematic education to produce multitudes of highly cultivated and symmetrically developed persons (C. W. Eliot) When applied to a group of persons taken as a whole a multitude suggests an assemblage of a large number of persons (as moved his arms with large pawing gestures as though he were distributing lay blessings to a kneeling multitude)—E. Wharton but the multitude suggests the masses of ordinary people or the populace (as, speeches that sway the multitude a book that appeals to the multitude) Army usually adds to multitude the implications of orderly arrangement without a suggestion of crowding and often especially in clearly figurative use a progressive advance without any suggestion of halting or gathering as, they were served by a vast army of waiters an army of locusts. Brave conquerors—for so you are That war against the huge army of the world's desires (Shelley) We have considered science as a steadily advancing army of ascertained facts (Inge) Host, like the other terms of this group has for its primary implication numerosity. It may mean nothing more (as, she has hosts of admirers he knows hosts of people) but it may suggest more strongly than any of the other words a concentration in great numbers of the thing referred to in such cases it usually connotes an impressive or striking array as a clear cold night and a host of stars in the sky I saw a crowd A host of golden daffodils Beside the lake beneath the trees Flattering and dancing in the breeze (Wordsworth) Legion derives its lead ing implication of incalculable numbers from Biblical rather than from military sources (in ancient Rome, it denoted the principal unit of an army) and its tendency to be applied to angels, devils, or things thought of as flying to a door annoy Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels? (Matthew xxvi 53) And he [Jesus] asked him [the unclean spirit] possessing the man What is thy name? And he answered saying My name is Legion for we are many (Mark v 9) Armies of angels that soar legions of demons that lurk (Browning)

Ana Horde throng press mob crush *crowd

mummer Performer, mime player *actor Thespian, impersonator trouper

mummary *whimsical hocus pocus abracadabra

mundane Worldly *earthly earthly terrestrial

terrene, mortal sublunary

Ana Fleshly sensual *carnal animal animalistic

secular temporal *profane

Ant Eternal — **Con** *infinite sempiternal boundless heavenly *celestial empyrean

munificent Bountiful *liberal generous handsome

Ana Benevolent *charitable philanthropic altruistic

*profuse lavish prodigal

monument *Document monument record archive

munitions *Armament, arms ordnance artillery

ammunition

murder, v *kill, slay assassinate, dispatch, execute

murky Obscure gloomy opaque *dark dim dusk dusky darkling

Ana *Turbid muddy soiled, roily lower ng gloowering

glooming or gloomy (see corresponding verbs at FROWN)

lurid grim *ghastly

Con *Bright, brilliant, radiant effulgent illuminated

illumined lightened enlightened (see ILLUMINATE)

*clear transparent translucent lucid

Ana analogous words **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

muscular. Muscular, brawny, sinewy, athletic, burly, husky are here compared as applied to persons in the sense of strong and powerful in build or physique. Muscular implies well-developed but not overdeveloped muscles and usually a stalwart build. My Eustace might have sat for Hercules. So muscular he spread so broad of breast. (Tennyson) Hard exercise

built into a strong muscular body what had been a frail and sickly frame. (W. A. White) Brawny implies the full development of the muscles although originally it was a close synonym of fleshy. It carries no connotation of stoutness but rather suggests the might that is associated with hard flesh and great size. The muscles of his brawny arms are strong as iron bands. (Longfellow) Sinewy attributes no less power to the muscles than

most sinewy sword men. (Shak.) Athletic, as used in any science in which types of physique are studied, is applied

to an extent that it often carries connotations of corpulence

(White)

Ana. Robust *healthy hale sound *strong sturdy stalwart, stout *vigorous lusty

mause, v. *Ponder meditate ruminate

Ana. *Consider study contemplate weigh revolve excogitate reflect, reason, *think

Museum. Museum library, gallery, archives, treasury, thesaurus are not synonymous terms, but they come into comparison when they mean a place serving as a repository for monuments (see DOCUMENT 1 for this sense) of the past. Museum is the most general of these terms. It usually implies the intention both to preserve and to exhibit for the education of the public. In Great Britain it is applied chiefly to an institution concerned with the preservation and exhibition of objects of his-

tory place for the exhibition of objects of antiquarian or

Library the National Library (Bibliothèque Nationale) in Paris, the British Museum (chiefly a library) the Library of Congress are vast storehouses of books of all kinds and of all ages manuscripts records, documents, files of journals, and the like, they often in addition exhibit works of art but their primary purpose is to preserve works of literature and of reference and documents in all fields of research and to make them available to scholars. Gallery (often art gallery) is used commonly in Great Britain and often in the United States for a room a suite or a building housing and exhibiting paintings, works of sculpture and the like at the National Gallery (in London). The term is used of a place housing a private as well as a public collection.

archivist of the Royal Society Treasury and occasionally

soppy slushy

*Ought should have have got

*Summon call cite convoke convene

collect congregate assemble *gather marshal

arrange *order align *line range array

Fusty *malodorous stinking fetid no nose

ank rancid

*Dirty filthy foul nasty squalid sloppily

*Sloppy and unkempt, slovenly

mutable. *Changeable changeful variable protean

Ana. Unstable *inconstant fickle fluctuating wavering

swinging away (see SWING)

Ant. Immutable — **Con.** *steady even constant

uniform equable *lasting permanent durable stable

mutation. 1 *Change permutation vicissitude alternation

Ana. Shifting or shift moving or move removing or

remove (see corresponding verbs at MOVE) vain or

modification alteration (see under CHANGE 2)

Con. Stabilizing or stability steadying or steady

poising or poise (see corresponding verbs at STABILIZE)

fluctuation wavering swinging or swing (see corresponding

verbs at SWING)

2 *Variation adaptation modification

*Dumb speechless inarticulate

1 *Maim cripple batter mangle

injure damage hurt spoil mar disfigure

disfigure *deface

2 *Sterile, asexual, castrate spay emasculate etc.

*insubordinate

able, *unruly

*ESTRANGE

driving ferocious

is treacherous

treachery (see

of each group

mutual. *Reciprocal common

Anna Shared participated partaken (see **SHARE**) joined or joint united connected related, associated (see corresponding verbs at 101v)

mysterious Mysterious, inscrutable, arcane agree in meaning beyond one's power to discover understand or explain That is mysterious which excites wonder, curiosity or surprise yet baffles all attempts to explain it

Extremes in Nature equal ends produce In Man they join to some mysterious use (Pope) God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform (Conger)

The one thing that can make modern life mysterious or marvellous to us (Wilde) That is inscrutable which defies all one's efforts to examine or investigate it and leaves one with a sense of hopelessness or defeat Great God thy judgments are inscrutable (Browning) The plaything of an inscrutable power, called Fortune (Bradley) The word is often applied to a person whose intentions motives mental processes and the like are so well concealed that he excites awe or repels

*Many fathers feel that if

authority

(A C

something

(E W)

more th

arises

only to the possessor of the secret (sometimes by implication God Nature the Fates, the authorities) The word often comes close to occult in meaning but it stresses the reservation of that which is necessary for comprehension rather than the supernatural or magical character of that which is not understood thus one finds many of the poems of Blake arcane rather than occult for some arcane (not occult) reason grafters are seldom punished

Anna Occult esoteric *recondite abstruse cryptic enigmatic ambiguous equivocal *obscure *mystical mystic analogical cabalistic

mystery Mystery, problem, enigma riddle, puzzle, conundrum come into comparison when they denote anything which baffles or perplexes and challenges one's power to solve it Mystery often, especially in theological use implies the thing's incapacity for comprehension by the human reason The term is applied specifically to any one of the doctrines of Christianity (such as the Trinity, the Incarnation or the Resurrection) which have this character but it is also applicable to any of the facts of the world about us which defy all attempts to explain their cause or nature as this mystery of growth and life (Jeffries) We must be humble for we are compassed by mysteries and our spiritual faculties are poor and dull (Inge) The term is also used more loosely denoting something which is guarded by secrecy or which is in itself or by design mystifying as he always makes a mystery of his intentions the story deals with the mystery of a ship that has disappeared it a mystery to me how he can keep going Problem applies not only to any perplexing question that demands a solution (as a geometrical problem) but also to any person situation or the like that causes perplexity or puts one in a predicament (as that child is a problem to his parents and teachers) The problem how to find healthy happy leisure for all the working millions who are now being liberated by machines (L P Smith) The architect [of Coutances Cathedral] has grappled with more problems than one need hope to see solved in any single church (H Adams) Enigma (etymologically a dark saying) applies to that which hides its meaning under obscure or ambiguous allusions so that one can only

guess what it signifies as a metaphor should not be farfetched for then it becomes an enigma the ancient oracles usually spoke in enigmas Figuratively the term applies to that which is inscrutable or beyond the range of unaided understanding as "He [Leonardo da Vinci] was an enigma to which they [his contemporaries] never secured the key (H Ellis) Riddle applies to any enigma involving paradoxical or contradictory statements, and definitely proposed to be guessed as to make up riddles for the amusement of her guests a book of riddles the riddle of the Sphinx Figuratively the term applies to any problem which is difficult because of its inner contradictions as 'he tried to read the riddle of this girl's future (Galsworthy) 'The riddle of Actium is not in the details of the fighting but in the minds of the combatants (Buchan) Puzzle applies to any problem or enigma which tests one's ingenuity or skill in solution, or which is peculiarly baffling, as a jigsaw puzzle, a crossword puzzle, heavy old puzzles of Ethics and Philosophy (L P Smith) There are few things in the world so difficult to explain as real change it appears to me that most scientists are far from realising the complexity of this metaphysical puzzle (Inge) Conundrum specifically applies to any riddle phrased as a question the answer to which involves a pun or an equivocal use of words as he rightly suspected that the question was a conundrum I'll make a conundrum (Austin) The term is used figuratively in reference to unsolved or unsolvable problems which provoke speculation rather than serious attempts at solution Do you think, life is long enough to let me speculate on conundrums like that? (W Blake)

mystic, ed. *Mystical analogical cabalistic

Anna Occult esoteric *recondite abstruse *mystical occult inscrutable visionary quixotic *imaginary mystic, n *Asceuc

mystical Mystical, mystic, analogical (or analogic), cabalistic (or cabalistical) come into comparison when they denote having a meaning or character hidden from all except those who enjoy profound spiritual insight or are spiritually initiated Mystical and mystic though derived from the same root are often distinguished in use In general mystical suggests comprehension of something beyond the range of the perceptive or ratiocinative powers its use therefore often but not invariably implies belief in the possibility of such comprehension Hence the word variously connotes penetration into sacred mysteries, holiness of life, idealism, detachment from material concerns, ecstatic contemplation or spiritual rapture as, the mystical experiences of St Paul the mystical philosophy of Plotinus mystical religions such as Buddhism the mystical poetry of William Blake There is something mystical in this doctrine this faith as of Keats that what the Imagination sees as Beauty must be Truth (L P Smith) Mystic, on the other hand is often preferred by writers who wish to avoid these implications or to suggest others more in keeping with a rationalistic or skeptical point of view Therefore mystic often imputes to the thing it describes (1) an occult esoteric or visionary character as mystic ceremonies the mystic symbolism of Blake's poetry (2) a mysterious enigmatic, or sometimes nebulous quality, as words of mystic import (Shelley) His [Cretin's] expression has more than Keats's something mystic inward and profound (Arnold) (3) a connection with magic or the arts of magic as mystic numbers each silver vase in mystic order laid (Pope) Oftentimes its original denotation is completely obscured and it means merely an unattainable unfathomable or incomprehensible as

Anna analogous words **Ant** antonyms **Con** contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

* the mystic gulf from God to man (Emerson) The last two words are used chiefly in reference to allegoristic interpretation of the Scriptures as practiced in the past

men of profound spiritual insight or those taught by such men * Jerusalem is literally a city of Palestine allegorically the Church morally the believing soul, anagogically the heavenly Jerusalem (Schaff Herzog) The word has been used also in reference to a deeply hidden sense apparent only to the mystical minded in other writings than the Bible notably the Divine Comedy of Dante The anagogical sense is sometimes called the mystical sense Cabalistic in its primary meaning was applied to a secret interpretation of Scriptures (Cabalas) held to have been revealed to Moses and handed down orally through a line of chosen Jewish rabbis The system was later committed to writing and was used by medieval magicians sorcerers and the like In loose use it sometimes comes close to mystic in its connotations but commonly it is closer to occult

Ana Profound *deep abyssmal *ultimate absolute categorical spiritual divine sacred *holy *supernatural supranatural miraculous

mysticism Asceticism (see under ASCETIC n)

mystify Bewilder perplex *puzzle distract nonplus confound dumbfound

Ana Discomfit faze rattle *embarrass *discompose disquiet perturb disturb agitate, upset

whose origin has been forgotten or is not clearly traceable Myth (see also ALLEGORY 2) is often the general designation for this type of story but in technical use the term specifically implies as a basis for the story an attempt to explain some practice some belief some natural phenomenon some institution some extraordinary event or the like Whoever that discoverer [of the magnetic power of amber] may have been someone ought to make a myth about him and call him the brother of Prometheus (Karl K Darrow) Both in technical and general use myth is commonly applied to stories

religious beliefs and rites. The term is sometimes con-

tree is now regarded as a myth) such application is avoided except by those who wish to stress this implication Legend (etymologically something to be read) was originally applied to a saint's life or to a collection of such lives of the kind written or compiled in the Middle Ages for the edification of the people Since these tales put into form without regard for their authenticity all the stories circulated about the saint and his miracles, the term legend came to be applied to any story especially one of a fabulous nature circulated by word of mouth, which is attached to a saint a hero, a place a deed or the like which purports to be historical, but which although it has or may seem to have a basis in history is either incredible or unverifiable as the legend that King Alfred was the founder of Oxford University the legend of the angels who appeared to the British troops at the battle of Mons there was no record of legend of any prisoner with those initials (Dikens) even after he was ailing he performed a feat which became one of the legends of the countryside -k D d a robber in a midnight scuffle (Cather) Saga in strict

tended use saga is often employed in place of myth or legend especially but far from exclusively when their reference to a hero or heroes of northern Europe is implied In such use myth commonly connotes a connection with ancient Greece Rome Egypt and the like though it may be used in reference to the American

about fourteen Joan's imagination passed out of the phase of myth and saga into the world of romance The real world drew closer to her (H G Wells) But saga is often even more loosely used to denote any literary

Quiller-Couch) or in present day use any novel or a line of novels which is a chronicle of persons of a family through several generations (as Galsworthy's "The Forsyte Saga") or of the persons who comprise a community, a class or the like (as With this last visit terminates my saga of Gripsholm -H Murray) Ana *fiction, fable fabrication figment invention (That an fable introduced no verba et inventa)

apocryphal
ast c
legendary
each group

use, the term carries a stronger implication of tightness or closeness than *narrow* and therefore often suggests

native, n. *Indigene, endemic, aborigine, autoch-*

See under **NATIVE** *adj*

foreigner

ice, dashing, nifty, nobby, dapper

sonable, modish, smart, posh, toffish

1 *Regular, normal, typical

ry, *common, familiar *usual, custo-

mary, accustomed, wonted

Art. Unnatural, artificial, adventitious

2 **Natural, simple, ingenuous, naive** (or *natural*, *sophisticated, artless, unaffected* are synonyms)

(2 Kings vi 1), 'To me the straiter prison To me the heavier chain' (*Aspling*) In its extended senses *strait* carries a far stronger implication than *narrow* of a strict-

Ana. Limited, restricted, confined (see **LIMIT**, v) *rigid, rigorous, strict, stringent

Ant. Broad

narrow, s. *Strait, straits, sound, channel, passage

narthex. Vestibule, foyer, *entry, entryway, hall lobby, anteroom, antechamber

nasty. *Dirty, filthy, squalid, foul

Ana. *Coarse, gross, vulgar, obscene, ribald, tainted, contaminated, polluted, defiled (see **CONTAMINATE**) indelicate, indecent, unseemly, improper, *indecorous

nation. *Race, people

national, n. *Citizen, subject

native, adj. *Native, indigenous, endemic, aboriginal, autochthonous* (or *autochthonal, autochthonic*) A person or thing is *native* (opposed to *foreign, alien*) or is a *native*, that has had his or its birth or origin in the place or country in question as a *native* American, a *native* New Yorker, a *native* tradition A person or thing is *indigenous* (opposed to *naturalized, exotic*) or is an *indigene*, that is not only native but also has not been

tent, set him to write prose, he is free *natural*

confusion of aims, desires, interests or the like therefore may carry one or the other of connotative divergent as mental immaturity and intellectual naivety = the lack of experience characteristic of the

greatness indeed to be *simple* is to be great (*Linn*)

texture *Indigenous* is applied usually to species or races rather than to individuals and often implies reference to a larger area than *naive* as to a country or region

lent in) a restricted region because of special conditions favoring its growth or existence, as, the herb edelweiss is *endemic* in the Alps beriberi is an *endemic* disease in the Orient A person or thing is *aboriginal*, or is an *aborigine*, that belongs to the earliest known race inhabiting a

as wicked to hurt her as to hurt a babe in swaddling clothes" (*As Ivedb*) *Ingenuous* stresses inability to disguise or to conceal one's thoughts or feelings

ing) *Father had set a dog on him A less ingenuous character would be silent about such passages

implies freedom from all that is artificial, conventional, or acquired, in earliest English use and still often especially in its derivative noun *naïveté* It suggests freshness, spontaneity and genuine expression of a nature touched by worldly influences and without affectations or artifices as by contrast with the poetry of Keats

if it can be avoided of persons one genuinely respects one puts such burdens upon the water and colorless, upon what are called the good natured (*Menschchen*). Equally often but chiefly in learned use it suggests the point of view of the untutored or unenlightened person or of one whose judgments are not corrected by advanced scientific or philosophical knowledge and who therefore supposes that things are what they seem to be. "The naive science of an earlier day merely took it for granted that space and time existed in their own right" (*Jeans*).

That naive patriotism which leads every race to regard itself as evidently superior to every other (*J. W. Krutick*). Un Sophisticated also stresses lack of wisdom especially worldly wisdom. It does not however emphasize native simplicity as strongly as *naïf* rather it suggests lack of the experience or training necessary for worldly success or more specifically for graceful and adroit social relations. "She is not the type of the moment not elegant or artificial, too much the unsophisticated child of nature" (*R. Macaulay*). Artless lays the stress on the absence of design it suggests naturalness that is the result of indifference to, or unconsciousness of the effect or impression one is producing. Overflowing with artless maternal gratitude (*Austen*). Almost every turn in the artless little maid's prattle touched a new mood in him (*Meredith*). "He hated to seem heavy or profound or anything but artless and spontaneous to Cecily" (*H. G. Wells*). Unaffected centers the attention on the absence of affectation, but in current use it commonly implies both naturalness and simplicity without any hint of childishness, unworldliness, guilelessness or the like as, a well bred unaffected girl. "Very few English people have the art of conversing unaffectedly and sincerely before a circle" (*A. C. Benson*).

Ann. *Spontaneous impulsive, instinctive ingrained constitutional *inherent.

Con. Formal conventional ceremonious *ceremonial pretentious, ostentatious, pompous *showy affected assumed counterfeited feigned (see *assume*).

natural, n. *Fool idiot imbecile moron simpleton.

nature *Type kind sort descriptive character stripe kidney etc.

Ann. *Structure anatomy framework *disposition temperament character personality *form figure shape conformation.

naught *Cipher zero nought ought

naughty *Bad evil ill wicked

Ann. Mischievous wanton, roguish impish waggish (see *playful*) froward balky restive, wayward *contrary perverse.

nautical *Marine maritime naval

naval Nautical *marine maritime

natty *Worker workman workman laborer craftsman hand craftsman mechanic artisan hand operative, roustabout.

near, adj. & adv. *Close nigh near by

Ant. Far

near, v. *Approach approximate

Ann. Rival *match touch, equal.

Con. Vary *change, alter, modify differ from *differ with.

near by Also near by adj. & adv. *Close near nigh Ant. Far off

Nearest Nearest, next are both superlative forms of near but they are not always interchangeable. Nearest may be used wherever the intent is merely to indicate the highest degree of proximity in space, time, kinship or the like as the nearest house is five miles distant.

Ann. analogous words. Ant. antonyms Con. contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

their nearest neighbor lives two miles away her nearest relatives are her father and mother (or her fifth cousins). Next, in early usage, was often employed in this sense, but in current use it commonly implies immediate succession (sometimes but not so often precedence) in an order a series or a sequence thus, the next house is the house just beyond the one in mind in a row or series of houses their next child is the one who comes after the child under consideration in order of birth the next (never nearest) best is the second best in a rating or choice, so, the next chapter of the story, the next day, the next time they meet ask the next person we meet. But in law one's nearest relative or relatives is (or are) one's next of kin one's next friend is the person who has the right as one's nearest relative or natural guardian to act without authorization of a court for an infant a married woman, or any other person who by the law of the state has not full legal capacity to sue or make other legal moves. In ordinary language nearest of kin is found as often as "next of kin, but nearest friend" applies only to one's most intimate friend.

Neatly. Nearly. Almost. Approximately, well nigh come into comparison when they mean within a little of being becoming reaching or the like. Their differences in meaning are often imperceptible. However neatly is preferable when mere proximity is implied as they are nearly at the end of their journey it is nearly six o'clock she was nearly hysterical with fright almost is more explicit when the emphasis is on a falling short or a deficiency as they had almost finished when they were interrupted she is almost out of her mind with grief the news is almost too good to be true approximately is the proper choice when the difference is of no practical importance and a reasonable approach to accuracy is implied as there were approximately 10,000 present government meteorologists make approximately correct forecasts well nigh often equals virtually, as they were well nigh lost in the forest he is well nigh mad.

Neat. Neat, tidy trim friz, snug shapely spick-and-span come into comparison as meaning manifesting care and orderliness. Neat (etymologically shining) through all its variations in senses keeps as its basic implication clearness, such as the clearness from dirt or soil that is manifest chiefly in perfect cleanliness (as, her house is as neat as a pin the cat is perhaps the neatest of domestic animals He was remarkably neat in his dress —Johnson) or the clearness that is indicated in simplicity and freedom from that which clutters, complicates confuses, or the like, or that indicates orderliness deftness or adroitness (as neat workmanship a neat style the neat craftsman —C. E. Montague a neatly performed operation neat arrangement of arguments a neat retort, neat architectural design) or the clearness that means lack of adulteration dilution or the like as, to take his whiffy neat neat is. Tidy (etymologically timely) was in earliest English use often applied to cattle flocks, crops, and the like, in thriving and satisfactory condition this sense now occurs mainly in extended applications to things which indicate a more or less flourishing condition as a tidy farm he has a tidy fortune he has made a tidy success of his venture Tidy as first applied to a person or his work, seems to have meant little more than satisfactorily pleasing in appearance or quality in some use it was approximate to buxom or comely in meaning but it seems to have been applied chiefly to peasants and especially to servants. Hence tidy servant at first meant a satisfactory servant from the point of view of diligence and neatness but later came to mean one whose diligence showed itself in orderly habits and neat appearance as, "If thou

knowest of any tidy lass like thyself, that wanted a place, and could bring a good character" (Scott) In current use tidy, as distinguished from neat, throws the stress on orderliness, careful arrangement, on a place for everything.

tidy, but only (D. M. Lawrence) Iron in current use implies both neatness and tidiness. It stresses, however,

It) In the eighteenth century snug was often applied to persons or things that were markedly trim or spruce (as, 'He kames his hair, indeed, and gaes right snug' — A Ramsay), but this sense now occurs only in dialectal

shipshape (Lennyson) Spick-and-span, which stresses the brightness and freshness of that which is new, is applicable also to that which by care and cleanliness has been kept new in appearance or made to look like new, as spick-and-span white shoes, her mother keeps her spick-and-span every moment of the day, the kitchen was spick and span spick-and-span machinery. Ana. *Clean cleanly fastidious *nice dainty finical exact, precise *correct accurate. Ant. Filthy — Con. Unkempt, slovenly. *slipshod sloppy slack, lax remiss. *negligent confused muddled bemuddled addled (see CONFUSE)

neb. Variant of NIB

necessary. 1 *Needful, requisite, indispensable essential.

Ana. Compelling or compulsory obliging or obligatory constraining (see corresponding verbs at FORCE) important, significant, momentous (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE). cardinal vital, *essential, fundamental.

2 *Certain, inevitable, apodictic.

Ana. Unavoidable, inescapable inductible *inevitable *infallible inerrable, inerrant, unerring

necessity. *Need exigency

Ana. Compelling or compulsion, constraining or constraint, obliging or obligation, coercing or coercion (see corresponding verbs at FORCE) indispensableness requisiteness *requisition, needfulness (see corresponding adjectives at NEEDFUL)

nectar. *Ambrosia manna amrita

nectared, nectarean, nectareous. Ambrosia (see under AMBROSIA)

need, n. Need, necessity, exigency come into comparison when they denote a state of

those in need, the European war has taught Americans

between night and day, childhood and maturity

causality is that we have to find things on "selves" (T. S. Eliot) Exigency (see also JUNCTURE) implies the compulsion of necessity (sometimes, but rarely, of an inherent compelling principle) especially as a result of special circumstances, such as a crisis, an emergency, an accident, that imposes upon one severe restrictions or great stress and strain. In either case the term emphasizes more even than either of the preceding words extreme urgency demands of a peremptory and exacting character and difficulties that cannot be easily

privation defect *poverty, indigence, penury, want

tion privation want

need, s. *Lack want require

Ana. *Demand require, claim exact *long hanker pine, yearn hunger, thirst crave covet, *desire wish, needful. Needful, necessary, requisite, indispensable, essential come into comparison as meaning urgently required. Needful, in current English carries the weaker

suggestion of urgency but it applies to that which is required to supply a want or to fill a need as And Jesus answered Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things But one thing is *needful* (Luke x. 41-42) forts magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other *needful* buildings (Ch Just Tancy) *trades men carrying what was *needful* to British ports (A Reppier) Necessary implies more pressing need or urgent constraint but except where the compulsion of necessity (in the sense of an inherent compelling principle as a necessary consequence a necessary conclusion) is suggested the word does not invariably connote that the thing so qualified cannot be done without as His personal return was most required and *necessary* (Shak) always finding a most *necessary* article for which a less *necessary* had to be discarded (Gailard)

Of all the bitter and heavy things in this sorry old world the not being *necessary* is the bitterest and heaviest (Deland) to classify in a science is *necessary* for the purpose of that science to classify when you come to art is at best an expedient (Quiller-Couch) Requisite differs from *necessary* chiefly in being applied to something that is specifically required by the nature of a thing the end that is in view, the purpose to be fulfilled and the like usually but not invariably the adjective suggests an imposed requirement rather than an inner need and no suggests constraint from without or often from official sources as to complete the subjects *requisite* for college entrance to gather the *requisite* equipment for a summer in camp thinking society to be the one thing *requisite* to the young man he had introduced him to the people he knew (Herodotus) the vigor *requisite* to success (Grandgent) Holy Scripture containeth all things *necessary* to salvation so that whatsoever is not read therein nor may be proved thereby is not to be required of any man that it should be believed as an article of the Faith or be thought *requisite* or *necessary* to salvation (Book of Common Prayer) Indispensable not only carries a stronger implication of urgency than the preceding terms, but it also does imply that the thing so qualified cannot be done without especially if the unsaid or expressed end is to be attained as, there is no such thing as an *indispensable* person, though many persons have made themselves virtually *indispensable* acquaintance with it (the scientific method of inquiry) has become an *indispensable* element in culture (C W Eliot) Rigid truthfulness in adults towards children is absolutely *indispensable* if children are not to learn lying (D Russett) Essential (see also *essential*) 2 *inherent* in often used in place of *indispensable* as implying no less urgency but as being less extravagant in its suggestions it usually also implies inherent necessity from the point of view of what a thing is or must be by its very nature or end as knowledge of one's subject is *essential* to successful teaching *essential* raw materials You are *essential* to her perfect happiness (Dickens) the builders must have begun with the central piers and the choir because the choir was the only *essential* part of the church (H Adams) The construction of the pier was desirable for the more convenient repair of warships but it was not *essential* (Justice Holmes)

Ana Wanted needed required lacked (see LACK v) Anal card nal. *essential fundamental

nefarious Iniquitous flagitious infamous corrupt

degenerate *vicious *blatant

Ana. Heinous, outrageous, atrocious, monstrous

*flagrant glaring gross rank

negate *nullify annul, abrogate invalidate

Ana. Negative *neutralize counteract

Ana analogous words Ant antonyms Con contrasted words

negative, adj *Neutral indifferent adaphorous

Ant Affirmative

negative, v 1 *Deny gainsay traverse contradict impugn contravene

2 *Neutralize counteract

Ana *nullify negate annul abrogate invalidate

neglect = *Neglect*, omit disregard, ignore, overlook slight, forget come into comparison as meaning to pass over something without giving it due or sufficient attention *Neglect* usually implies intentional or unintentional failure to give full or proper attention especially to something one is doing (such as a task) or should do (such as a duty) or to someone who has a claim upon one's care or attention as to *neglect* one's studies because of undue interest in sports to *neglect* to pay one's debts Pardon me for *neglecting* to profit by your advice (Austin) "He asked Mr Powell with some brusqueness if the chief mate had *neglected* to instruct him that the captain was to be found on the port side (Conrad) to *neglect* one's family to *neglect* one's personal appearance, in March the vicar told his curate that he was *neglecting* Galton for Oaktown (C Mackenzie) Omit implies a leaving out of something which forms a part of a whole (as, to omit two stanzas of a hymn, to omit a part of one's lecture) or as it comes more closely into comparison with the other terms in this article to *neglect* entirely through oversight inattention or absorption an important detail opportunity aspect, or the like Nor could I think well of the man who should omit an occasion of testifying his respect towards any body connected with the family (Austin) Constance remembered small possessions of her own which she had omitted to remove from the cutting-out room (Bennett) Disregard usually but not invariably implies voluntary sometimes deliberate inattention the term may or may not imply justifiable neglect as to *disregard* petty annoyances to *disregard* an unimportant piece of evidence she persists in *disregarding* the wishes of her mother

The Great War a hideous business, in which nearly all the humane alleviations of brutal violence introduced and practised in the days when professional armies fought for a dynasty or for a point of honour, were *disregarded* (Jung) Ignore (etymologically not to know) usually implies either an intention to *disregard* or a failure to regard something more or less obvious it may even suggest a deliberate closing of the eyes to that which one does not wish to recognize as to those who agree with me I am uttering commonplace and to those who disagree I am ignoring the necessary foundations of thought (Justice Holmes) By tacit agreement they ignored the remarks and insinuations of the acquaintances (D H Lawrence) The ancients tried to identify the fundamental element one philosopher guessed air another water yet another fire the true one (electricity) lay all about them but they ignored its goals (Aldous Huxley) Overlook implies an omission or *disregarding* sometimes through intention (often charitable intention) but more often through haste lack of care inadvertence or the like as, to overlook an item in an account It is the practice of good nature to overlook the faults which have already by the consequences punished the delinquent (Johnson) Slight may imply neglect omission or *disregard* but it also usually implies a contemptuous or an arrogant attitude that makes one undervalue a thing's importance treat a person *disdainfully* or be *negligent* in performance of a task or duty *Alas what boots it with uncensored care To tend the homely *slighted* shepherd's trade [figurative for poet's art] (Milton) Nothing in the service was *slighted* every phrase and gesture had its full value

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

(Cather) "I have been slighted tricked threatened insulted made ill but I am justified" (H G Wells) Forget as here considered often retains from its chief

(Nelson) Lord God of Hosts be with us yet Lest we forget—lest we forget! (Kipling) Still he told Hannah to get the boy better clothes—though he forgot to give her any money for the purpose" (Deland)

Ant Cherish — Con *Appreciate value prize treasure *nurture foster, cultivate neglect, n *Negligence

Ans Neglecting omitting or omission disregarding or disregard ignoring slighting forgetting overlooking (see corresponding verbs at NEGLECT)

lines between them are being drawn with increasing

attention (as the amazing negligence of some housekeepers an act of criminal negligence no one has done more through negligence to corrupt the language — Byron all these themes indicate negligence) or as manifested in a temperamental or assumed indifference to

hand applies either to the act or fact of neglecting or of leaving undone (or very rarely imperfectly done) something which it is one's business or duty to do (as convicted of neglect of duty We made a nice tidy clean up If I hadn done it I ought e ther to have been shot for neglect or dismissed for incapacity —H G Wells In dealing with the infant there is need of a delicate balance between neglect and indulgence —B Russell) or to the state or fact of being neglected slighted ignored or forgotten (as Rescue my poor remains from vile neglect —Prior a motive for reading it [that] ensured poetry against neglect —Day Lewis) For these reasons the phrase the negligence of a person always refers to a quality of character of the agent or to its outward manifestation in an act a piece of work an accident or the like the neglect of a person refers to the act of one who neglects slight ignores, or forgets another thereby making that person his victim

Ans Laxness, slackness, remissness (see corresponding adjectives at NEGLECT) indifference unconcernedness or unconcern incuriousness (see corresponding adjectives at INDIFFERENT)

Ant Attention solicitude — Con *Care concern anxiety worry diligence assiduity sedulousness (see corresponding adjectives at BUSY)

negligent Negligent neglectful, lax, slack, remiss are

that which is one's duty or bus ness with the result that nothing is done or that one's work shows markedly one's indifference and inattention as in its imperfection as

so little haunted by the true artist's fine passion for words that he may be described as having for the

parents neglectful of their children's health A government at once insatiable and neglectful (James Mait) A ship's master neglectful of discipline Lax (etymologically loose, see LOOSE) implies want of necessary strictness severity or precis on the term applies chiefly to persons who do not satisfy the rigorous demands made upon them by the work or duties or to any work or sty

came of the later Lovells and was naturally inclined to novelty had first proposed to her husband to dine at 10 o'clock instead of two his malleable young face had become relentless (E Wharton) Slack (see a LOOSE) stresses the want of proper or necessary diligence

is accomplished by a slack worker the term usually suggests neglect of important details necessary to the completeness finish or perfection of the work as "A three-quarters figure of admirable design, though of rather slack execution (J C Stobart) Remiss implies culpable carelessness that shows itself in slackness and forgetfulness or in negligence, it is applied chiefly to that which is lax in performance maintenance or the like but it may be applied to a person who is unduly careless or lax in the performance of his duties as

attentive

negotiate. 1 Parley, treat, *confer commune consult advise

2 Negotiate, arrange, concert come into comparison when they mean to bring about or accomplish by mutual agreement especially after discussion or parley Negotiate and arrange both imply prior intercommunal exchange of views and wishes and sometimes settlement by bargaining or compromise Negotiate is preferred when the dealings are carried on by diplomatic, business, or legal agencies and arrange when they are carried on by private persons or their representatives as to negotiate a treaty to arrange a marriage to negotiate the Louisiana Purchase to arrange the settlement of a case out of court to arrange a meeting between estranged persons. Concert, which is now found chiefly in its part cipal form concerted usually but not invariably implies an agreement therefore way of the like as barbarians as "We began to each group

concert measures for his coming on board with secrecy" (Defoe)

neighborhood or neighbourhood. *Locality, district, vicinage, vicinity

neighborly or neighbourly. Friendly *amiable.

Am. *peaceful peaceable, *pacific. *social, hospitable gregarious, co-operative, cordial, sociable *gracious. Ant. Unneighborly ill-disposed. — Con. Antagonistic, *adverse.

neophyte. *Novice, novitiate, probationer, postulant, apprentice

neoteric. *New, novel, modern, modernistic, new-fangled, new-fashioned, original, fresh.

nepenthe. *Aodyne, opiate, narcotic

neticle. *Aquatic, marine, oceanic, Thalassic, pelagic, abyssal, bathymal, bathytic, lacustine, lacuscular, fluvial, fluviatile.

nerve. *Elasticity, *temerity, audacity, hardihood, cheek, gall

Am. Boldness, intrepidity (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE). *Fortitude, guts, pluck, sand, guts, foolhardiness, temerariousness, recklessness (see corresponding adjectives at ADVENTUROUS)

nervous. 1. *Vigorous, lusty, energetic, strenuous. Am. Forceful, forcible, potent, *powerful. *Spirited, mettlesome, virile, manly (see MALE)

2. Also, *nervy. *Impatient, restless, restive, inquiet, uneasy, fidgety, skittish, fidgety, hectic, jumpy, jittery. Am. Excited or excitable, stimulated, provoked, or provocative (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKE). *Inconstant, unstable, mercurial.

Ant. Steady. — Con. Constant, even, equable, uniform (see STEADY)

nequent. *Ignorant, illiterate, unlettered, uneducated, untaught, untutored, unlearned

Am. *Indifferent, incurious, aloof, unconcerned.

Con. *Aware, conscious, cognizant

nettle. Provoke, exasperate. *Irritate, aggravate, rouse, peeve

Am. *Annoy, irk, bother, vex, disturb, perturb, agitate, upset. *Discompose, fret, chafe, gail (see ARRANGE)

network. *System, scheme, organism, economy, complex.

neurologist. Neurologist, psychiatrist (or psychiater), alienist, psychopathologist (or psychopathist), psychotherapist, psychosurgeon agree in denoting a specialist (usually a medically trained specialist) in mental disorders. Neurologist the comprehensive term is applied to any physician skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the nervous system as epilepsy, locomotor ataxia, and chorea (St. Vitus's dance). Only in loose use is the term ever restricted to a specialist in purely mental diseases. Psychiatrist, alienist, psychopathologist are interchangeable terms in scientific use, but they stress different implications. All designate a physician who devotes himself to the diagnosis and treatment of diseases affecting the mind, especially as distinguished from neurologist of those disorders not demonstrably of physical origin such as neurasthenia, hysteria, and paranoia. Psychiatrist, however, usually suggests skill in treatment and in correction of curable disorders. Alienist the preferred term in medical jurisprudence suggests skill in detection of mental derangements or of insanity. Psychopathologist (or psychopathist) suggests the psychologist's approach and skill in discovering causes such as defects of personality, unfavorable environment, and the like, and in describing the nature of the individual

case. A psychotherapist is a psychiatrist who employs suggestion, hypnosis, re-education, etc., in the treatment of psychic disorders. A psychosurgeon is a psychotherapist who proceeds on the assumption that mental difficulties are the result of disturbances below the level of consciousness who diagnoses these disorders by a study of the individual's emotional and mental life especially, as manifested in dreams, inhibitions, complexes and the like and who treats these disorders by revealing their causes to the patient and suggesting means whereby the disturbances may be eliminated and the mental difficulties overcome.

neutral, *adj.* Neutral, negative, indifferent, adaphorous are here compared as meaning lacking decisiveness or distinctiveness in character, quality, action or effect. Neutral, in what is probably its earliest and is still its most common sense applies to states, governments, parties, or persons who refuse to take sides with either of two (or any of several) contending parties. The term may or may not imply an attitude of impartiality, but it usually implies either indecision or a refraining from positive action for any one of numerous reasons. The stepfather [of Octavius] was a moderate Pompeian in sympathies, but his family connections kept him neutral and the household was never drawn into the war (Bucher). Revolutionary verse makes the neutral reader wonder whether it is aimed to win him for the communist or fascist state (Day Lewis). When other wise applied as to colors or terms, to a character or personality to a substance in chemistry or to an entity in philosophy or the like neutral implies a quality, an appearance, or a reaction that belongs to neither of two opposites or extremes the term therefore often connotes vagueness, indefiniteness, indecisiveness, ineffectuality or the like. Thus a neutral character is one that reveals neither positive virtues nor positive vices a chemically neutral substance such as distilled water is neither acid nor basic, a neutral color such as taupe is not clearly or positively any definite color often because it verges on gray. The artists of the Far East use positive tints quite sparingly giving them for foil large spaces of neutral tone (Buxton). [Crabb Robinson's] honest dullness supplied the neutral background that genius needs (Times Lit. Sup.). Negative carries a far stronger implication than neutral of absence of positive or affirmative (of affirmative) characteristics or qualities the term therefore usually implies inaction, ineffectiveness or a failure to assume a definite or concrete form as, 'the negative propaganda of silence (A. Huxley), the man who falls in love with one of these negative young creatures hardly takes the trouble to ask whether she loves him (Deand). "There is certainly a vague and widespread discontent with our present results [in education] but it is all a negative opinion (A. C. Benson). Indifferent, as here compared (see also INDIFFERENT 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), implies a character or appearance that does not readily define itself or fall into any clearly marked class or category the term is applicable to things (rarely to persons) which stir up no feeling or elicit no decision as to whether they are good or bad in accordance with one's principles or not necessary or unnecessary, pleasant or unpleasant, or the like as though they disliked each other they could converse at length upon indifferent subjects it is indifferent to which race the father or the mother belongs. Father one attitude is better than the other or else it is indifferent (T. S. Eliot). At Alexandria Hadrian found a money-loving population worshipping Christ and Sarapis almost indifferently (Lipp). Adaphorous is chiefly a technical term applicable to rites, ceremonies, practices

Am. analogous words. Ant. antonym. Con. contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

and the like, which are regarded as indifferent, or as neither necessary nor unnecessary, but often a matter of purely individual concern, thus fasting is an obligatory practice in some churches and an *adiaphorous* practice in others.

Con. Biased, disposed, predisposed (see *INCLINE*, s) positive *affirmative *decided, decisive.

neutralize. *Neutralize*, counteract, negative come into comparison as meaning to render one thing inoperative or ineffective by means of its opposite force, influence, effect, or the like. *Neutralize* often implies either the reduction of opposites to a state of equality, especially in influence, with the result that neither has the power to make way against the other or the nullification of the

ened, being *new* to the sight"—*Dickens*), or if he has been renewed in spirit or in mind (as, "if any man be b

Russia and Italy' (*Frankfurter*), 'novel schemes of salvation' (*L. P. Smith*), 'sermons . . . bold in thought and novel in language' (*L. Wharton*) 'The assumption that whatever has been customary must be bad and that

ingeniously novel in its construction, use, or the like often however, the term differs little from *new* except in suggesting disparagement, as *newfangled* toys are

good or beneficial or conversely (as *Unless powerfully

B. Russell) or it may imply the operation or the use of forces that destroy or eradicate the evil or harmful thing or make the beneficial effect of a good thing impossible (as the spontaneous physiological processes which counteract disease before medical science comes into

imply up-to-dateness and novelty or a contrast with that which has been long accepted and still is the choice of the conservative in this special sense modernist is now often preferred to *modern* as 'the modern fashion of spending a honeymoon on the railway' (*Alfred* & modern (or modernistic) furniture, modern (or modernistic) schools of painting. *Modern*, however, is always

gests a frustration of a purpose or a hindrance to the production of an effect, as the hurricane *negatived* all the labors of the orange growers, their child's contact with all sorts of children in school *negatived* his early training in correct speech

Anta Offset countervail counterbalance, counterpoise (see *COMPENSATE*) defeat overcome subdue *conquer never-ending. *Everlasting endless interminable unceasing

Anta *Lasting permanent durable perdurable stable *immortal deathless undying un fading, fadeless amaranthine eternal sempiternal *infinite nevertheless. Still however *but yet

new, adj. *New*, novel, new-fashioned, newfangled, modern, neoteric, modernistic, original, fresh come into comparison when they mean having very recently come into existence or use or into a connection a position a state of being recognized, or the like. A thing is *new* that has never before the time of its advent been known thought of manufactured experienced or the like, or that is just ready for use sale circulation or the like as, new books new ideas a new washing machine, 'No man putteth new wine into old bottles' (*Mark* 11 21), the new baby a new way of dressing the hair A person is *new* if he has just been taken into a military business, social, or other connection (as, a new soldier, a new stenographer, three new members the new rich) or if he has received his first experience (as he was fright-

other terms as opposed to *ancient* and *medieval* usually implies reference to the centuries beginning with the full Renaissance up to the present (as *modern* languages *modern* civilizations), often, however, the dividing line between that which is *modern* and that

A person or thing is *original* that produces or that is something new or novel and, at the same time the first of its kind as That he would be successful in an origi-

to its native and impetuous generosity

Anta Old

newfangled. *New, novel, new-fashioned neoteric modernistic, modern original fresh
new-fashioned. *New, novel, newfangled neoteric modernistic modern original fresh

news News, tidings intelligence, advice (or advices) are all used to designate a report or the reports of occurrences and conditions not previously known. News stresses novelty and freshness of information as the gossip was not news to her the letter contained no news. Since news is specifically applied to the information disseminated through journals shortly after the incidents have occurred it also often implies distribution even in its general sense or in some of its derivatives as experts in handling news newsmongers. Tidings is now poetic or bookish it is often appropriate in literary English when it refers to news orally communicated or disseminated as by a herald or messenger. Fear not I bring you good tidings of great joy For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour (Luke II 10-11). Intelligence commonly stresses the detachability or the practical value of the information rather than its freshness. Their visits to Mrs. Phelps were now productive of the most interesting intelligence (Austin). In specific military use intelligence suggests clandestine methods of gathering information as by a secret service or spies. It is therefore applied not only to the news gathered but to the branch of the service commissioned to gather it. An enemy superior in numbers who possessed also the advantage in armament position and more accurate intelligence (Buchan). In comparison with intelligence which often suggests the gathering of important information advice stresses the transmissibility of information and implies the immediacy of its value. It therefore or its plural advices, is often applied to the means by which the information is communicated such as letters telegrams messengers and the like. No doubt he [Ruchelcu] had advices that Casale was sufficiently provisioned last for many months, perhaps a year (Belloc).

Newspaper *Journal periodical magazine review organ.

next *nearest

nib or nib *B || beak.

nic 1. Nice dainty, fastidious finical finicking finicky particular fussy, squeamish persnickety (or persnickety, when they mean exacting or displaying exacting standards as in selection judgment workmanship or the like. Nice as here considered (see also correct decorous) implies fineness of discrimination and power to distinguish the very good from that which is merely good the term connotes rather more of intellectual quality than the other words as "an appetite for knowledge too eager to be nice (Johnson). In language one should be nice but not difficult (J. R. Lowell) to attain this union of gravity and simplicity requires the nicest art (P. E. More) he had a nice taste in literature and had led Crasshaw and Vaughan in conspicuous taste and much perception (C. Moore). 2. Nice is also applicable to quest ones problems and the like which require such powers of discrimination and subtlety or delicacy in handling if the solution is to be found as a nice experiment the situation raises a nice question. Dainty in the sense here considered (see also choicer) usually implies a tendency to select carefully that which does or to reject with more or less disdain that which does not satisfy one's extremely delicate taste or sensibility it usually connotes charmness or a tendency to pick and choose especially in eating as she has a dainty appetite. No shape but his can please your dainty eye (Shak). All highly developed forms of utterance are studiously acquired the tough jargon of the East Side no less than the dainty discourse of the Four Hundred (Granden). Fastidious etymologically

implies a strong aversion to that which does not satisfy one's sense of what is right proper in good taste or the like. In its current use however it suggests the possession of ethical artistic social or other standards that are so high that they impose a strain upon those who would meet them (as). It is an advantage for an author to have two or three fastidious readers whom he can imagine suffering at his pages —L. P. Smith) or that cause suffering to the possessor when they are not satisfied (as, 'I am fastidious in voices and I can't endure listening to an imperfect reader —G. Eliot). The disorder was almost more than his fastidious taste could bear —Cather) or that foster extreme care in selection from that which is offered or available (as a fastidious instinct for the connotations of a phrase —Faier). "Why such a desperate orgy of literature? I thought you were of a more fastidious habit—not I like Stanley who insists on reading everything"—R. Macaulay). Finical (or the colloquial finicking or finicky) implies an affected or overdone fastidiousness as, His reserve his delicacy, he said state for many of the persons and things surrounding him have produced an impression of Gray as being a man falsely fastidious finical effeminate (Arnold) "a world of little finical observances and little finical proprieties (Stevenson) a finicky taste in dress Particular, as here compared implies an insistence that all details or circumstances should be exactly as one wishes them or that one's special or peculiar standards must be met. In contrast with fastidious particular may or may not imply what others would call a high standard the term usually suggests standards which the individual regards as high or exacting as a particular teacher she is particular about the way steak should be broiled I'm going to change it [one engraving on a wall] with that one. He said the effect would be very much better if they were changed. And his lordship is very particular (Bennett).

As she approached George Adams, who had a particular mother rose and Noel followed his example (Cather). Fussy is applicable not only to fastidious or particular persons and to acts that manifest a disposition to be querulous or fidgety (as she was not one of the eternally fussy domesticated women —H. Ellis). In this matter Augustus moved slowly and tactfully. He was no lawyer and he had not the fussy interest of Claudius in the work of the courts —Buchan) but also to things that are so difficult or so complicated that they make a particular person engaged upon them nervous or fidgety (as a fussy piece of work an extremely fussy operation). Squeamish etymologically implies a readiness to be nauseated by the slight taste smell or hearing of something disagreeable as the starved stomach is not squeamish (Hudson). In its extended use it implies a disgust for or an aversion to that which does not satisfy one's standards of what is decent delicate honest or nice. It therefore sometimes connotes extreme sensitiveness or prudishness or scrupulousness or the like, as such squeamish youths as cannot bear to be connected with a little absurdity are not worth a regret (Austin). Trifles magnified into importance by a squeamish conscience (Macaulay). As to the nudities they might well have started a not very squeamish eye (N. Hawthorne). Our nerves are unduly delicate and our tastes too squeamish (L. Stephen). Persnickety is a colloquial term which manifests the speaker's (sometimes writer's) annoyance exasperation or disgust excited by persons who are unduly fussy or finical or by tasks, problems etc. that are so delicate or complicated that they impose severe strain on one's patience and good temper as "The grammarian the purist the persnickety stickler for trifles (B. Matthews) such

Anal analogous words

Ant antonyms

Con contrasted words

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

confining and pernicious work (*Harpers Mag*)
 Ana *Wise judicious, sage sapient punctilious
 meticulous scrupulous *careful discriminating
 discerning penetrating (see corresponding nouns at
 DISCERNMENT)

Con *Coarse gross vulgar crude callow green raw
 (see RUDE) *negligent lax remiss, neglectful slack.

2 Precise exact accurate *correct right
 Ana Strict *rigid rigorous stringent exquisite
 delicate rare (see CHOICE adj.)

Con *Random haphazard, hit-or-miss happy go-lucky
 *careless, heedless inadvertent

3 Proper seemly comely il faut demure *decorous
 decent

Ana Fitting *fit appropriate suitable meet
 *Below this level and not embodying the main tend-
 ency of nice to express an aversion to or a distaste for
 anything that does not reach the state of perfection in
 method manner or deportment. In several other uses
 which do not meet general approval. In general it is a
 term of approval that reveals nothing out of the ordinary
 or exacts no attention to a high standard as, a nice day,
 a nice letter, a nice book, a nice dinner.

niche *Recess alcove nook embrasure bay cubicle
 cartell carol

nick n *Dent dint notch indentation indenture
 nifty Nobby, natty spruce *stylish fashionable
 modish smart chic dapper dashing posh toffish,
 brave braw

niggardly Parsimonious perurious miserly *stingy
 close closefisted tight tightfisted curmudgeonly
 cheeseparing penny pinching

Ana *Covetous avaricious grasping greedy *sparing
 economical frugal thrifty *mean ignoble

Ant Bountiful — Con *Liberal generous munificent
 handsome *profuse lavish prodigal

nigh adj b adv *Close near near by
 Ant Far

nightly Nightly nocturnal agree in meaning of belong-
 ing to or occurring at night. Nightly is the preferred
 term when the opposition to daily (as connoting day-
 time) is to be implied as the daily and nightly visits of
 a physician, there were both daily and nightly raids for
 several weeks. But nightly whether opposed to daily or
 not commonly carries so strong an implication of recur-
 rence that the term is interpreted as meaning night after
 night unless the context clearly indicates reference to a
 single night or to special nights as the doctor made only
 two nightly visits this week. The nightly meetings of the
 general staff, nightly revels, nightly prouls, he kept a
 nightly vigil. Nocturnal is often literary or tech-
 nical but it applies specifically and to those
 activities which are so associated with the night
 as to be thought of as belonging or appropriate to
 the darkness thus, nocturnal animals or insects (bats,
 owls, some flies, etc.) are active or evident only during
 the night. Animals of nocturnal habits the nocturnal
 office of a monk (commonly called matins) is usually
 sung between midnight and dawn. Nocturnal sounds are
 those one hears only at night and therefore associates
 with that period. Nocturnal is the correct term when the
 effect of darkness or of moonlight or starlight
 as the changing beauty of

(Bennett)
 Ant Daily

nightmare Dream vision *fanciful phantasm daydream

Ana *Delusion, hallucination illusion threatening or
 threat menacing or menace (see corresponding verbs at
 THREATEN)

nihilist *Collectivist socialist communist, Bolshevik
 anarchist

nimble *Agile brisk spry

Ana Sprightly *lively animated alert, wide-awake
 vigilant *watchful *supple limber lithe.

nimbus *Halo glory aureole

nix, fem nixie *Fairy fairy lay elf sprite pr-
 gnome dwarf goblin brownie puck sheet leprechaun,
 banshee

nob *Fop dandy beau coxcomb egotist flip-
 dude macaroni buck spark swell toff

nobby *Stylish fashionable modish smart, chic
 dapper dashing spruce natty nifty posh toffish
 brave braw

nobility *Aristocracy gentry county gentilefolk elite
 society

noble 1 Stately majestic imposing august, digni-
 ficent *grand grandiose.

Ana Glorious *splendid resplendent superb sublime
 illustrious eminent distinguished (see RADICAL)

Ant Ignoble cheap — Con Despicable contempti-
 ble sorry scurvy beggarly

2 Virtuous *righteous *moral ethical
 Ana Honorable *upright just honest

Ant Base (of actions etc.) atrocious (of acts deeds etc.)
 nocturnal *nightly

Ana Diurnal

noise n *Sound sonance

Ana Discordance dissonance (see under DISCORDANT)
 din uproar babel hubbub racket rindemonium

noiseless Silent quiet still stilly

Ana *Calm tranquil serene placid

Con Clamorous *vociferous strident boisterous
 noisome Fetid stinking *malodorous, putrid, rank

rancid fusty musty

Ana Foul nasty squabid filthy *dirty noxious
 baneful *pernicious deleterious loathsome *offensive,
 revolting

Ant Balmey — Con *Odorous, fragrant aromatic
 redolent

nomadic *Itinerant peripatetic ambulatory ambu-
 lant vagrant

nom de guerre *Pseudonym alias pen name nom de
 plume cognomino, allonym

nom de plume Pen name nom de guerre *pseud-
 onym alias cognomino, allonym

nominate *Designate name elect appoint
 Ana Propose *intend avowed purpose present tender
 *offer proffer

nonchalant Unruffled imperturbable *cool unconcerned,
 collected

Ana Unconcerned *indifferent aloof detached
 lighthearted cheerful *glad *careless effortless, light
 smooth

Con Concerned solicitous anxious worried careful
 (see under CARE)

nonpareil

nonpareil *Paragon sublimation apothecary phre-
 nonpareil

nonmoral Unmoral amoral *immoral

nonpareil *Paragon sublimation apothecary phre-
 nonpareil

nonpareil

nonpareil

nonpareil

nonplus. Bewilder distract confound dumfound
mystify perplex *puzzle

Ana Faze rattle *embarrass discomfit disconcert
*confuse muddle bemuddle baffle balk *frustrate
nonreligious Unreligious. *irreligious ungodly
godless

Ana Secular *profane lay temporal
nonsocial *Unsocial asocial antisocial
nook *Recess alcove niche embrasure bay cubicle
carrel carol

norm *Average mean median par
normal *Regular typical, natural
Ana. Ordinary *common familiar *usual customary
habitual wonted accustomed
Ant Abnormal adventurous (sense 2)

nosy or nose *Curious inquisitive prying snoopy
Ana Meddlesome *impertinent intrusive obtrusive
notch, n *Dent dent such indentation, indentation
note, n 1 *Sign, mark token, badge symptom

Ana Indication betokening bespeaking attesting (see
corresponding verbs at INDICATE) character *quality
property attribute accident.

2 Mark, sign symbol *character
3 *Remark, observation comment, commentary de-
cantation diction

Ana Annotation gloss (see under ANNOTATE). remem-
bering, reminding or reminder recalling or recaller (see
corresponding verbs at REMEMBER)

4 *Letter epistle missive message dispatch, report
memorandum

note s Remark, notice perceive discern observe
contemplate survey view *see behold decry espy
noted Renowned celebrated *famous famed dis-
tinguished eminent illustrious notorious

Ana Conspicuous, outstanding salient signal *notice-
able remarkable.

notice s Remark observe note perceive discern *see
behold decry espy view survey contemplate
Ana Recognize *acknowledge *refer advert allude

Con Ignore slight overlook, disregard *neglect
noticeable Noticeable remarkable, prominent, out-
standing, conspicuous salient signal, striking arresting

egre in meaning attracting or compelling notice or
attention Noticeable implies that the thing so described
does not or cannot escape observation as, noticeable

attention to a lady a noticeable aversion to another a
company noticeably crude behavior Remarkable adds to
noticeable the further implication of inviting comment or

of demanding a call to others' attention it may or may
not impute to the thing so described an extraordinary or
exceptional character as he has made no remarkable

go in a skill during the last five years he has a remark-
able gift for making it ends Prominent seldom loses its
earliest implication of protuberance or projection above

a level or beyond a surface in literal use it is applied
chiefly to things that noticeably protrude from their
background as a prominent nose her eyes were a

chance blue rather prominent and unexpressive (Cather)
a landscape without prominent features In extended use
it is applied to persons or things that stand out so clearly

from the surroundings that they are often in evidence
or are generally known or recognized or are frequently
pointed out or the like as the prominent persons in a

town the church occupies a prominent position at
tending to be parochial without making himself too
prominent by a catholicism or a sociality (C. Mac-

Ken) Outstanding although it implies prominence is
applicable only to that which rises above or beyond
others of the same kind and is remarkable by comparison

with them, as there is no outstanding man among the
candidates for this office the new anthology is outstand-
ing in its kind in that it gives complete works not
excerpts Conspicuous is applicable chiefly to that which
is so obvious or patent that the eye or the mind cannot
miss it (as conspicuous merit conspicuous bravery) it is
also used to describe that which strikes the eye or the
mind (often unpleasantly) through its singularity as to
wear conspicuous clothes to make oneself conspicuous by
one's affections his supporters are conspicuous by
their absence Salient stresses emphatic quality and is
applied to that which thrusts itself upon one's attention
or impresses itself insistently upon the mind it imputes
a significance more often than obtrusiveness to the thing
so described There are days rich in salient news and
days far from rich in it (C. L. Montague) The Middle
Ages sacrificed ruthlessly subsidiary qualities to
throw into sharp relief the salient trait till Griselda for
example carried patience beyond the utmost bound of
human thought (Lowell) Signal suggests such distinc-
tion from that which is ordinary or usual that the thing
so described is in itself remarkable or memorable as, the
signal sacrifice of Sir Robert Scott a signal mark of
esteem signal bravery in action Striking is applicable
to that which impresses itself powerfully and deeply
upon the observer's mind or vision as one easily remem-
bers the striking scenes in a story to give a striking
example of loyalty a woman of striking beauty Arrest-
ing adds to striking the suggestion of capturing attention
or of more than passing interest as an arresting person-
ality, an arresting story The slight steel-coloured
figure with steel-coloured hair was more arresting in its
immobility than all the vociferations and gestures of the
mob (Coleridge)

Ana. *Evident manifest obvious, palpable patent
notify Apprise advise acquaint *inform advertise

Ana Announce *declare proclaim publish promulgate
broadcast *reveal disclose discover divulge tell

notion *Idea concept conception thought impress on
Ana *Opinion view belief conviction, persuasion
sentiment

notoriety Reputation repute éclat *fame celebrity
renown honor glory

Ana *Publicity propaganda promotion, ballyhoo
notorious *Famous famed renowned noted cele-
brated distinguished eminent illustrious

Ana Conspicuous, *noticeable remarkable outstand-
ing salient *flagrant glaring gross rank

notwithstanding Notwithstanding in spite of, despite
are often interchangeable prepositions Notwithstanding
the least emphatic merely implies the presence of an
obstacle in spite of the most emphatic, suggests active

opposition or strongly adverse considerations to be en-
countered despite is somewhat lighter in its emphasis
than in spite of and otherwise is closer to notwithstanding
than to in spite of as notwithstanding the rain I shall
go I shall go in spite of all your efforts to prevent me

despite his assurances, I doubted him.
nought Naught nought, ought *cipher zero
nourish *Feed pasture graze

Ana *Nurture nurture foster cultivate
nourishment Nutriment sustenance *food aliment
sustenance

Ana Support keep, maintenance sustenance *living
novel, adj *New new-fashioned newfangled neoter-
ic modern, modernistic or gaily fresh

Ana *Strange singular unique peculiar
Con *Usual customary habitual ordinary *common
familiar

പ്രസ്ഥാനം : യോജിതമായ സാമ്പത്തികതയ്ക്ക് അടിസ്ഥാനമായി വേണ്ട

fiction that deals more or less realistically with the life of the present or of the past that involves its characters in situations arising out of their individual temperaments or out of the clash between opposing temperaments and that has a definite plot which moves through entangle-

the modern form there is greater emphasis on character than on plot and on the inner life than on external action with the result that what happens before the action begins or what may happen after it ends is more or less

dealing with the actual or more often the legendary exploits of a hero or heroes such as Arthur and the knights of the Round Table Charlemagne Roland and others Originally the term implied an opposition to the

character and that arouses interest chiefly by surprising incidents, wonderful exploits or glamorous characters and situations. In still later and still current use *romance* is distinguished from *novel* often in addition specifically implies the subordination of character to the plot. Little

novice, novitiate Novice, novitiate apprentice

some persons) may be applied to anyone who comes under this description since inexperience is their chief distinguishing implication as a novice in writing. You are but novices in the art of naval resources (Burke). Novice is specifically applied to a new member of a religious order who is undergoing training before taking first (usually not the final) vows. Apprentice is applicable only to a beginner who is serving under another as his master or teacher. The breathless the fructifying adoration of a young apprentice in the atelier of some great master of the Renaissance (San di Brooks). In such applications it commonly emphasizes subjection to a taskmaster and to discipline rather than inexperience. Although specifically it often denotes a youth who is

seaman) who is receiving instruction in seamanship, gunnery and the rudiments of a general education (stage 1).

who is on trial for a period of time and must prove his aptitude for the work or life as the most disagreeable tasks in a hospital are often assigned to probationers among the nurses. In Scotland a divinity student who is licensed to preach but has not yet received a call is spoken of as a *probationer*. Postulant implies candidacy for admission on as into a religious order. It usually also implies acceptance for a period of probation hence *postulant* and *probationer* are sometimes interchanged in literal use. In extended use they are because of the difference in their fundamental implications, rare.

criminating use however it carries connotations of innocence and youthful eagerness derived from its earliest English association with a newly baptized person or convert to Christianity. The old philosopher of Moreau was more than pleased with this ardent neophyte. Not since his own years abroad had Jefferson seen such an eager student. (Van Wy Brooks)

nouns at 1497) *poisonous virulent venomous
toxic pestilent miasmatic noisome stinking [14]
putrid (see MALODOROUS)

Ant Wholesome sanitary
nucleus *Center middle midst core hub omphalos.

naled bald barren

1 alone idle empty hollow

WORTH) trifling trivial *petty paltry ineffectual
* " five inefficacious fruitless bootless, *at a
port ve

[illegible]

- is the right to
of each group

the minority One thing invalidates another when it deprives the latter of its force or legality *Invalidate* usually implies failure to meet tests of soundness or to conform to imposed conditions, as, a beneficiary under a will cannot witness the will without *invalidating* it "Let us try to discover how far the facts confirm or *invalidate* this proud claim" (*A Hawley*)

Ans *Neutralize, negative counteract offset, counter-
vail counterbalance. *compensate. *limit, restrict
confine.

number, *n*. Quantity, whole, total aggregate *sum.
amount.

number, *v* *Count tell enumerate.

Ans *Calculate, compute, estimate, reckon

numerous. *Many, several sundry, various diverse,
manifold, multifold multifarious.

Ans. *Large great, big abundant, *plentiful pienteous.

nun. *Religious, monk friar

nuncio. Legate, internuncio, *ambassador, minister
extraordinary.

monastery. *Cloister monastery, convent, abbey priory

nuptial, *adj* *Matrimonial conjugal, consubial
hymeneal, marital

nuptials. *Marriage matrimony, wedlock, wedding
epochal espousals

nurse, *v* Nurse, nurture, foster, cherish, cultivate come
into companion not so strikingly in their primary as in

Foster (etymologically, to provide a young thing with
food and care as or more often as if, its parent) is now

usually used in its original sense, but among discriminating writers and speakers, it still

independence and cast contempt on the narrow self-
absorption of domestic love (*II Ellis*) Julius was a

or to plants in order to improve their condition. In
figurative or extended use it implies comparable and
equally sedulous attentions to the improvement or
growth of something desirable as his sense of personal
initiative is cultivated instead of being diminished
(*B Russell*) Determined that his own books should not
justify a similar reproach he cultivated his literary gifts
with conscientious industry (*A Hawley*) We shall do
well to foster the virtues most conducive to the habits we
wish to cultivate (*Grandgent*)

Ans *Feed nourish promote *advance further
forward *indulge pamper humor

nurture. *Foster *nurse cherish cultivate

*rear (see *LEVE*) train educate, school
*teach *support uphold back.

*look oversight disregard ignore.

Nourishment, sustenance *food aliment
pabulum

Ans Maintenance, support, keep bread and butter
*living

O

obdurate, inexorable, *inflexible adamant, adamant-
ine

Ans. *Hardened indurated callous *obstinate
stubborn mulish stiff-necked *unmovable, immobile

Con *Tender compassionate yielding submitting
surrendering

trine is best calculated to make the common people docile wage slaves (Shaw) Tractable, which is nearly as often applied to things as to persons and animals suggests success or ease in handling or managing Unlike docile which in many ways it closely resembles it seldom implies a submissive temperament thus a docile child is always tractable but a strong-willed child may prove tractable when he is wisely guided Loving she is and tractable though wild (Wordsworth) It [the Roman

amental willingness or readiness to submit not however in the spirit of obedience but because of a desire to be

a more homely word than docile it is used chiefly of children of servants and the like Theophilus nodded silently He was perfectly apathetic He seemed to be just a silent biddable child (DeLand) Ant *Compliant acquiescent resigned submissive subdued *tame deferential obedient (see corresponding nouns at HONOR)

Ant Disobedient contumacious — Con *Insubordinate rebellious *contrary perverse forward wayward recalcitrant refractory intractable *unruly ungovernable

obedience Deference homage *honor reverence Ana Allegiance fealty loyalty *fidelity respect esteem *regard veneration reverence (see under REVERE)

obese Corpulent rotund chubby *fleshy fat stout portly plump Ant Scrawny — Con *Lean spare angular raw boned lank lanky gaunt skinny *thin slender slim slight

obiter dictum *Remark observation comment commentary note descant

object, v Object, protest, remonstrate, expostulate

d like or avers on that it often is lacking in a clear or definite implication of vocal or other outward opposition very frequently however such a reaction is suggested

suspension of a lower law by a higher (Inge) "swear and protesting against every delay in the work (S Anderson) Remonstrate implies protestation but it carries so much stronger an implication of an attempt to convince or persuade than protest carries that it is often, though not invariably the preferred term when the objection is to something being done by a child a friend, or a relative rather than by an official or an impersonal agent or when reproach is also implied Now and then a

Denver (Cather) Expostulate differs little from remonstrate but it usually carries a heightened implication of firm earnest but friendly reasoning or insistence on the merits of one's arguments The priestly brother

ye at my sacrifice and at mine offering? (I Samuel 15:29), when the tax rate was raised for the fourth successive year everybody kicked

Ana *Demur balk scruple jib boggle shy stickle *criticize denounce reprobate

Ant Acquiesce — Con *Assent consent, agree accede

object, n 1 *Thing article

Ana *Affair concern matter thing *form figure shape configuration

2 Objective goal end aim design purpose *intention intent

Ana *Motive incentive inducement

Con Result *effect consequence

objectify Externalize substantiate substantiate materialize incarnate embody *realize actualize

hypostatize reify

objective, adj 1 *Material physical corporal phenomenal sensible

Ana External outside *outer outward tangible palpable *perceptible

Ant Subjective

2 Impartial unbiased dispassionate uncolored fair just equitable

Ana & Ant See those at OBJECTIVE 1

Object end goal aim design purpose intent

*Excoriate curse damn ban anathematize

Ana Revile vituperate (see SCOLD) condemn denounce reprobate *criticize

Con Applaud commend compliment

obligation n 1 *Duty debt obligation into comparison

Ana Reckon reckon reckon reckon reckon reckon

2 *Compulsion constraint obligation into comparison

Ana Reckon reckon reckon reckon reckon reckon

3 *Obligation obligation into comparison

Ana Reckon reckon reckon reckon reckon reckon

circumstances but a greater impulsion on moral or ethical grounds thus, a person weighed down by a sense of duty is keenly aware of what in general he ought to do, one has a sense of obligation only in a particular case and for a particular reason so, Wordsworth describes duty as the stern daughter of the voice of God "The path of duty was the way to glory" (Tennyson) "The old statesman [Cicero] was now in a sad frame of mind, torn between duty and self interest" (Buckham) "In the apprehension of these eternal values, and in earnest striving to co-operate with the divine will in actualising them lies the whole duty of man" (Inge)

Ans Compulsion constraint, restraint (see FORCE, 2) responsibility accountability, answerability (see corresponding adjectives at RESPONSIBLE)

2 *Debt indebtedness, liability debt arrears arrearage **Ans** Barden, *land promising or promise engagement pledging or pledge (see corresponding verbs at PROMISE)

oblige, 1 Constraint, coerce, compel, force.

Ans *The hind

2 Oblige, accommodate, favor agree in denoting to gratify a person by doing him a service or courtesy To oblige a person is to make him indebted by doing something that is pleasing to him. Punch was always anxious to oblige every body (Asplund) She had given him up to oblige others (Austen) It is commonly used in the passive voice as a conventional acknowledgment of small courtesies or offices. There is an oversight which I shall be much obliged to you to correct (Macaulay) Accommodate, when it is used of services is often interchangeable with oblige in the active voice Sometimes, especially in the participial adjective it implies gracious compliance as, an accommodating man sometimes denotes the intent to be of assistance I was willing to accommodate you by undertaking to sell the horse (G Eliot) But accommodate often suggests a business transaction rather than an act of kindness and an obligation to pay or repay In such use it commonly implies a loan of money or acceptance as a paying guest (see also COVENANT) as, the bank accommodated him when he provided sufficient security no hotel in town could accommodate the party To favor by contrast is to render an attention or a service solicited or unsolicited out of good will and commonly but not necessarily without imposing any obligation on or expecting a return from the person favored as to favor a person with one's advice Fortune favored him in all his enterprises Sometimes the implication of partiality is so strong as to obscure that of giving gratification or assistance as he always favored gifted students. The verb is of more restricted application than the noun has in technical use suggests gratuitousness The stipend with which he was favored by nature (Austen)

Ans Graciously *please *benefit profit avail *help aid, assist *support uphold back.

Ant. Disoblige. — **Con.** *Inconvenience, incommode, discommode, trouble

obliging, Good natured complaisant, *amiable

Ans Helping or helpful aiding assisting (see corresponding verbs at HELP) accommodating favoring (see OBLIGE) *compliant, acquiescent *thoughtful considerate

Ant Disobliging *incense derate

oblique, *Crooked, devious.

Ans, *Away askance askew *indirect circuitous roundabout

Con. Direct, immediate *straightforward forthright downright, *forthright

obliterate Efface cancel expunge *erase blot out delete delete

Ans *Abolish, annihilate extinguish *destroy, raise annul, abrogate, negate invalidate, *nullify.

oblivious, *Forgetful, unmindful

Ans Disregarding ignoring forgetting neglecting overlooking (see NEGLECT 1)

Con. *Aware conscious, cognizant *thoughtful attentive considerate alert vigilant, *watchful

obloquy, 1 *Abuse vituperation invective scurrility, bilious-gate

Ans Censuring or censure condemning or condemnation, denouncing or denunciation criticizing or criticism (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE) calumny, *detraction backbiting, slander scoundal.

2 *Degrade dishonor disrepute shame infamy ignominy opprobrium odium scandal

Ans *Stigma brand blot stain humiliation humbling degradation (see corresponding verbs at ABASE)

obnoxious Detestable loathsome abhorrent *repugnant repellent

Ans *Hateful odious, detestable abominable *offensive loathsome, repulsive revolting

Ant Grateful.

obscene Gross, vulgar, ribald *coarse

Ans Indecent indecorous, *indecorous lewd lascivious, wanton *lascivious foul nasty *dirty

Ant Decent

obscurantist, **Obscurantist**, **Philistine**, **barbarian** agree in denoting one inaccessible or opposed to enlightenment

An **obscurantist** is one who is precluded by prejudice (as traditionalism or bigotry) from intellectual candor and open minded inquiry and who is opposed to the introduction of new and enlightened ideas and methods

From this class of [Chinese] **obscurantists** who had hitherto resisted all Western innovations there now came young leaders eager to emulate Japan (Piers Hand books) You working men complain of the clergy for being bigoted and **obscurantist** and hating the cause of the people (Ainsley) A **Philistine** is one whose attention is centered on material or worldly things, and is indifferent or blind to whatever makes an appeal only to the mind or soul The term usually implies obtuseness and insensitiveness. In their heavy inaccessibility to ideas, their dull respectability their tedious orthodoxy their worship of vulgar success their entire preoccupation with the gross materialistic side of life and their ridiculous estimate of themselves and their importance the Jews of Jerusalem in Christ's day were the exact counterpart of the British **Philistines** of our own (Hilde) In the following quotation Matthew Arnold has assigned to **Philistine** a restriction, and to **barbarian** a sense that have been adopted by some later writers

Philistine gives the notion of something particularly stiff necked and perverse in the resistance to light and its children, and therein it especially suits our middle class

But the aristocratic class if it does not pursue light it is not that it perverely cherishes some dismal and illiberal existence in preference to light, but it is lured off from following light by worldly splendor security power and pleasure I often therefore when I want to distinguish clearly the aristocratic class from the **Philistines** proper or middle class, name the former in my own mind the **Barbarians**

obscure, adj 1 Murky gloomy opaque *dark, dim dusk dusky darkling

Ans Shady, shadowy, umbrageous (see corresponding nouns at SHADE)

Con. *Clear lucid *bright, brilliant luminous

2 Obscure, dark, vague, enigmatic, cryptic, an equivocal come into comparison when they are

Ans analogous words **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing

language or expression (sometimes to cause motives etc.) and agree in meaning not sufficiently intelligible or

(H. Ellis) Real and offensive *obscurity* comes merely of inadequate thought embodied in inadequate language (Swinburne) The mere text of the play will often look

general or because it is so imperfectly conceived or thought out that it is incapable of clear formulation.

gain power from vague discourse about unknown or unassimilated facts (Grandgent) That is enigmatic which puzzles mystifies and often baffles one who would seek its true meaning or significance. She fell to conjecturing the meaning of Farfrae's enigmatic words about not daring to ask her what he said would (Hardy)

Puzzling out the threats or the enigmatic promises of

poets] discovered If that sounds cryptic let us start with a modern instance (Lowis) That is ambiguous which admits of more than one interpretation largely

does not say which end (Eddington) We are here not far from the ambiguous doctrine that art is expression for expression may be too easily confused with communication (H. Ellis) That is equivocal which permits a wrong or false impression thereby admitting uncertainty and confusion or fostering error As applied to use of words *equivocal* is distinguishable from *ambiguous* in that it implies the repeated use of a word in different applications in such a way as to convey the impression that the term carries the same implications and connotations in each case as the *equivocal* use of 'democracy' by persons who apply it to popular governments of widely varying types. In extended use *equivocal* is applied to anything such as an act or a mode of life that admits of two possible or plausible interpretations, one of which may be harmful or discreditable as, *equivocal* conduct an *equivocal* remark.

Ana Abstruse *recondite occult esoteric difficult *hard complicated intricate involved (see COMPLEX) *mysterious, inscrutable

Ant Distinct obvious ; celebrated (as a person) — *Con* *Clear perspicuous, lucid *evident manifest obvious express, *explicit definite

cringing fawning trucking cowering (see FAWN) *Ant* Contumelious

Observance, observation, though allied from the same root came into English words about two centuries apart. They are not at are sometimes confused. *Observance* the two forms has always retained a close relation to *observe* in the sense of *keep* (see *observe* under *KEEP* 1) and therefore almost invariably implies a

services, which he supposed a regular part of the business — Austen The beauty of an inherited courtesy of manners of a thousand little ceremonies flowering out of the most ordinary relations and observances of life — Bayton) *Observation* the later term is in current use sharply distinguished from *observance* for it usually bears a close relation to *observe* in the sense of to watch attentively Except for its specific sense of a comment (see REMARK 2) the term may denote either the act or

note dearest.
on gloss (see under

ANNOTATE) *criticism critique
observe 1 *Keep celebrate solemnize commemorate
Ana Respect esteem regard (see under REGARD 2) *revere reverence venerate.

Ant Violate — *Con* *Neglect ignore overlook disregard slight

2 Survey view contemplate notice remark note perceive discern *see behold deary spy

Ana *Scrutinize examine scan inspect
observer. *Spectator beholder looker-on, onlooker witness, eyewitness bystander, kibitzer

obsolete. *Old antiquated archaic antique ancient venerable antediluvian

Ant Current.

obstacle Obstacle obstruction impediment bar that agree in denoting something which seriously hampers action or progress *Obstacle*, which is used of both material and immaterial things applies to any object condition situation or the like which stands in one's

path (Hardy) It is of the very essence of supremacy to remove all obstacles to its action within its own sphere (Ch. Just Marshall) The new Lord Advocate the conqueror of many obstacles (Steen on) Obstruction may be used of immaterial things, but each use is often obviously figurative for the word suggests blocking of a way or passage as, the French Magist

path (Hardy) It is of the very essence of supremacy to remove all obstacles to its action within its own sphere (Ch. Just Marshall) The new Lord Advocate the conqueror of many obstacles (Steen on) Obstruction may be used of immaterial things, but each use is often obviously figurative for the word suggests blocking of a way or passage as, the French Magist

Crofters) Impediment which etymologically implies an entangling of the feet in its precise use applied to something (material or immaterial) which serves to hinder or delay action or progress until one is freed from it as the refugee's limited knowledge of English was for a long time an impediment to his progress in his profession. Divorce is often a means of freeing oneself from an impediment to another marriage. I have made my way through more impediments. Than twenty times your stop (*Shak*). [In commerce] distance of place difference of speech are unremovable impediments (*Bagehot*) Bar applies to something interposed as by nature or by man, which serves, either in effect or by intention, to prevent admission or escape as effectually as the bars of a cage or prison. Sometimes the word carries a strong suggestion of prohibition, especially when it applies to a law or condition that restrains as, under the immigration laws, a criminal record an infectious disease and literacy are bars to admission to the United States. he found his infirmity no bar to his success in his profession.

Must I new bars to my own joy create? (*Dryden*) Who breaks his birth a noxious bar. And breaks the bloes of circumstance (*Tennyson*) Snag from its literal application to a stump of a tree with jagged points which lies hidden under water and proves a hazard to boats is figuratively applied to any obstacle or impediment which is hidden from view and which one encounters as suddenly and as sharply as a boat that strikes a snag as they struck many snags in the course of their investigation. refugees continually running against some snags in the shape of laws affecting alien.

Anna Barver *bar hindering or hindrance blocking or block (see corresponding verbs at *MURDER*) opposing or opposition resisting or resistance withstanding (see corresponding verbs at *OPPOSE*) Obstinate Obstinate dogged stubborn pertinacious mulish, stiff-necked pigheaded bullheaded come into comparison when they mean fixed or unyielding in one's purpose course or the like. Obstinate implies persistent adherence especially against persuasion or attack to an opinion, purpose or course when applied to persons their ideas, and the like the term often suggests unreasonable or perversity rather than steadfastness as "They will not be resolute and firm but perverse and obstinate" (*Burke*) so yield no doubtful points that he can be firm without seem ing obstinate in essential ones. (*J. R. Lowell*) There is nothing in the world which can be quite so obstinate as a yielding mild opinionless girl. (*Dillard*) Dogged adds the implication of downright and tenacious sometimes sullen persistence usually also it connotes great determination or an unswerving purpose as a dogged veracity (*Johnson*) a dogged perseverance (*Thackeray*) Men whose hearts insist upon a dogged fidelity to some usage or cause. (*Nord*)

His mother's influence was to make him quietly determined patient dogged unwearied (*D. L. Lawrence*) Stubborn is often used interchangeably with obstinate and dogged for it implies the unyielding adherence of the one and the tenacious determination of the other more strongly than either of them however it carries an implication of a native fixedness of character or of a deeply ingrained quality that makes a person sturdily resistant to attempts to change his purpose course or opinion or that makes a thing highly intractable to those who would work it treat it manipulate it or the like as stubborn as a mule (*Swallow*) Their furrow old the stubborn glebe has broke (*Gray*) Cases which proved stubborn to treat and often impossible to cure. (*V. Henry*) Poetry whose democracy is tempered by a stubborn conviction that democracy thwarts the develop-

ment of the individual at its peak (*Lowell*) Pertinacious lacks as compared with obstinate the implication of resistance and as compared with stubborn the suggestion of inherent quality. It usually implies a chosen course and stresses its pursuit with stick-to-itiveness and often with a persistence that is annoying or irksome as pertinacious as a mosquito a pertinacious beggar.

[Socrates's] originality lay not in any purely speculative views but in the pertinacious curiosity practical in its origin and aim with which he attacked and effied the ethical conceptions of his time (*G. L. Dickinson*) Mulish suggests an obstinacy as characteristic or as unreasonable as that of a mule as a man intolcrably inflexible with a mulish determination to make the worst of everything (*T. S. Eliot*) A fierce hot hard old stupid acquire. Small brain great courage mulish will (*Masefield*) Stiff-necked, more even than obstinate or stubborn stresses inflexibility. It often also suggests a haughtiness or arrogance that makes one like a high spirited horse incapable of obeying the rein incapable of respecting the commands wishes or suggestions of others as the stiff-necked father could neither control his children nor win the love when they approached adolescence. "Be ye not stiff-necked as your fathers were but yield yourselves unto the Lord" (*2 Chronicles xxx. 8*) Pigheaded and bullheaded (both more colloquial than the other terms of this group) suggest a particularly perverse or stupid kind of obstinacy, therefore they are chiefly terms of severe reproach pigheaded however often suggests impenetrability to argument and bullheaded headstrong determination as many of the managing posts will be filled up by pigheaded people only because they happen to have the habit of ordering poor people about (*Shaw*), their bull-headed obstinacy (*Scott*)

Anna Headstrong willful recalcitrant *unruly obstinate inexorable *inflexible resolute steadfast stance (see *PATIENCE*)

Ant. Pliant, pliable — Con. *Plastic malleable ductile submitting or submissive yielding succumb ing (see corresponding verbs at *YIELD*) *compliant acquiescent

obstreperous *Vociferous clamorous blatant strident boisterous

Anna *Unruly ungovernable intractable headstrong refractory uproarious rascally (see corresponding nouns at *BOY*)

Con. Restrained curbed checked (see *RESTRAINT*) quiet, still, silent noiseless

obstruct Impede block *hinder bar dam

Anna *Prevent preclude obviate avert *restrain a check, curb inhibit

obstruction *Obstacle impediment bar snag

Anna Hindering or hindrance blocking or block (see corresponding verbs at *MURDER*) arresting or arresting checking or check, interruption (see corresponding verbs at *ARREST*)

Ant. Assistance — Con. Forwarding furthering promoting or promotion advancing or advancement (see corresponding verbs at *ADVANCE*)

obtain *Get, procure secure acquire gain win earn

Anna Gain *reach achieve attain effect, fulfill accomplish *perform

obtrude *Intrude interlope butt in

Anna *Interpose interfere intervene meddle

obtrusive Intrusive meddlesome *impertinent, officious pragmatical.

Anna Inquisitive *curious prying snoopy, nosy blatant strident (see *VOCIFEROUS*)

Ant Unobtrusive shv

obtuse. *Dull blunt.

Ana Insensitive *insensible anæsthetic impassible

stolid phlegmatic *impassive

Ant Acute — Con *Sharp keen sensitive, suscep-

tible open exposed (see LIABLY)

obverse, ■ *Converse reverse

obviate *Presl is to a —*

Ana *Juncture posa situation posture condition

*state moment instant

§ *Cause determinant antecedent reason

Ana Incident *occurrence event *origin source

inception

occasional *Infrequent uncommon scarce rare

sporadic

Ana Casual desultory *random incidental *acci-

dental

Ant Customary — Con *Usual habitual accus-

tomed wonted constant *continual continuous

occult *Esoteric transud a —*

mystic cabala-

ritter business.

Occur *Happen hap chance, befall betide transpire

Ana Rise arise *spring, emanate issue, proceed

*follow succeed ensue supervene

Occurrence Occurrence, event, incident, episode

circumstances agree in denoting something that happens

or takes place Occurrence ■ the general term for that

occurrence of subordinate character or secondary im-

portance either a mere casual happening having little

writers have won that honor [an Oxford degree] in

in fact almost a routine in the —

(1923) caused the severance of diplomatic relations be-

tween Italy and Greece

at APPEAR) *Juncture posa emergency emergency

contingency posture situation condition, *state

oceanic. *Aquatic marine thalassic neptic pelagic

abyssal bathymal bathytic lacustrine lacustal

fluvial fluviatile

odd Queer quaint *strange singular unique peculiar

eccentric erratic outlandish curious

Ana Bizarre grotesque *fantastic anomalous

*irregular unnatural

Con *Usual customary habitual ordinary *common

familiar normal *regular typical natural

odds *Advantage handicap allowance edge

odious *Hateful abhorrent abominable detestable

Ana *Repugnant repellent distasteful obnoxious

noxious

Ana *Fragrance perfume redolence incense bouquet

Odorous, fragrant, redolent aromatic balsm
meaning emitting and diffusing agreeable odors
& anything which has a strong distinctive smell

like that then on the —

Chinese preferred fragrant tea to the plain
(V. Meier) Redolent once meant and still occasions

that are aromatic *as*, aromatic smelling salts *aromatic* spirit of ammonia Balm applies chiefly to things which have a delicate and soothing aromatic odor *as* the balmy air of night (Poe) *As* aromatic plants bestow No spicy fragrance while they grow But crush'd, or trodden to the ground Diffuse their balmy sweets around (Goldsmith)

Ant Malodorous odorless — Cori Stinking fetid no some putrid rank, rancid fusty musty (see MALODOROUS)

oeconomus *Steward reeve bailiff agent, factor, seneschal major-domo.

oeconomical Variant of ECUMENICAL.

offend Offend outrage, affront insult come into comparison when they mean to cause another especially by one's actions or words to be deeply vexed or hurt or to take umbrage One offends who with or without intention displeases another by hurting his feelings or by violating his sense of what is proper or fitting He begged pardon for having displeased her to a softened tone she declared herself not at all offended (Austen)

The majority of women that he meets offend him repel him disgust him (*Shakespeare*) One outrages who offends another pain endurance or offends his pride or his sense of justice or honor etc. Gr of two years standing is only a bad habit Alice started outraged Her mother's grief was sacred to her (*Shaw*) One affronts who either with an intent to offend or with deliberate indifference to civility or courtesy humiliates or dishonors a person and arouses his deep resentment A moral sensible and well-bred man Will not affront me and no other can (*Corneille*) One insults who wantonly and insolently offends another so as to cause him humiliation or shame You can annoy you can insult you cannot move me (*Meredith*)

Ana *Annoy vex irrit bother exasperate nettie *mteate pique *provoke excite chafe fret gall (see ABRUDE)

offense or offence 1 Offense is aggression *attack Ana Assault *attack onslaught onset

2 Offense (or offence), resentment umbrage pique Dudgeon huff come into comparison as denoting a person's emotional reaction to what he regards as a slight, an affront, an insult or an indignity Offense implies a state of displeasure (often but not necessarily extreme displeasure) or of wounded feelings as criticism so tactfully made that it gave no offense he is so sensitive that he takes offense at any un intentional or seeming slight. Resentment implies more indignation than offense more prolonged dwelling upon what one regards as a personal injury or grievance and often more ill will to the person who has offended *as*, It is very difficult to get up resentment towards persons whom one has never seen (Newman) As long as I am free from all resentment I would be able to face the life with much more calm (*Wilde*) Westermarck claims that resentment and gratitude (which he calls emotions) are the foundation of moral judgments (*S Alexander*) Umbrage (currently used chiefly in the phrase to take umbrage) differs from offense in carrying a clearer implication of being slighted or unfairly ignored the term therefore generally suggests ruffled pride resentful suspicion of others motives or jealousy of those favored *as*, Although the Rector was not inclined to take umbrage at the treatment they had received he showed that he was quite aware that it was not what he might have been considered due to the (*Arch Marshall*) Very often however umbrage is not clearly distinguishable from offense *as*, I should be very loath to give the least umbrage or offence by what I have said (*Swift*) Pique

applies to the fit of one who has taken offense or umbrage but it distinctively suggests a petty cause and a transient mood and often connotes wounded vanity *as*, When the wanton heroine of course to flirt with Sir Harry or the Captain the hero, in a pique goes off and makes love to somebody; else (*Thackeray*) Dudgeon applies chiefly to a fit of angry resentment or of high indignation provoked by opposition to one's views a refusal of one's request or the like *as* to go off in high dudgeon They often parted in deep dudgeon (*Scott*)

You must not be in a dudgeon with me (*Trollope*) Huff, like dudgeon applies to a fit of anger but it comes closer to pique in suggesting pettiness of cause and transitoriness distinctively it implies petulance and a refusal to have more to do with those who have offended At the first hint that we were tired of waiting and that we should like the show to begin he was off in a huff (*Il James*) Half of em will be disgusted and go away in a huff (*W De Morte*)

Ana *Affront insult, indignity indignation wrath *anger Cori *Pleasure delight, joy gratifying or gratification rejoicing (see corresponding verbs at PLEASURE)

3 Offense (or offence), sin, vice crime scandal are here compared as general terms denoting a more or less serious or conspicuous infraction or transgression of law Offense is the term of widest application being referable to a violation of any law including the law of the state the law of the church natural law moral law the standards of propriety taste etc met up by society or the arts, and the like It is also applicable to any transgression on regardless of its triviality or gravity or its voluntary or involuntary character provided it injures or tends to injure the welfare or well being or happiness of others

O my offense is rank it smells to heaven It hath the primal eldest curse upon it A brother's murder (*Shak*)

Punch was careful not to repeat the offence because Aunt Rosa told him that God had heard every word he had said and was very angry (*Asplund*) The greater the number of laws the greater the number of offences against them (*Il Eli*) Sin, in strict use applies to an offense against the moral law especially as laid down in the Ten Commandments and in laws derived from them Theologically its essential character is disobedience of the divine will and willful opposition to the law of God in somewhat wider use it implies a failure to live up to the moral ideals of one's time or environment or to the moral ideal one has set as the standard of one's own conduct *as*, all regarded stealing and lying *as* sins the sin of sacrilege nonobservance of the Sabbath was the sin most abhorred by the settlers of that region what constitutes the essence of the tragedy is the habituation of Beatrice to her sin (*T S Eliot*) Vice (as here considered see also FAULT 1) though frequently applied to any of the offenses that from the theological and religious points of view are called sins often carries little suggestion of a violation of divine law rather it more uniformly imputes to such offenses a character suggestive of moral depravity corruptness, or deep degradation also, the term less often applies to a single act or single transgression than to habits practices etc that debase the character of a person or group of persons *as*, Spare then the person and expose the vice (*Pope*) Treachery and cruelty the most pernicious and most odious of all vices seem peculiar to uncivilized ages (*Hume*) Crime in its earliest and still most common sense applies to any infraction of law especially of common law or statute law that is punishable by the state or by any power that constitutes itself as the guard *as* of such law it is not a technical legal term but it is often used in the courts

and is sometimes defined in penal codes usually as a

be avoided, as, loathsome diseases loathsome place

sin tice and crime it carries no implication of probable or certain punishment or retribution but emphasizes the distressing effect it has on others or the discredit it attaches to religion to morals, etc., as, *Catholics could not appear in Protestant assemblies without causing scandal to the weaker brethren (Froude) the man's life is an open scandal (Cather) There is only one way in which we can meet and be together and that is as friends I will be party to no scandal (R Macaulay)

Ana *Injustice injury wrong grievance tort *breach infraction, violation, transgression, trespass, infringement, contravention.

offensive, adj 1 Attacking aggressive See under ATTACK n

Ana Invasive incursive intrusive (see corresponding nouns at INVASION) assaulting assailing attacking bombarding storming (see ATTACK v)

2 Offensive, loathsome, repulsive, repugnant revolting come into comparison as meaning utterly distasteful or repellent That is offensive which subjects one to painful or highly disagreeable sensations Sometimes the term implies injured feelings as a result of an affront or insult (as Oily though without the tact to perceive when remarks were untimely was saved by her very simplicity from rendering them offensive —Hardy) often also, the term suggests the evocation of such aversion that endurance involves mental strain or moral distaste (as, [a situation] far less offensive to modern taste than many other situations in Elizabethan drama —T S Eliot) Particularly offensive to the ear of the old fashioned Yankee is goodness for goodness —Grandgent) most often, it implies a vulgarity of appearance odor or the like, that excites nausea or extreme disgust (as, [she] lay stretched awkwardly her head thrown back her face discoloured her eyes bulging her mouth wet and yawning a sight horribly offensive —Bennett) That is loathsome which is so foul or obscene that one

makes one unwilling to dwell on it as Mary was not so repulsive and unsisterly as Elizabeth (Austen) "To Dorothea [the memory of an aunt's long illness] was all ghastly and repulsive (DeLand), Work which is now repulsive can be made no irksomer than the general run of necessary labour (Shaw) In those days all school-books were as repulsive as publishers could make them.

nature being a condition of chronic terror that at last became unbearable (Shaw) The door is not barred and bolted for a solution less repugnant to our deepest intuitions than that [determinism] which has hitherto seemed to be forced upon us (Eddington) That is revolting which is so extremely offensive loathsome repulsive or repugnant to a person of fine feeling or delicate sensibilities that the sight or thought of it arouses in him a desire or determination to resist or rebel

the duty of obedience and the wickedness of resistance to law (H Adams)

Ana Repellent, *repugnant abhorrent, distasteful, obnoxious, invidious, *hateful, odious, abominable, detestable.

offensive, n *Attack aggression offense

Ana Assault *attack onslaught onset

offer up one's prayers In current use it frequently implies a putting before one something which may be accepted or rejected according to his will or choice as

There was a crown offered him and being offered him he put it by (Shak) Had he succeeded he told me he would have offered me the post of sub-editor (H Ellis) The verb is also used both transitively and intransitively in the sense of to put something before one for consideration selection as a way out of a difficulty or the like as to offer one's help to offer a suggestion, a remark a motion a plan to offer oneself in marriage the dress department offers several new models this week he offered \$10 000 for the house "The models appeared ready to escape when a way of escape offered (Hudson) We must ask in the end what they have to offer in place of what they denounce" (T S Eliot) The word is often loosely used in the sense of to

rejection
a point to
Farfare
term than
ch group

offer differs from it chiefly in more consistently implying a putting or setting before one something that one is at liberty to accept or reject and in usually suggesting voluntariness spontaneously, courtesy or the like on the part of the agent as he *proffered* his arm to a lady having difficulty in crossing a street, Dorothea felt that it would be indelicate just then to ask for any information which Casaubon did not *proffer* (*G. Eliot*), rejecting the *proffered* assistance of a couple of officious friends (*Shaw*), "The flavour of social success is delicious though it is scorned by those to whose lips the cup has not been *proffered*" (*L. P. Smith*) *Tender* (etymologically to stretch out or extend) was originally and still is a formal term in legal use meaning to offer something to the court or to the person or persons concerned according to the terms of the law for formal acceptance or approval as, to *tender* a thousand dollars in full satisfaction of a debt the defense will *tender* evidence to prove its contention that the defendant has a sound alibi to *tender* the oath to a justice being sworn into office. In more general use *tender* differs from *offer* and *proffer* in carrying a stronger connotation of modesty humility gentleness, or the like on the part of the one who makes the offer, as, My gracious lord, I *tender* you my service (*Shak*) to *tender* one a friendship I will not dare to discuss that wisdom here I observe that when the poets preach it we *tender* them our applause (*Quiller Couch*) *Tender* however is the idiomatic or highly polite term in certain collocations as to *tender* one a resignation to *tender* one a hospitality to *tender* one a congratulations. Present, as here compared (see also *give*) carries a stronger implication of ceremonious exhibition or of outward show than any of the preceding terms otherwise it often suggests little more than *offer* in the sense of to lay or put before one for consideration, selection approval one's use or pleasure or the like as the butler *presented* the silver to his mistress the producer will *present* a new play this week My last, least offering, I *present* thee now (*Couper*) There in the fatigued Shakespeare *presented* by Mr Lytton Strachey there is the Merchant Shakespeare *presented* by Mr Middleton Murry and there is the ferocious Shakespeare a furious Samson *presented* by Mr Wyndham Lewis (*T. S. Eliot*) *Present*, as here considered (see also *expose*) is now archaic or obsolete in the sense of *proffer* or *present* except in some legal use (as to *present* an indictment to *present* a claim) it is however found often in the writings of authors between the late sixteenth and the mid nineteenth centuries as, He spake and to her hand *present* d the bowl (*Pope*) I don't *prefer* any claim to being the soul of Romance (*Dickens*) *Ana* **C*ve present bestow confer **adduce* advance propose design purpose **intend* *Con.* Accept, take **receive* reject refuse **decline*

offhand **Extemporaneous* extempore extemporary improvised impromptu, unpremeditated *Ana* Casual desultory **random* abrupt hasty sudden **precipitate* impetuous brusque curt blunt (see *blurt*)

Con. Studied advised considered **deliberate*

office, 1. **Function* duty province

Ana **Work* métier business, calling **task* job chore stint

2. Post situation **position* place job berth billet capacity

officer **Policeman* constable bailiff catchpole

gendarme bobby peeler copper cop buff

officious Meddlesome intrusive obtrusive **impertinent*, pragmatical

Ana analogous words *Ant* antonyms *Con* contronyms

Ann. Meddling interfering intermeddling tampering (see *meddle*) annoying vexing irking bothering (see *annoy*) pushing, assertive **aggressive* *offset*. Countervail balance **compensate* counterbalance counterpoise.

Ana **Neutralize* negative, counteract **nullify* negate redeem reclaim save, **rescue*.

oft **Often* frequently oftentimes.

often. Often, frequently *oft*, oftentimes are ordinarily used with *l* title or no *d* distinction as meaning again and again in more or less close succession. But *often* stresses the number of times a thing occurs, without regard to the interval of recurrence frequently usually stresses repetition, especially at short intervals as, he came often he called frequently the disease is often fatal I frequently examined the colour of the snow" (*J. Tyndall*) you will often find this to be true unless you write me more frequently I shall feel out of touch with you *Oft* and oftentimes differ little from *often* *oft* however is usually archaic or poetic (as, "Oft in the still night — *T. Moore*) and oftentimes is occasionally preferred for metrical reasons or as a more explicit term than *often* in its clear implication of numerous times (as, he will oftentimes regret that fit of anger)

oftentimes **Often* frequently *oft*

oil, *n* Oil fat wax, grease are comparable when they denote a substance of smooth slippery consistency typically combustible and insoluble in water but soluble in gasoline (or other petroleum distillates) or with some limitations in ether or in alcohol Oil designates any of a large class of such substances that are liquid or at least easily liquefiable on warming and that are used variously as for food for fuel and in the preparation of medicines, perfumes, and lubricants. The term is applicable to all substances of this character whether of animal origin as cod liver oil neat's-foot oil vegetable origin as olive oil wintergreen oil mineral origin, as kerosene oil shale oil. Although there are natural oils such as petroleum and whale oil, many if not most oils are derived by extraction expression or distillation. Fat commonly designates a substance which either as a semisolid or liquid is found both in the animal and vegetable organism as part of its structure or as a constituent of one of its secretions, and is of considerable nutritive value when the organism or secretion is used as food. It is the chief element of adipose tissue and constitutes an important element of the milk of female animals. It is also found in certain seeds such as nuts and certain fruits such as the olive. It is usually separable from the organism or secretion by processes which decompose the latter, thus, butter an animal fat is obtained by churning cream and leaving buttermilk as a residue the fat of olive olive oil is obtained by expression. Chemically a fat is distinguished from the other substances here differentiated. It is usually a mixture of glycerol esters of certain acids such as oleic and stearic acids that upon saponification yield glycerol. Wax was originally applied only to a substance obtained from a secretion of bees and used by them in constructing the honeycomb besides this specific sense the term however is now also used in the far more comprehensive sense in which it is here considered. Like a fat a wax is of an animal or vegetable origin, but in contrast to the former it is typically a secretion and in its physical properties is less greasy harder and more brittle thus spermaceti is a wax which separates from the oil of a sperm whale. Chinese wax is a substance deposited on certain trees by a scale insect that is common in China and India. Carnauba wax is obtained from a secretion on the leaves of a Brazilian palm tree called the carnauba.

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Grease is a more popular and less clearly defined term than any of the preceding. The most common of its

of fat or fats, wax or waxes, mineral oils, soapy materials and the like which in appearance and texture like animal grease and is used as an ointment, lubricant, or cleanser, as axle grease, cup grease (a mixture of petroleum oil, lime or soda soap etc., used in lubricating mechanisms), face grease (a colloquial designation of face cream).

oil, v. Oil, grease, lubricate, anoint, smudge, cream, pomade, pomatum agree in meaning to smear with an oily, fatty, or similar substance, but they vary greatly in their implications of the substance used and the purpose for which it is employed and in their idiomatic

when one impregnates it with oil as to make it water proof. One greases a thing when one rubs on or in a thick fatty substance, often, but far from always an animal fat or oil, for some purpose such as to increase

greases or provides for the feeding of oil or grease or some similar substance to contiguous surfaces in a machine or mechanism to make them slippery, thereby

rub into it, an oily or fatty substance for some purpose

application is rubbed in so as to be absorbed by the pores, is smudge, or its more common derivative noun *smudging*. In the application of oily or fatty cosmetics especially those which are called creams, **cream** is the customary term. When one uses perfumed unguent (a pomade) or a greasy substance (a pomatum) to smooth

Unctuous, oleaginous, fulsome, sleek, soapy, ingratiating, insinuating, insinuating, ingratiating, ocrical, pharisaical, sanctimonious (see under ocrical), bland, politic, diplomatic, smooth (see)

1. *Aged, elderly, superannuated
2. *Weak, feeble, infirm, decrepit, *senile, *old, *doddering

Young
Old, ancient, venerable, antique, antiquated, archaic, obsolete all denote having come into existence or use in the more or less distant past. That is old (opposed to young, new, see AGE) which has lived or existed long, or which has been long in use or has stood for a long time in a particular relation to something, that is ancient (opposed esp. to modern) which lived, existed or happened long ago or which has

long ago (or yesterday) venerable, as here (ultimate) (cf. august under GRAND) suggests the hoariness and dignity of age. 'An old man' (who) appeared the more

characteristic of an earlier period, is an antique highboy or clock that belonged to one's great grandmother. 'Even a Leonardo regretted his failure to recover the

primitive period, with regard to words, **archaic** implies not in use in ordinary modern language but retained in special context or for special uses, as in Biblical, ecclesiastical and legal expressions and in poetry (e.g. *be'ske certes*). 'We visited Medina a town so archaic and unreal in its architecture that it was difficult to believe that it was actually inhabited by the human race' (M. Hoffman). That is obsolete which has

(Dryden) A scientific textbook is *obsolete* in a decade or less (Lovers)

Ana *Secular, centuries, age-long, diurnal, aeonian, primitive, primeval, pristine, primal (see PRIMARY)

Ant New

oleaginous Only unctuous, *falsome sleek soapy

Ana See those at OILY

oligarchy Oligarchy, aristocracy, plutocracy come into comparison as meaning government by or a state governed by the few. The terms are often applied to governments or states that are ostensibly monarchies or democracies but are in the opinion of the user governed by a clique. Oligarchy is the most inclusive term referable to any government or state where the power is openly or virtually in the hands of a few men. The present [1932] government [of Russia] political and economic is a self-appointed oligarchy (J. A. Hobson). Aristocracy etymologically suggests the rule of the best citizens but it seldom retains this implication except when it is used in distinction from oligarchy and the latter connotes power based or held for selfish or corrupt reasons. An Oligarchy is the swerving or the corruption of an Aristocracy (Raleigh d. 1618). It ceased to be in the Greek sense an aristocracy it became a faction an oligarchy (Thirlwall). Its commonest current implication is power vested in a privileged class, especially in a nobility that is regarded as superior by birth and breeding and that by owning or controlling much of the land exercises direct control over a large portion of the population in this sense Great Britain was until recent generations an aristocracy. Plutocracy, unlike the other terms is usually not occasionally derogatory as a rule it implies concentration of power in the hands of the wealthy and in consequence a withholding of power from those to whom it properly belongs either the people or their representatives. It is true that we still have in England the forms of aristocracy but the spirit is that of plutocracy which is quite a different thing (B. Russell). Democracy has to fight its way out from under plutocracy (H. G. Wells).

omen *Augury portent *foretoken presage prognostic

Ana *Sign, mark, token, badge, note symptom divination clairvoyance (see DISCERNMENT) foreboding *apprehension presentiment misgiving

ominous Ominous, portentous, fateful, inauspicious, propitious come into comparison as basically meaning having a menacing or threatening character or quality. That is ominous which has or seems to have the character of an omen especially of an omen forecast of evil in current use however the term commonly suggests a frightening or alarming quality that bodes no good but seldom implies inevitable disaster as an ominous change had come over nature (Hudson) my ears were startled by the uproar of yelling and shouting it sounded ominous but I had to go on (V. Hester). That is portentous which has or seems to have the character of a portent or some prodigy of nature which gives a forewarning of a calamity to come (as a portentous eclipse a portentous comet). In current use portentous far less often than ominous suggests a threatening character it usually means little more than prodigious, monstrous almost frighteningly marvelous, solemn or the like.

Ana His gravity was unusual, portentous and unmeasurable (Dickens) the assertion that children of men are mighty prophets were blessed would have seemed to him [later] portentous nonsense (Babbalanja) They all look portentous but they have nothing to say (Shaw). That is fateful which has or more often, seems to have the quality character or importance decreed for it by

fate or that suggests inevitable death or calamity, as the fateful conference that brought on war, 'The soldier a fateful steel' (J. Barlow). In present use however the term means little more than momentous appallingly decisive or the like as, A fateful evening doth descend upon us (Coleridge), Lying awake till morning Debra lived over every detail of the fateful day when she had assumed the charge of Charlotte's child (E. Harrison). That is inauspicious (see auspicious under FAVORABLE) which is or seems to be attended by signs that are distinctly unfavorable as an inauspicious horoscope. But inauspicious now usually means nothing more than unlucky, unfortunate or unlikely to succeed as, an inauspicious beginning of a great project, an inauspicious war. That is unpropitious (see propitious under FAVORABLE) which carries or seems to carry no sign of favoring one's ends or intentions as unpropitious omen. In its more common extended sense the term means merely unfavorable, discouraging or harmful as, sleep and exercise are unpropitious to learning (Jewett), his attitude was unpropitious, and suggested a refusal.

Ana *Sister baleful malign malefic threatening menacing (see THREATEN)

omit *Neglect, disregard, ignore, overlook, slight, forget

Ana Cancel, delete, dole, efface, *erase, *exclude, eliminate.

Con *Remember, recollect, recall, *tend, attend, mind, watch

omnipotent Omnipotent almighty are not clearly distinguishable when applied to God and mean just as powerful. Nevertheless in their extended and sometimes humorous applications a distinction between them is apparent. Omnipotent implies the power to effect any or all desired ends, as by irresistible power or by overriding all natural laws. O powerful level that in some respects makes a beast a man in none other a man a beast. O omnipotent Lovel (Shak) 'Was he not alone omnipotent On Earth? the dead does not his spirit work for me and mine will the same ruin' (Shelley). Almighty, on the other hand usually stresses the power to command above everything else and worship, obedience or the like 'My neglect Of his [Cupid's] almighty dreadful little might' (Shak). Inauspicious of truth's almighty charms (Cowper). Sir Asmer Asmer that almighty man The county God (Tennyson). The almighty dollar that great object of universal devotion throughout our land (Tennyson).

omnipresent Omnipresent ubiquitous, ubiquitary agree in meaning present or existent everywhere. In strict use, they carry this as a literal or absolute meaning but in loose current English they are often used hyperbolically. That is omnipresent which is present everywhere at the same time in earlier and strict use the term was applicable only to the Supreme Being (as omnipresent Deity —Ken) but in more recent use especially in a loose or weakened sense it applies to that which is always present or existent as in a class or a type wherever it may be found or in an area to which it belongs (as, a capable agent makes himself omnipresent —G. Eliot) or in present sense of social obligation —C. B. Eliot). That is ubiquitous (or now comparatively rare ubiquitary) which is found everywhere and often but not always, at the time or in the region given or implied as, electrons being so numerous and so ubiquitous (Harr. K. Darrow). The big public service will have to be made practically ubiquitous (Shaw). Either term but especially ubiquitous is applicable to a singular noun naming a type or an individual often with the humorous implication that one cannot

*Dictionary lexicon wordbook, gloss
synonymicon

*assault onslaught.

an offensive offense *attack storming
*ailing (see ATTACK 2) *invasion, in-
tion

*Attack assault onset

Ans See those at ONSET

onward **Onward, forward, forth** are here compared in meaning in the act of advancing or getting ahead as in a movement progression, series sequence or the like. They are frequently used with little or no distinction, but **onward** often suggests progress or advance in general toward a definite goal end place or the like as

Onward Christian soldiers, Marching as to war!
(Baring-Gould) **onward** looking men (Stevenson) **For-
ward** (opposed to **backward**) has more specific reference to movement or advance with reference to that which lies before rather than back in place (see **forward** under

omphalos *Center middle midst core hub focus
nucleus heart

on 1 *At in

2 *At in

onerous **Onerous, burdensome, oppressive, exacting** come into comparison when they mean imposing severe trouble labor or hardships. All of these terms are applicable to a state of life its duties or obligations or to conditions imposed upon a person by that life or by another person. **oppressive** and **exacting** are also applicable to persons or agents responsible for these difficulties. **Onerous** stresses laboriousness and heaviness but often also implies irksomeness or distastefulness as the on tasks.

onerous

then

mental as well as physical strain, but it often emphasizes the former at the expense of the latter, as, he was finding the life of a farmer unduly **burdensome** a **burdensome** tax the restrictions grew increasingly **burdensome** **Oppressive** adds to **burdensome** the implication of extreme harshness or severity it therefore usually connotes the unendurableness of that which is imposed or inflicted (sometimes by nature as well as by man) or cruelty or tyranny in the one responsible for the impositions or inflictions as **oppressive** taxes **oppressive** legislation **oppressive** heat **oppressive** rulers. There are more ways

implying swifter or more frequent changes than the former (as back and forth her needle flew) one brings

opalescent, opaline **Iridescent** *prismatic
opaque, **Obscure** **dusk** **dusky** **darling** *dark, murky

*urbid muddy roiled roily dull dense crude

2 Exposed subject, prone susceptible
*liable incident

3

2 Plain candid *frank

Ans *Straightforward aboveboard forthright *natu-
ral simple ingenuous, naive unsophisticated *fair
equitable impartial

Ant Close close-mouthed close-lipped clandestine

open-air *Outdoor plain-air al fresco

operate *Act behave work function react.

operative, adj *Active dynamic live

Ans *Effective effectual efficacious efficient *fertile,
second fruitful.

Ant Abeyant.

*Mechanic artisan hand workman,
in, *worker laborer craftsman roustabout.

*Anodyne narcotic nepenthe.

Opinion **view** **belief** **conviction** **persuasion**
come into comparison when they mean a more
fully formulated idea or judgment which one
true An opinion is a more or less careful
thing that is or

exclude
and of
re such

is expressed and the term is the equivalent of **exclusive**
or more often **exclusively** as, I want this book alone

consideration as Justice — presented it as a novelty
opinion at today's session of the Supreme Court the
critics differ in their opinion of the quality of the book
the authenticity of a report
old like the
rr the term
each group

each group

more consistently suggests (even in the preceding instances) a personal element in the judgment the possibility of its being in error and the strong probability that it will be disputed. "If you doubt it ask Striver, and he'll tell you so. I prefer to form my own opinion without the aid of his (Dickens). Books are a public expression of a man's opinions and consequently they are submitted to the world for criticism." (A. C. Benson) A view is an opinion more or less colored by the feeling, sentiment, or bias of the individual as he was fond of airing his views in the public press, this port a depressing view of life, each member was asked to state his views on the proposed change in the constitution. A belief differs from an opinion or view in that it is not necessarily formulated by the individual who holds it but may have been proposed to him for acceptance (as in the form of a doctrine a dogma a proposition, or an authoritative opinion). The emphasis in belief is placed on intellectual assent or assurance of truth. He [Augustus] possessed from the start certain guiding ideas derived from Julius [Caesar] a passion for order a *raison* about facts and a belief that he possessed a capacity for reconstruction (Biches). It might be better not to call this pantheistic creed Naturalism reserving the name for the belief that the whole system of nature is calculable in terms of mathematics and mechanics (Inge). I have not adopted my faith in order to defend my views of conduct but have modified my views of conduct to conform with what seem to me the implications of my beliefs (T. S. Eliot). A conviction is a belief which one holds firmly and unshakably because one is undisturbed by doubt of its truth. "If any one had asked him the reason of this conviction he could not have told them but convictions do not imply reasons (DeLand). The teacher should learn not to take sides [in controversial questions] even if he or she has strong convictions (B. Russell). A persuasion is usually at once an opinion and a belief. It often implies that one's assurance of its truth is induced by one's feelings or wishes rather than by argument or evidence.

It was the avowed opinion and persuasion of Calimachus that Homer was very imperfectly understood even in his day (Couper). Drugs are not much in cases of this sort. Change! That's what's wanted.

It's no use my talking I know added the Doctor. On the contrary said Sir Austin I am quite of your persuasion (Meredith). Sentiment, as here compared (see also FEELING 2, SENTIMENT 3) is now rare or literary in this sense except in a few idiomatic phrases (as those are my sentiments) but it was very common between the late seventeenth and the early nineteenth centuries. The term applies to a more or less settled opinion often, but not necessarily with reference to something which involves one's feelings or which is formulated so as to suggest the stimulus of emotion as his Solomon had many noble *sentiments* elegantly expressed (Johnson). Had I the command of millions were I in stress of the whole world your brother would be my only choice. This charming sentiment gave Catherine a most pleasing remembrance of all the heroines of her acquaintance (Austen). There is no express on in the constitution no sentiment delivered by its contemporaneous exponents which would justify us in making it [a certain exception] (Ch. Just Marshall).

Ans Thought notion, impression. Idea, concept, conception, inference, deduction, conclusion, judgment (see under IDEA). deciding or decision, determining or determination, settling or settlement (see corresponding verbs at DECIDE).

opinionated Opinionated opinionative self-opinion-

ated agree in meaning having or holding a decided opinion or opinions. Opinionated is now the far more common term. It usually implies either great assurance of the rightness of one's opinions or great obstinacy in their maintenance, as, "A painter bold and opinionated enough to dare and to dictate (Halspode). He is not overbearing or bigoted or fanatical—that would be putting it too strongly. He seems to put an excessive value on his own opinions. Yes, I have the word—*opinionated*." (S. M. Crothers). Opinionative is now comparatively rare, but it is still sometimes preferred to opinionated when one wishes to suggest the speculative or doctrinaire character (as opposed to the practical value) of a person's opinions at the same time suggesting dogmatism in their maintenance, as, "Too young to teach, and too opinionative to learn (Johnson). The common female blue [i.e. bluestocking] is intolerable opinionative and opinionated (Edgeworth). Self-opinionated carries a stronger implication of conceitedness or of pride in one's opinions than either of these terms but like opinionative, it usually suggests dogmatism in their maintenance, as, he is far too self-opinionated to yield to argument.

Ans Sure certain positive cocksure confident, assured, sanguine, sure.

opinionative. Opinionated self-opinionated.

Ans Doctrinaire dogmatic dictatorial sure certain positive cocksure.

opponent Opponent, antagonist, adversary agree in denoting one who expresses or manifests opposition. Unlike enemy (in its strict sense) they do not necessarily imply personal animosity or hostility. An opponent is one who is on the opposite side in a contest (as an argument, disputation or election) or in a conflict of opinion. antagonist implies sharper opposition, esp. in a struggle or combat for supremacy or control. The opponents and proponents of the bill (N. Y. Times).

Where you find your antagonist beginning to grow warm put an end to the dispute by some gentle badinage (Chesterfield). Adversary ranges in connotation from the idea of mere opposition to that of active hostility. Do as adversaries do in law. Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends (Shak). Your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion walketh about, seeking whom he may devour (1 Peter 5).

Ans Enemy for rival competitor emulator (see corresponding verbs at RIVAL).

opportune Seasonable timely well-timed pat.

Ans Happy felicitous appropriate fitting (see FITT). propitious auspicious favorable ready prompt quick, apt.

Ans Inopportune.

opportunity Opportunity, occasion, chance, break, time, tide, hint come into comparison when they mean a state of affairs or a juncture of circumstances favorable to some end. Opportunity is perhaps the most common of these terms in both colloquial and literary English. It applies to a juncture which provides an opening for doing something especially something in line with one's inclinations, ambitions, purposes or desires, as the suspect had both motive and opportunity for the murder.

To keep in the rear of opportunity in matters of indulgence is as valuable a habit as to keep abreast of opportunity in matters of enterprise (Hardy), on the whole an infant's desire to learn is so strong that parents need only provide opportunity (B. Russell). Occasion, as here considered (see also CAUSE 1) carries the basic denotation characteristic of its leading senses—a definite moment or juncture but it applies only to a moment that provides an opportunity or more often in current

Ans analogous words. Ant. antonyms. Con. contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1.

use that calls for or prompts action of a definite kind or

almost before its presence is realized. This use continues in certain idiomatic phrases as, he took the *occasion* to satisfy his desire for revenge. We can escape even now. So we take *fleet occasion* by the hair (*Shelley*). In current use *occasion* suggests more strongly than *opportunity* a juncture that provokes or evokes action as, With *occasion* she might have been a Charlotte Corday (*Meredith*). With great things charged he shall not hold aloof till great *occasion* rise (*Kipling*). "So long as a child is with adults it has no *occasion* for the exercise of a number of virtues required by the strong in dealing with the weak" (*B. Russell*). Chance applies chiefly to an opportunity that comes seemingly by luck or accident, as, they had no *chance* to escape; he has long hoped for a *chance* of promotion. Sometimes the word means little more than a fair or a normal opportunity especially in negative expressions as the boy never had a *chance* to make anything of himself. Break is slang (chiefly in the United States) for a chance to make good

break that investment was a lucky *break* for him; he has not had a fair *break* in years) but when it is unequal

at the flood leads on to fortune (*Shak*) this is the time to buy stocks even tomorrow may be too late. *Hint* is now obsolete in the sense of opportunity or occasion but it was once common especially in the 17th and 18th centuries as, It was my *hint* to speak (*Shak*). To watch the *hints* which conversation offers for the display of their particular attainments (*Johnson*).

Ant *Juncture pass contingency emergency posture situation condition, *state

oppose. Oppose, combat resist, withstand antagonize are here compared only as transitive verbs and as meaning to set oneself against someone or something. *Oppose* is the most comprehensive of these words it may imply at one extreme little more than objection and at the other intense hostility and violent warfare. It commonly implies the intent to thwart or frustrate the will of another or to destroy that which actively interferes with one's own rights or security. After that they did not *oppose* his plan of leaving the house (*DeLand*).

At the town meeting there is always the chronic objector who *opposes* every popular measure (*S. M. Crothers*). Or do take arms against a sea of troubles, And by *opposing* end them? (*Shak*). Combat stresses a struggle for supremacy and an actual conflict with that which one opposes. In modern English the struggle is

the vanity of one white woman (*Cather*). How to combat diphtheria or appendicitis or tuberculosis (*C. W. Eliot*). Certain fallacies which it is the duty of the better informed members of society to meet and combat (*Grandgent*). Resist and withstand both presuppose the initiative in opposition on the other side as by attack, encroachment or the use of compulsion. Resist merely implies acceptance of the challenge and the exercise of counter force as it is the duty of every patriot to resist invasion. To attempt to impose it on us is an act of tyranny and to be resisted (*Arnold*). We must firmly resist those who wish to make education purely scientific (*Inge*). Withstand often adds to resist the suggestion of a successful outcome it therefore usually implies special qualities in the person or group such as courage, persistence or superior training as only seasoned troops could withstand such an attack. They had been married that afternoon Jane having withstood the pressure of her parents (*R. Macaulay*). When used of things that are proof against the onslaught of external forces such as germs, the elements, military attacks, and the like there is little difference between the two words, withstand being slightly more emphatic as, few trees could withstand (or resist) the fury of the hurricane to resist (or withstand) infection. Both words also are often used without any connotation of threatened danger from the other side but with a strong suggestion of its power to compel by attracting, convincing or the like. In these cases either the verb or the subject contains a negative or a near negative, as one cannot (or few persons can) withstand her charm. Nobody can resist the Bay of Naples or if he can then all the simple and sensuous delights of this world must turn to bitterness and ash in his mouth (*C. Mackenzie*). Antagonize implies that one side (usually one's own) has initiated the opposition and has therefore invited resistance or hostility. "The Bishop replied that the time was not yet for the present it was inexpedient to antagonize these people" (*Cather*). In current use the word often means to incite (sometimes unintentionally) ill will or resentment as, he is unfortunate because his manner antagonizes many persons.

Ant *Contend cope fight, battle war *attack, assail, assault, storm bombard *defend, protect, shield guard safeguard

opposite, adj. Opposite, contradictory contrary and thetical (or antithetical), antipodal (or antipodean) antonymous are comparable chiefly as applied to abstractions and as meaning so far apart as to be or to seem irreconcilable with each other. The same differences in applications and implications are found in their corresponding nouns: opposite, contradictory contrary antithesis, antipodes (or antipode), antonym, when they mean one of two things which are opposite contradictory etc. *Opposite* as here narrowly considered is the inclusive term it may be used interchangeably with any

of the two things which are opposite contradictory etc. *Opposite* as here narrowly considered is the inclusive term it may be used interchangeably with any of the two things which are opposite contradictory etc. *Opposite* as here narrowly considered is the inclusive term it may be used interchangeably with any of the two things which are opposite contradictory etc.

- dental and therefore especially when it is applied to
- and dead are *contradictory* terms because they cannot both be truly applied to the same thing for if the application is admissible one of them must be true and the
- terms diverge with no basis for agreement as to take a *contrary* view of the situation he maintained that the
- "John is prodigal are *contrary* statements, but John is truth may be neither parsimonious nor prodigal but
- well as to idiosyncratic terms and the like I could describe my own particular *idiosyncrasy* among book worms and no doubt he could and probably will de-
- as a singular and preferred to antipode) also imply diametrical opposition they do not suggest an expository
- is so opposed to another in meaning that it, in effect negates or nullifies
- antonymous words as defined other terms by what is denoted story *antonym* word
- Ant Reverse *converse antagonistic *adverse
counteractive
conciling conforming adapting adjusting (see consistent compatible congruous congenial)
nt
Contradictory contrary antithesis, antonym See under OPPOSITE adj
1 *Depress weigh (down on or upon)
abuse mistreat maltreat ill treat outrage
*nag annoy harass harry
2 *Wrong persecute aggrieve
Ant *Afflict torment torture overcome subdue
reduce overthrow (see CONQUER)
*Onerous burdensome exacting
ring or extortionate extract ng (see corrects at ENFORCE) compelling or compulsory
coercing or coercion, constraining obliging or obligatory (see corresponding verbs at FORCE) despotic tyrannical
itary
e humanitarian (see CHARITABLE) com
eader
*Abusive vituperative contumelious
urle scurril
ng vituperating railing berating (see pitiful *malicious malevolent malign
*vexatious damnable accursed
Obloquy odium ignominy infamy
see dishonor d *repute scandal
ence
cull hand pick
embrace espouse
clored
cheerful light
hearted joyous *glad
Ant Pessimistic -- Con *Cynical misanthropic
option *Choice alternative preference selection
right prerogative privilege
1 Affluent wealthy *rich
vish *profligate prodigal *showy pretentious
ous, pompous
Ant Destitute indigent.
2 Sumptuous, *luxurious.
- VOCAL 1) always implies utterance and speech it is

loses himself in little trifling distinctions and verbal niceties' (Gray) The use of *verbal* as a substitute for *oral*

oration. *Speech address harangue, allocution, lecture, prefection, talk, sermon homily

oratory. Eloquence *elocution.

orb. *Sphere globe, ball

orbicular, orbiculate. *Round spherical globular, orbicular annular, circular, discoid

orbit. *Range reach scope compass sweep gamut, radius, ken, purview horizon

order, n 1 *Association society club

2 *Command, injunction, bidding behest, mandate, dictate

Ans Instruction direction charging or charge (see corresponding verbs at **COMMAND**)

order, v 1 Order, arrange, marshal, organize, systematize, methodize agree in meaning to put (a number of persons or things) in their proper places especially with relation to each other, or to bring about an orderly disposition of the individuals, units, or elements that comprise (a thing) Order is now felt to be archaic when the idea of putting in a definite order is to be expressed, it usually

for the presidency, a colony of ants always reveals *organization* Systematize implies arrangement according to a definite, and therefore predetermined scheme thus one *systematizes* a collection of coins when one arranges them according to some plan of classification, one *systematizes* one's daily work when one reduces it to routine order Methodize differs from systematize in suggesting the imposition of orderly procedure rather than of a fixed scheme, thus, one can *methodize* one's work without giving it the character of routine "Those rules of old discovered, not devis'd, Are Nature still but Nature *methodiz'd*" (Pope) "That art of reasoning which *methodizes* and facilitates our discourse" (J H Stolt House)

sion
orderly, adj Orderly, methodical (or methodical systematic (or systematical), regular come into comparison as meaning following closely a set arrangement design or pattern Orderly implies observance of due

keeping a place free from litter or confusion (as, his study is always *orderly* an *orderly* housekeeper) or in a less specific sense as in a scheme, system or the like when all details stand in their proper relations each playing

in order, that is, in proper sequence relationship or adjustment is uppermost The word often implies a

convenience to *arrange* the details of a conference between the leaders of the factions "It is necessary for the physicist to *arrange* the experimental conditions so

management as under stress or for effectiveness in

usually implies
again the end
omatic (better
"A system

was a systematic appropriator of other men's thoughts (*L. Stephen*), to make a systematic attack on the doctrines of a church trained by success to a sort of systematic selfishness (*Cather*) Regular (as here compared see also *regular* 1) implies a steadiness or uniformity as in following a schedule (as *regular habits regular meals regular treatments*) or in pursuing a course marked by occurrence or recurrence at fixed or stated intervals (as a *regular pulse as regular as the ebb and flow of the tides*)

Ans Tidy *neat, trim spick-and-span formal conventional ceremonious (see *CEREMONIAL*) peaceable *pacific peaceful.

Ant Disorderly chaotic.

ordinance, Canon precept, *law rule regulation statute

ordinary, adj *Common familiar popular vulgar

Ans, *Usual customary habitual, wonted accustomed
Ant Extraordinary — *Con* *Abnormal atypical, aberrant *exceptional *irregular unnatural anomalous.

ordinary, a *Bishop archbishop metropolitan primate

Ant Agent (sense 2—in ecclesiastical use)

ordnance *Armament munitions arms artillery ammunition.

organ 1 Medium vehicle channel *means instrument instrumentally to agent, agency

2 *Journal periodical newspaper magazine review

organism *System scheme economy network, complex.

organize 1 Systematize methodize *order arrange marshal.

Ans Design project plan scheme (see under *PLAN* w) form fash on shape *make

Ant Disorganize

2 Institute *found establish

Ans *Begin commence start initiate, inaugurate *adjust regulate

oriel *Window casement dormer

office *Aperture interstice

origin Origin, source inception, root provenance provenance frame moves come into comparison as denoting the point as represented by an act an event a person a place a condition or the like at which something (such as a process a growth a development a custom a habit, or an institution) begins its course or its existence. Origin applies chiefly to the point at which the thing under consideration has its rise or to the person or thing from which it is ultimately derived. It often applies specifically to the causes in operation before the thing itself is finally brought into being as, Charles Darwin's book *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* the origin of the custom of giving presents at Christmas the origin of Christianity the origin of a phrase. Often when used in reference to persons it means title more than ancestry or parentage. It is then used either in the singular or (now more often) the plural as, his father was of no great origin* (*Belle*) [Ramsay MacDonald's] humble origins were known (*H. Ellis*) Source (etymologically a lifting or surging up) In the earliest of its living senses applies to the point at which waters from a spring or fountain emerge to form the beginning point of a stream or river as, the source of the Hudson River. In extended use source more often than origin applies to that which serves as the ultimate beginning of a thing especially an immaterial or intangible thing. However more the term is sometimes qualified by words such as *immediate*

secondary etc. which weaken or destroy this implication. It is often in this sense modified by ultimate fundamental primary or the like as, an ever present energy which is the source of all cosmic movement (*Inge*), 'the power of concentrated attention as the fundamental source of the prodigious productiveness of great workers' (*C. H. Eliot*) Theoretically the mob is the repository of all political wisdom and virtue actually it is the ultimate source of all political power (*Menschel*) Source is also applied to the person book, manuscript or the like, from which one derives information. In this sense a primary source is a person who has firsthand knowledge or a work that was written at the time under discussion especially by one who had firsthand knowledge or the like a secondary source is a person who has learned the facts from others or a work which is based upon information gathered from others as graduate students in history are discouraged from using secondary sources. When it [news] comes from one of the great news-collecting agencies like the Associated Press the source generally is indicated (*Justice Holmes*) Inception is often preferred to origin when the reference is to the actual beginning of an undertaking, a project, an institution or the like. The term carries a weaker connotation of underlying causes than origin. Yet does not as source often does, carry any suggestion that the thing so called is the ultimate origin etc. They joined the League of Nations Union. Stanley did so, at its inception and became in fact a speaker on platforms in the cause (*R. Macaulay*) The subject may and does change between the inception of the work and its completion (*S. Alexander*) Root is often the preferred term when the actual origin of a thing goes back to something very deep and fundamental, and the thing itself is only an outward manifestation of its influence. Root therefore more often even than source applies to what is regarded as the first or final cause of a thing as the love of money is the root of all evil (*1 Timothy vi. 10*) Faith the root whence only can arise. The graces of a life that wins the skies (*Cowper*) Provenance and provenance (the form preferred by some writers) are chiefly used by scholars, especially in the fields of history anthropology philology and the like for the place (sometimes, the race or people) from which a thing is derived or where (or by whom or among whom) it originated. was invented was constructed or the like as not to know the provenance (or provenance) of a legend or custom antiquities of doubtful provenance. He would have some difficulty in guessing its provenance and naming the race from which it was brought (*A. Lang*) Prime mover has been employed in philosophy theology poetry but is now chiefly used in mechanics as a designation of an ultimate and original source of motion or motive power. In early use it was applied especially to God as the source of all motion. This application still occurs but in more modern use when applied to a personal agent it usually refers to an instigator or instigator of an action or course as, the prime mover in the whole matter was Hugh the Great (*Fretman*) In mechanics the term applies to the natural or mechanical power which sets a thing moving or in motion. It has been used in reference to wind (as in driving a sailing ship) steam (as in driving a steamship) a waterwheel a windmill a steam engine and the like.

Ans Beginning commencement, initiation starting (see corresponding verbs at *BEGIN*) derivation, origination raising or rise (see corresponding verbs at *SPRING*) *ancestry lineage
original, *New fresh novel, new fashioned newfangled, neoteric, modern modernistic.

Ant. Dependent banal trite
originate Rise derive arise *spring flow, issue
 emanate, proceed stem

Ana *Begin commence start

ornament *Adorn decorate embellish beautify deck
 bedeck garnish

Ana Enhance heighten *intensify prink primp
 prank doll up perk up *green prune

ornate. Ornate, rococo, baroque, flamboyant, florid
 come into comparison when they mean elaborately and
 often pretentiously decorated or designed Ornate is
 applicable to anything heavily adorned or ornamented
 or conspicuously embellished, as, an ornate style of
 architecture in the sacre were Gerald and a woman

pattern" (Wilde) "the public genuinely admired the
 florid and rococo forms of Early Victorian art (C.
 Benson)

Ana Adorned decorated ornamented embellished (see
 ADORN) flowery aurate (see RHETORICAL) *luxuriant
 sumptuous opulent *showy ostentatious.

Ant Chaste austere.

oscillate *Swing sway vibrate fluctuate pendulate
 waver, undulate.

Ana Vacillate waver *hesitate falter *shake
 tremble quiver, quaver

ostensible *Apparent seeming illusory

Ana Specious *plausible colorable pretended
 assumed affected simulated feigned (see ASSUME)

gant and often fantastic use of curves The term therefore
 implies the ornateness of design characteristic of this
 style of decoration especially as evident in architectural
 details in furniture and in mirror and picture frames.
 It is now used to describe any style that seems to the
 writer tastelessly or meaninglessly ornate or over
 adorned especially by scrolls and the like as That
 rococo seventeenth-century French imitation of the true
 Renaissance (Pater) Baroque was first applied to a
 style of art and architecture which prevailed from the
 time of Michelangelo (d. 1564) to nearly the end of the
 eighteenth century and which emphasized energy in
 conception amplitude in design the use of dynamic
 contrasts extremely high relief and the employment of
 curved and often contorted forms I entered this
 Baroque interior with its twisted columns and volutes
 and high piled hideous tombs adorned with skeletons
 and allegorical figures and angels blowing trumpets
 (L. P. Smith) In its current extended sense baroque
 suggests more grotesqueness and extravagance and less
 fancifulness than rococo although it also implies taste-
 less ornamentation The decorative art of the French
 does indeed often than not lend itself to the rococo
 though baroque it has rarely been (Brownell) Flam-

characteristic of that tracery is the use of curves that
 suggest ascending curving flames In its more general

osity have gone quite out of fashion (Quiller Couch)
 Florid implies richness usually overrichness in details,
 shown particularly in the use of color figures of speech
 flourishes, and the like for their own sake it implies
 therefore showy and often ostentatious embellishment

ought, * Ought should, must, have got come into
 comparison as auxiliary verbs meaning is or are bound
 (to do or to forbear or the like) Ought and should ex-
 press the compulsion of obligation ought commonly
 suggesting duty or moral constraint should suggesting
 the obligation of fitness propriety expediency and the
 like as We have left undone those things which we
 ought to have done And we have done those things

sense of four qualities of his author (Arnold) bu-
 ought is often used in the weaker sense conveyed by
 should as The translator of Homer ought steadily to
 keep in mind what judges he is to try to satisfy
 (Arnold) Must implies the compulsion of necessity
 whether physical or moral it therefore carries no sug-
 gestion that the decision is left to the agent or the
 person involved as I did but taste a little and lo
 I must die (I Samuel xiv 43) Duty whispers low
 Thou must (Emerson) *I suppose a woman must have
 children to love—somebody else if not her own"
 (E. Wharton) Have and in low colloquial uses have got
 are often used in the sense of must with however less
 stress on inescapable necessity and more on the compul-
 sion of obligation duty need or the like as he has to go
 to the hospital for an operation he had to leave before
 the convention ended Science has, and will long have
 to be a divider (Arnold)

Aught naught nought *cipher zero

*fect expel evict dismiss

*clude eliminate shut out rule out debar

*dismiss discharge fire cashier sack

*Outright unmitigated arrant

*fect consequence result aftereffect

ith issue upshot sequel

ot portion destiny termination "end

outdo Excel outstrip transcend surpass *exceed
outdoor Outdoor open air, plein-air affresco agree in
 meaning out of a house or building Outdoor usually
 implies existence or occurrence outside of any building
 and in the fresh air as, outdoor exercise or games outdoor

ever it is
 its de of an
 each group

institution, especially a hospital and then approaches *extramural* in meaning as *outdoor* relief. *Open air* in variably implies existence or occurrence or the like outside of any building as *open air* meetings *open air* concerts an *open air* school (that is, a school conducting all or most of its activities out of doors) *Plein-air*, a French term adopted in English as an equivalent of *open-air* is chiefly applied to certain schools of painters (or their paintings) who carry on their work out of doors and concentrate attention on atmospheric and light effects. *Air fresco* (derived from the Italian *al fresco* in the fresh [air]) is also equivalent to *open-air* in denotation. However it is applied chiefly to meals, entertainments etc. and so has acquired connotations of informality, rusticity and the like.

outer *Outer, outward, outside, external, exterior* are here compared as adjectives meaning being or placed without something. Although in many cases interchangeable they are more or less restricted in their applications and are therefore clearly distinguished in their implications. *Outer* usually retains its comparative force then applying to that which is farther out from something described as *inner* (as, the *outer* as distinguished from the *inner* coat, the *outer* layer of skin is called the epidermis) or is farther than another thing from the center the body or the like (as to shed one's *outer* garments the *outer* covering of a nutmeg is removed before the nut is cracked). *Outer* is also applicable to that which is definitely without as opposed to that which is definitely within something but in this sense the term rarely suggests spatial relations thus, the *outer* man is the man as known in the flesh and as distinguished from the inner man, that is, the man as he really is in mind and soul. One's *outer* life is that which is observable to one's fellows. The *outer* world is the world as known directly through the senses. *Outward* less frequently, though formerly may be used of spatial relations when it is so used it commonly implies motion or direction away from or the reverse of that which is *inward* as given in *outward* display *outward* travel from New York City is very heavy over the weekends the *outward* curve of a convex lens. Like *outer* the term is sometimes used in contrast with that which is spiritual (as, Women's self-powers are in an *outward* thing, inwardly they suffer. —Conrad) but more often it implies existence entirely without the mind or soul as obstinate questionings. Of sense and *outward* things. (Wordsworth)

Unless the *outward* and visible signs of Our Authority are always before a native he is incapable of understanding what authority means. (A. J. A. J.) *Outside* usually implies a position on or a reference to the outer parts or surface of a thing as, an *outside* stateroom on a ship *outside* shutters the *outside* paint is looking shabby. But *outside* in extended use applies especially to a person or thing that is beyond certain implied borders, bounds, or limits thus, an *outside* influence is one not emanating from the particular society group, community or the like in mind the *outside* world is the world beyond the scope or interest of a family group, community set or the like or the confines of a town, city or estate an *outside* broker is one who is not a member of an exchange. *Outside* work is work in the field or on the road in contrast with *inside* work as in an office, factory or store. If it had condemned Old Chester would not have cared in the very least. It looked down upon the *outside* world. (DeLand) *External* and *exterior* are often used interchangeably without loss, for both come close in meaning to *outside* (as the *exterior* or *external* appearance of an object the *exterior* or *external* form of a body). But *external* is usually the term

preferred when location or situation beyond or away from the thing under consideration is implied (as I was often unable to think of *external* things as having *external* existence —H. D. Swift) Our desires and wills are directed to some object *external* to us —S. Alex. Under) and *exterior* is the term preferred when location or situation on the surface or on the outer limits of a thing is implied (as, the *exterior* slope of a fortification the *exterior* parts of the human body. Thou whose *exterior* semblance doth belie Thy Soul's immensity —H. D. Swift) But *external* often comes close to *superficial* in implying mere appearance or semblance that has no relation or little relation to what the thing really is, as But under this *external* appearance of ease she was covered with cold beads of sweat (L. H. Harrison), beauty that is purely *external*

Ana **Extrinsic*, extraneous foreign alien
Ant *Inner* —*Con* *Inward* inside *internal* *interior* *intimate* (see *inner*)

outfit, n **Equipment* apparatus paraphernalia tackle machinery gear material

outfit, v **Furnish* equip appoint accoutre arm

outlander or *utlander* **Stranger* foreigner alien outsider immigrant, émigré

outlandish **Strange* singular unique peculiar eccentric erratic odd queer quaint curious
Ana, *Barbaric* grotesque **Fantastic*, *antic* alien foreign extraneous, **extrinsic*

outlast **Outlive* survive

Ana *Endure* persist abide **continue* withstand resist (see *oppose*)

outline, n 1. *Outline* contour, profile, sky line, silhouette come into comparison as meaning the boundary line or lines which give form or shape to a body, a mass, a figure or the like. *Outline* refers to a line which marks or seems to mark the edge or limits of a thing. It may apply either to an outer edge (as At night the *outline* of the shore is traced in transparent silver by the moonlight and the flying foam —Stevenson) or to the continuous line (sometimes then *oulines* is preferred) that marks the edge of a body or mass, especially from a given point of view (as Clem looked at the big house The dark outline against the dark sky made him hesitate —L. Caldwell [the lighthouse keeper] far from the earth of which he scarcely distinguishes the *oulines* through the mist —H. Ellis) *Contour* does not fix the attention on an edge or limit but on the outer lines as related to a thing's shape and as indicative of its grace or lack of grace its fullness or slenderness, its softness or harshness or the like as the full and flowing *contour* of the neck (Shelley) a child of timid soft *contours* (Hawthorne) the blurred *contour* of Rimbarrow obstructed the sky (Hardy) Specifically *contour* applies to lines (*contour lines*) in a map (*contour map*) that indicate the configuration of a country or tract of land *Profile* in its earliest sense applies to the representation or the appearance of something in outline especially of a face in side view showing the *contour* of the head and emphasizing the line from forehead to under the chin as lips lovely in *profile* —a little too wide and hard seen in front (Ruskin) Consequently *profile* is usually the preferred term when a varied and sharply defined outline as seen against a background is implied although *sky line* may be chosen as more specific when the background is clearly as Its *sky line* was like the *profile* of a big beast lying down (Cather) the *sky line* of New York City. *Silhouette* in its early and literal sense, applies especially to a kind of portrait of someone or something made by tracing the outline of his (or its) shadow on a wall on

blueprint See under SKETCH

outline, v *Sketch diagram delineate draft trace plot blueprint

outline Outline outlast survive are here compared as

noted as the three brothers lived to be over ninety but John outlived James and Henry Not marble nor the gilded monuments Of princes, shall *outline* this powerful rhyme (Shak) to *outline* one's shame The world has outlived much and will *outline* a great deal more (J R Lowell) Outlast usually stresses greater length of duration rather than greater capacity for endurance and therefore is employed when comparison is more important than a suggestion of superiority or when the fact of existing longer is more important than the length of time involved as Customs that have long outlasted the usefulness (Inge) The sweet sensations of returning health made me happy for a time but such sensations seldom outlast convalescence (Hudson) But when length of (as distinguished from capacity for) endurance rather than length of life or existence is implied outlast is preferred to *outlive* as He could outlast horse and outrace hound (Massfeld) Survive may be used as an intransitive as well as a transitive verb in general it suggests merely a living or existing longer than another person or thing or after some event (sometimes implied rather than expressed) which might bring about his (or its) end as the elder sister survived the younger far more infants survive after birth than in the days when no prenatal care was given he is unlikely to survive the operation No religion can survive the judgment of his-

ceed

outlook, n *Prospect anticipation foretaste

Ana Forecasting or forecast predicting or prediction prophesying or prophecy presaging or presage (see corresponding verbs at FORETELL) possibility probability likelihood (see corresponding adjectives at PROBABLE)

outrage, v 1 *Abuse misuse mistreat maltreat ill treat

Ana *Wrong persecute oppress aggrrieve corrupt pervert violate deprave *debase.

2 *Offend affront insult

Ana Vex, *annoy irritate bother mortify chagrin (see corresponding adjectives at ASHAMED)

outrageous Outrageous monstrous heinous atrocious agree in meaning enormously or flagrantly bad or horrible That is outrageous which violates even the lowest standard of what is right or decent or exceeds one's power to suffer or tolerate an outrageous behavior an outrageous practical joke an outrageous cartoon outrage

geous treatment of prisoners of war That is monstrous which is shockingly wrong absurd horrible or the like or is inconceivably fantastic abnormal or aberrant as a monstrous falsehood a monstrous conception of morality It is natural that you should consider the idea of an isolated or imprisoned manhood something monstrous (Meredith) The very horror with which great ages centuries after plainly indicate that such a wholesale massacre was exceptional monstrous (Quiller Couch) That is heinous which is so flagrantly bad or so conspicuous for its enormity that it excites hatred or horror as, treason has always been regarded as a heinous crime A process so heinous that men might call it split (Chaucer) These animal passions are felt most

MAJESTY) *excessive inordinate immoderate extreme flagitious nefarious iniquitous *vicious

outright, adj Outright out and-out unmitigated ardent are comparable when they are used hyperbolically as meaning just what one (a person or thing) is said to be without reservation or qualification They are of course used interchangeably as intensives but there are clear differences in meaning That is outright which has gone to the extreme and can be made neither better nor worse

beyond the possibility of being lessened softened alleviated or the like as an unmitigated evil unrequited affections are in youth unmitigated woes (L P Smith) That is ardent which is all that is implied by the term that follows (usually a term of abuse) as an ardent coward an ardent hypocrite an ardent liar Cf furious

at ABSOLUTE

outside, adv *Outer outward external exterior

Ana *Extrinsic extraneous alien foreign

Ant Inside — Con *Inner inward internal interior

Intestine

outsider *Stranger foreigner alien outlander immigrant émigré

outstanding Prominent conspicuous salient signal

striking arresting remarkable *noticeable

Ana *Exceptional

Ant Commonplace — Con *Common ordinary familiar

outstrip Outdo *exceed surpass transcend excel

outward *Outer outside external exterior

Ana Extraneous *extrinsic alien foreign

Ant Inward — Con *Inner inside internal interior

Intestine

outwit *Frustrate thwart foil baffle balk circumvent

Ana Defeat overcome surmount (see CONQUER) *prevail

preclude obviate, avert overreach, *cheat

deceit

over *Above

Ant Beneath

overbearing Supercilious disdainful lordly arrogant

haughty *ground insolent

A colon (:) groups words differentiated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each form

Ana Domineering *masterful imperious scornful or scornful despising or spiteful contemning (see corresponding verbs at DESPISE) autocratic despotic, tyrannical *absolute.
Ant. Subservient.

overcome. Surmount, overthrow subjugate rout *conquer vanquish defeat beat, lick subdue
Ana Capture *catch outstrip outdo *exceed *suppress repress.

overdue *Tardy behindhand late
Ana Delayed retarded detained slowed slackened (see DELAY *) deferred postponed (see DEFER)
overflow. *Teem swarm abound, superabound

overlay. Overlay, superpose superimpose, appliqué agree in meaning to add one thing to another by placing the former upon or over the latter. Overlay usually implies covering with another material or substance sometimes thinly as with a wash glaze or coat (as plated silver is often a white metal overlaid with silver) sometimes thickly as by incrusting, veneering or plastering (as a brick wall overlaid with stucco). In extended use overlay usually implies accretions or additions that conceal or encumber the original thing or another and stifle whatever there is of life in it. The ancient world had its own complexities but it was not like ours heavily overlaid with the debris of speculative systems. (Buckton) Ages of fierceness have overlaid what is naturally kindly in the dispositions of ordinary men and women. (B. Russell) Superpose and superimpose are not always clearly distinguished especially when they imply a putting of one thing on top of another thereby extending the height of the original mass thus strata are layers of rock successively built up by sedimentary deposits each layer being superimposed (or overlaid) on the one previously formed. Superpose is preferred term when relative position only and superimpose when the thing added rest supported by the original thing thus spurs turn do not necessarily have the columns below for their respective bases, but superimposed do an overtone is strictly a superposed (not a superimposed) tone. Superpose is also the preferred term among scientists when dealing with light rays undulations etc that occupy the same position without destroying each other or losing their identities as upon the large and general motion of the glacier smaller motions are superposed. (J. Tyndall) originally they [the two bright spots] were superposed on each other. (Karl K. Darrow) Superimpose often especially in extended use carries the implications of imposition or the addition of something extraneous and burdensome, as many a historian superimposes his prejudices or private opinions upon his narrative of events. Appliqué (a verb derived from the French past participle appliqué which is used in English as an adjective) always implies an intent to ornament and is chiefly used in reference to cut or shaped pieces of a fabric or textile which are pasted, sewn or otherwise attached to a similar or contrasting fabric or textile so as to form a decorative pattern on the surface of the latter so, to appliqué a satin blouse with wool of the same color net on which lace motifs are appliquéd is called appliqué lace. In extended use appliqué always suggests overlaying so as to form a decorative design.

Never taking his eyes off the pine-trees, appliquéd against the blue water. (Cather)

overlook. Slight forget ignore, disregard *neglect, omit.

overplus *Excess superfluity surplus surplussage.

overreach *Cheat, cozen defraud swindle

Ana analogous words

Ant antonyms

Con contrasted words

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

overturn. *Invert best

overset *Overturn upset, capsize overthrow subvert
oversight Oversight, supervision, surveillance not only carry the same meaning etymologically—a watching over—but in their current use come into comparison when they denote the function or duty of watching or guarding for the sake of proper control or direction. Oversight the term of Anglo-Saxon origin, applies to the function or duty not only of one who is called an overseer or an inspector but of any one whose duty it is to watch the progress of a piece of work so that no defects or imperfections may occur or to superintend the labor or efforts of a force a staff or other body of workers as, each foreman is charged with the oversight of the work done in his department the bishop has oversight of the clergy and parishes in his diocese. Supervision, the term of Latin origin carries the strongest implication of authoritative powers, of responsibility and of superintendence, it therefore usually suggests more rigorous direction or closer management than oversight as, the architect had supervision of the construction of the building the supervision of the schools is the duty of the superintendent rather than of the board of education police supervision of traffic is very strict. Surveillance, the term of French origin applies largely to any duty involving a close watch of persons lest they commit misdeeds or offenses against the law or against morals, or suffer untoward accidents as, the police are maintaining a strict surveillance of the suspect to keep the inmates of a lunatic asylum under surveillance.

Ana Management direction controlling or control (see corresponding verbs at COMMAND) *action scrutiny examination (see)

subvert upset

*conquer de-

sure, approach, advance tender, bid

in the senses in which they are here considered words of somewhat indefinite application covering any of a variety of acts or actions by which one person or party tries to gain the good will of another person or party. Overture, in careful use always implies an attempt to begin a relationship. It may designate a formal proposal intended to open negotiations, as for peace for a marriage between persons of royal blood or for a merger of corporations. It is however, often applied to any act or speech that may be construed as a search for an opening for friendship for reconciliation for co-operation or the like. She was not one of those backward and delicate ladies who can die rather than make the first overture. (Fielding) You are the new second officer. I believe Mr. Powell answered in the affirmative wondering if this was a friendly overture. (Conrad) Approach often is used in place of overture when the latter is felt to be too formal as, the two girls made timid approaches to each other. Advance may be applied to any attempt to gain love friendship good will, or the like whether it serve as an overture or as an effort to establish a closer relationship as after his overtures (more explicit than advances) were accepted no further advances (not overtures) were made by either for some days. She tried to make talk but Hugh answered all her advances briefly. (S. Anderson) Tender in this looser sense still retains its primary meaning of offer but it does not necessarily imply specific acts or a formal proposal. Sometimes it suggests little more than a sign or token. "He hath, my lord of late made many tenders. Of his affection to me Affection! pooh! you speak like a green girl. Do you

believe his *lenders*, *are* you call them?" (Shak.) Bid,

the act or action can be inferred only from the context, as, the new state a ready acceptance of the Allies' proposal constituted a *bid* for recognition.

Ana. *Proposal proposition offering or offer, proffering (see corresponding verbs at OFFER)

2 Induction, *introduction prologue, prelude preface foreword, prolegomenon, proem, exordium, preamble, prolium, protasis avant propos

overturn. Overturn, overcast, upset, capsize, overthrow, subvert come into comparison only because they carry a common basic meaning—to cause to fall (sometimes intransitively to fall) from its normal or former position

used in a wide, all-inclusive, of something which has been built up or become established the term also

common and close synonym of *overturn* is now increasingly rare having given way to *upset* in its literal and,

sense of *upset* (see DISCOMPOSE), as the result of some external or internal cause or agency, as, I *overset* my raft (De foe), No birds in last year's nests—the winds have torn and *upset* the mossy structures in the bushes (Jefferies), 'A man who knew how slight a thing would *overset* the delicate organisation of the mind' (Dickens)

long time" (Justice Holmes) Capsize is the specific term

ander) "Representative government easily may be England has been used to *subvert* equality and (ity' (Brownell)

(invert *reverse transpose

I *Posse* hold *have enjoy

oxygenate. *Aerate ventilate carbonate ozone. *Air, atmosphere ether

P

pabulum. *Food aliment, nutriment, nourishment sustenance

pace, n 1 *Trot, single-foot walk, gallop run canter fore rack, amble

character or quality as peace-loving as disposed to *peace* strife or as inclined to keep peace, rather than in *arms* or tendencies, as the villagers were a quiet, *peaceable* folk, Our King the good Simonides *deserves* in *good* government

his tongue was not

the views of the
ment of each group

like, that have for their aim the promotion of peace and of bringing members of divergent sects into accord.

Pieper lived to see his synod adopt a very *peaceful* attitude towards its former antagonists (*Dia Amer Biog*).
Pacifist and **pacifistic**, terms of very recent coinage, apply chiefly to the views, arguments, writings, or the like of those who call themselves **pacifists** or opponents of war or the use of military force for any purpose (as **pacifist** propagandists, **pacifist** doctrines, the **pacifist** attitude to the Second World War) but they may also apply to the spirit or utterances of anyone who conscientiously objects to wars or who would substitute arbitration for conflict in the settlement of any disputes (as, **pacifistic** antagonism to conscription, **pacifistic** labor leaders).
Ant *Calm placid serene tranquil conciliating or conciliatory propitiating or propitiatory appeasing pacifying or pacificatory (see corresponding verbs at **PACIFY**)

Ant Belligerent — **Con** *Belligerent pugnacious quarrelsome contentious

pacifist, **pacifistic** ***Pacific**, peaceable peaceful peace.

pacify **Pacify**, appease, placate, mollify, propitiate, conciliate, agree in meaning to quiet a person or persons who are excited or disturbed. **Pacify** presupposes a disturbance of the peace and often, but far from invariably, a state of insurrection or of active hostility. It implies a reduction to order or quiet but not necessarily a removal of the cause of the outbreak as it took time to **pacify** the excited children, troops were sent to **pacify** the rebellious tribes. **Appease** usually presupposes agitation caused by someone or something that makes demands; it therefore may be used in reference to appetites, desires, passions, as well as persons; it implies giving satisfaction on, sometimes complete satisfaction, but more often merely a contenting as to **appease** one's curiosity or one's hunger. When he [an orator] has once tasted the blood of popular applause he is a tiger nevermore to be appeased (*Grandgent*). Thoroughly to **appease** his conscience it would have been necessary to an eye open the gates of honour in the Arc and allow him a sacrifice to pass through (*Bennett*) in the contractions to **appease** one's wrath, rage, temper, etc. or to **appease** one in a rage, the implication of demands to be satisfied is often obscured though seldom lost; the emphasis however is on calming or quietening the excitement by pleasing or gratifying as he hoped to **appease** his father by his candor. He [Anthony] had a hasty temper but it was easily **appeased** (*Suchan*). **Placate** always presupposes bitterness of feeling, deep resentment or the like; it implies success in changing ill will into good will or a hostile to a friendly attitude as he never attempts to **placate** his enemies.

Nothing ever **placates** them, nothing ever moves to a look of approval that ring of bleak old contentions Faces (*L. P. Smith*). **Mollify** presupposes agitation caused by anger, especially rising anger or by hurt feelings; it implies a softening of one's wrath or a soothing of one's feelings as she takes offense easily but **latterly** always **mollifies** her. His careless look **mollified** my wife toward him (*Thackeray*). **Propitiate** presupposes an offense or affront that makes one ill disposed; it implies a placating, usually for the sake of gaining that person or group's active or effective good will. The gods [of the ancient Greeks] were capricious and often hostile, but at least they had a nature akin to his if they were angry they might be **propitiated**. If they were jealous they might be **appeased**. (*G. L. Dickinson*). Aunt Rosa he argued had the power to **placate** him. It would be a desert in the future to **placate** Aunt Rosa (*Kipling*). **Conciliate** presupposes

an estrangement or an alienation of a person or group. It implies a winning over as by persuasion, arbitration, inducements or the like and a settling of differences.

Dr Lambert with amazing good nature and tact has been able to **conciliate** the various island administrations (*V Heuser*). The natural instinct of man to **conciliate** and to **propitiate** him [a deity] by all the means in his power as he would offer gifts to a prince or chief (*A. C. Benson*).

Ant Assuage alleviate allay mitigate *relieve *moderate qualify temper

Ant Anger

pack, *n* 1 *Bundle bunch package packet bale parcel, fardel

2 *Flock herd, drove, bevy covey gaggle flight swarm shoal

package, *n* Packet *bundle bunch bale parcel pack fardel

packet, *n* Package pack *bundle bunch bale parcel fardel

pact Compact *contract bargain treaty entente convention cartel covenant concordat indenture mise
pagan, *n* Pagan heathen, heathen, ethnic, Gentile come into comparison both as nouns and as adjectives when they mean one (or as an adjective of or characteristic of one) that belongs to a religion that is not Christian and often by implication, not Jewish. **Pagan**, which came into English from the Latin and heathen, which came into Anglo-Saxon from earlier Germanic languages, were both used in this sense by early Christians, and by some later writers dealing with early Christianity to designate persons who lived in remote sections or away from the centers of civilization and had not yet been converted to Christianity. In the course of time with the Christianization of these peoples the words became somewhat, though not always clearly differentiated in meaning, hence **pagan** very frequently refers specifically to a follower of the Greek and Roman and similar polytheistic religions of ancient times or of times before the Christianization of Europe and America (as The Emperor Julian was perverted from Christianity and confirmed a **pagan** by Maximus a magician). — **Defer** It was the words descended into Hades That seemed too **pagan** to our liberal youth — (*R. Frost*) and **heathen** by contrast to one who belongs to a race or people unconverted to Christianity even though that race or people has a religion (often but not necessarily a polytheistic religion) of its own (thus, Christian missionaries are sent to convert the heathens [not pagans]).

To reveal his Son in me that I might preach him among the heathen — (*Colossians* 1:16). In current use **pagan** more often suggests an attitude to life than a difference in religion; the term variously implies carelessness, indifference to things of the spirit, trivial delight in material joys or goods or the like. The Renaissance is in part a return towards the **pagan** spirit in the special sense in which I have been using the word **pagan** a return towards the life of the senses and the understanding. — (*Arnold*). You will hear the word **pagan** flung loosely about for irreligious or sometimes as meaning joyous material and comfort loving whereas the **pagan** **pagan** walked the earth full of what is called holy awe and that mystic faith in unseen powers which is the antithesis of materialism and gloomy with apprehension of the visitations of their horned and vindictive gods (*R. Mauley*). **Paganism**, or originally a Middle English word meaning pagandom and then **pagan** is now an archaic or historical term used chiefly in historical novels, for one who from the point of view of the Middle Ages is a heathen from the crusades on the

Ant analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

term has been specifically applied to one of the chief enemies of the crusaders, a Mohammedan or Saracen as The *Paynim* turban and the Christian crest (*Byron*) Both ethnic (now obsolete as a noun) and Gentile (often

Ana Agony *distress suffering passion anguish, *narrow grief

2 In plural form *pains* *Effort exertion trouble
Ana Labor to l travail *work industry togeth or industry diligence sedulousness assiduousness (see corresponding adjectives at busy)

*Couple, brace yoke.

um comrade *associate companion crew

implies an opposition to *Jew* and applies as a rule to a Christian of any denomination as *Jews* and *Gentiles* gathered to honor the great Hebrew divine

pagan, *adj* Heathen *paynim* ethnic Gentile See under PAGAN *n*

pain, *n* 1 Pain ache, pang throes, twinge, stitch come into comparison when they mean a bodily sensation that causes acute discomfort or suffering Pain may range in its application from a sensation that makes one uneasily aware of some bodily disturbance or injury to a sensation

pain impl acute and often sudden suffering such as might be inflicted by something that pierces stings burns or the like An ache is commonly a steady often a dull pain it is especially referable to sensations arising from disorders that may be relieved, as, a backache a headache A fellow that never had the ache in his shoulders (*Slak*) A pang is a sharp sudden and often transitory pain of great intensity especially one that recurs in spasms Pangs have taken hold upon me as the pangs of a woman that travaileth (*Isaiah xxi 3*) A throes is a pang characteristic of a process, such as that of labor in childbirth Because of its association with labor it usually designates a violent and convulsive as well as a recurrent pain as, in the throes of violent retching The throes of a mortal and painful disorder (*Scott*) A twinge is a momentary shooting or darting pain especially one causing muscular contraction or cramping It is sometimes regarded as a premonitory

suffering Pain commonly suggests sorrow as for something lost or unattainable An leave us nought but grief an pain For promise d joy (*Burns*) Ache usually implies suffering that must be endured or longed not likely to be appeased as a dull ache in her heart to know the ache of loneliness Pang suggests a sudden sharp access of a painful emotion as sharp pangs of envy or fear or remorse Throes presupposes the existence of

ty as to provide palatable meals for one

turkey to prefer a savory to a sweet omelet in its

Toothsome tightens the implication of agreeableness palatable and usually adds also the suggestion of tenderness or of daintiness as, a toothsome steak a toothsome dessert Flavorsome is the more or less colloquial equivalent of *sapid* though usually it suggests richness rather than sharpness of taste and often implies fragrance as well as savor as, flavorsome apricots flavorsome rum sauce Relishing stresses gusto in enjoyment as plain fare is relishing to a starving man be

your st

each group

palate *Taste relish gusto zest

pale adj 1 Pale pallid, ashen ashy wan, livid agree in meaning devoid of natural or healthy color (as a complexion) or deficient in vividness or intensity of hue (as a specific color). Pale is the least rich in implications and connotations of these words. It merely implies relative nearness to white and deficiency in depth and brilliancy of coloring as his face grew pale the pale pink of a rose the sea is a pale green in this light. Pallid adds to pale the suggestion of deprivation rather than absence of color and of an abnormal condition such as weakness or faintness, or intense weariness thus one's cheeks may be naturally pale (better than pallid) his pallid (more expressive than pale) face reveals the strain he has been under Trembling limbs and pallid lips (Shelley) "Its little smoke in pallid moonshine died (Keats) Ashen and ashy definitely suggest not only the pale gray color of ashes but often also that of the skin in death. A thing described as ashen or ashy may therefore be said to be dead or ghastly pale as The shores they were ashen and sober (Poe) the ashen hue of age (Scott) Oft have I seen a timely parted ghost Of ashy semblance (Shak) Mr Cruncher who was all in a tremble with an ashy and solemn visage (Dickens) Wan suggests the blanching associated with an unhealthy condition or waning vitality. It usually therefore denotes a sickly paleness as the blasted stars looked wan (Milton) her poor wan face with its wistful pitiful little smile (Hawthorne) Livid basically means leaden-hued. It is chiefly used of things especially of human faces that under the influence of something that distorts them have lost their normal coloring and have assumed a dull gray tinge as he grew livid with rage the livid sky before a storm. In the greenish glass her own face looked far off like the livid face of a drowned corpse at the bottom of a pool (Conrad) The word is also applied to various dull or dun colors when the hue is no more than apparent as the livid red of the sun seen through a heavy fog the livid yellow of a stormy sky His trembling lips are livid blue (Scott)

Ana *Ghastly macabre cadaverous *baggard worn 2 Pale, anemic (or anaemic) bloodless come into comparison in their extended senses when they are applied to things and mean weak and thin in substance or in vital qualities as though drained of blood. Pale stresses deficiency in qualities necessary to give a thing its true color or character. Sometimes it connotes lack of vigor force or energy as The French Shake in their fear and with pale policy Seek to divert the English purposes (Shak) more often especially in modern use. It implies inadequacy or failure to measure up to the requirements of a type or standard. I choose to wear you [his love] stamped all over me That pale loves may die out of their pretence (Browning) Even philosophy unless you count the pale work of Boethius—real philosophy had nearly perished [in the Dark Ages] (Quiller Couch) Dropping a pale smile on him she drifted away (L Wharton) Anemic, literally used to describe persons whose blood is deficient in the number or quality of red corpuscles in its extended applications to things implies deficiency in the elements that make for vigor or richness especially intellectual or spiritual vigor or richness. That anemic secular conception of the universe as a whole which [Darwin] seems to have accepted (H Ellis) The African negro has joy of life love of colour keen senses beautiful voice and ear for music—contributions that might one day prove a tonic to an anemic and artless America (Zangwill) Bloodless stresses the absence of qualities necessary to life or likeness such as vitality warmth color etc

Books are good enough in their own way, but they are a mighty bloodless substitute for life" (Stevenson)

Ana *lispid wishy washy inane jejune inadequate insufficient (see affirmative adjectives at sufficient) *ineffective ineffectual

pall vloy surfeit *saturate sate glut gorge surcharge palliate Palliate, extenuate, gloss, gloss whitewash, whiten come into comparison as meaning to disguise artfully or otherwise give a speciously fine appearance to that which is base evil erroneous or the like. Palliate in strict use stresses the concealing or cloaking or the condoning (or an attempt to conceal, cloak or condone) the enormity of a crime or offense as Retracing thus his footsteps (tis a name That palliates deeds of folly and of shame) (Cowper) We have not endeavored to conceal or even palliate his errors (Lockhart) We cannot explain away this deliberate act as due to the garrulity of age or accept the other excuses with which his admirers have sought to palliate it (L P Smith) The word is also used in reference to other than moral evils in the sense of to disguise the true nature or extent of so as to soften its bad effects as Minds which are keener and wiser which are stronger than the average do not rest in quiet desperation palliated by illusion (J W Krulch) When Sophia observed a fault in the daily conduct of the house her first impulse was to go to the root of it and cure it her second was to leave it alone or to palliate it by some superficial remedy (Bunnett) Extenuate (as here considered see also TRIV) in very precise use refers not only to crimes and offenses but also to one's guilt. The term implies the aim to lessen as by excuses or the like the seriousness or magnitude of the crime offense or guilt as When you shall these unlucky deeds relate "Speak of me as I am nothing extenuate Nor set down aught in malice (Shak)

These however varnished however coloured over however extenuated or diminished will in the event feel the wrath of God (W Paley) he may have somewhat overpraised the virtues and too much extenuated the faults of Bolingbroke (T S Eliot) But the term is often even by good writers used in the sense of to make excuses for as "She had never forgiven Cromwell the execution of the martyr Charles and to extenuate the conduct of the great Roundhead captain was to make Mrs Doria despise and detest you (Mere Dith) The fact that Soranzo is himself a bad lot does not extenuate her [his wife's] willingness to ruin him (T S Eliot) Gloss and gloss usually followed by over imply an aim to veil as by specious comments by flattery ing talk or by any other more or less light d resembling the true harshness unpleasantness or disagreeableness of something often the word suggests a representation of that which is actually disagreeable as more or less agreeable or as not distinctly unpleasant. Glo however is usually more derogatory than gloss as the explorer has succeeded in glossing over the hardships he endured.

With the tongue of flattery glossing deeds which God and Truth condemn (H Kuntze) Whitewash, and less often (especially in colloquial or journalistic use) whiten, imply an attempt to cover up a crime a serious defect or fault a person's guilt, or the like, by some means or other such as a superficial investigation, or a perfunctory trial or a special report that leads to a seeming acquittal or exoneration or that gives the person or persons accused an appearance of innocence or blamelessness as

A poet and an author will go as far in whitewashing a multifaceted tyrant (H Alford) By selecting the evidence any society may be relatively blackened and any other society relatively whitened (H Spencer)

Ana Mitigate alleviate lighten (see ALLEVATE) con

done *excuse *moderate qualify temper cloak mask
*disguise dissemble

pallid *Pale ashen, ashy wan livid

palpable 1 *Perceptible sensible tangible appreciable ponderable

Ana *Apparent ostensible seeming believable credible colorable *plausible

Ant Insensible

2 Plain clear *evident apparent manifest patent obvious distinct

Ana *Sure certain positive *noticeable remarkable striking arresting

Ant Impalpable — Con *Doubtful dubious questionable problematical

palpitate Beat throb *palcate pulse

Ana Vibrate oscillate fluctuate *swing sway

palpitation. Beat throb pulsation pulse See under PULSATE

Ana Vibration oscillation fluctuation swinging away (see corresponding verbs at SWING)

palsy *Paralysis apoplexy stroke shock

palter. *Lie prevaricate equivocate fib

Ana Evade elude *escape *trifle dally

paltry Trifling trivial *petty puny measly picaresque

Ant Contemptible despicable sorry scurvy cheap beggarly abject ignoble *mean *base low vile

pamper *Indulge humor spoil bribe mollify coddle

Ana Gratify tickle regale *please *fondle pet *caress dandle

Ant Chasten

pandeck *Compendium syllabus digest survey sketch précis aperçu

pandemonium Uproar *din hullabaloo babel hubbub racket

pander *Cater purvey

Ana Truckle toady *fawn cringe *gratify tickle regale *please

panegyric Tribute eulogy *encomium citation

Ana Commendation applauding or applause complementing or complement (see corresponding verbs at COMME) acclaiming or acclaim laudation. praising or praise extolling or extollation (see corresponding verbs at PRAISE)

pang *Pain ache throe twinge stich

Ana Agony *distress suffering anguish *sorrow grief heartache torturing or torture tormenting or torment (see corresponding verbs at AFFLICT)

panic Terror horror trepidation consternation dismay alarm fright dread *fear

Ana Agitation upsetting or upset perturbation dismay quivering or quiver *dismay or discomposure or discomposure (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE)

Con *Confidence assurance self-possession aplomb *equanimity composure sang froid

pant Aspire *aim

Ana Thirst hunger *long yearn pine crave covet *desire wish want

pantaloon *Fool jester clown antic buffoon zany merry andrew harlequin comedian comic stooge

paper, n 1 Paper, instrument document are here compared in their most general senses as meaning a writing (often typed sometimes printed) that is of value to its owner or to others who come after him as a source of information proof of a right or contention or the like

2 Paper is the most general term applicable to any of the letters deeds, certificates writs etc (papers in general) that are filed away for future use or reference as state papers

3 A peculiar difficulty I have experienced in

4 Article (in laws) Instrument is a legal term applicable only to a paper (such as a deed a writ a will a contract or the like) that is made and executed according to the terms of the law as concrete evidence of a transfer of property the enforcement of a judgment once decisions as to who shall inherit one's property the terms of an agreement or the like as [The slaves of] father executed certain instruments to manumit him (Ch Just Tany) Document, as here compared (see also DOCUMENT 1) applies to any legal instrument or to any original or authentic copy of a letter a record or other paper that may be used as a source of information evidence or proof as the documents to be used by the

2 Article *essay theme composition

par, n Norm *average mean median.

par, adj Mean median average See under AVERAGE

parable *Allegory myth fable apologue

parachronism *Anachronism metachronism prochronism

parade, n *Display array pomp

Ana Showiness ostentatiousness or ostentation. pretentiousness pomposity (see corresponding adjectives at SHOW)

parade 1 Throat expose display exhibit show

Ana *Reveal disclose divulge *declare proclaim publish advertise vaunt *boast brag gasconade

Con Cloak mask *disguise dissemble

paradigm *Model example pattern exemplar ideal beau ideal standard mirror

paradox Paradox antinomy anomaly are not synonyms but they all involve the idea of expressing or

facts and common sense The perfectly bred man is born not bred if the paradox may be permitted (Brownell) By extension a paradox is a statement which is known to exist yet which when described or put in words seems incredible because it involves a logical contradiction His [Horace's] own phrase of golden truth only expresses with some truth the paradox of his poetry in no other poet ancient or modern has such studied and unintermitted mediocrity been wrought in pure gold (J W Mackail) The old will perennially become new at the hand of genius That is the paradox of art (Lowes) An antinomy, in philosophical use is a contradiction between two laws principles or conclusions both of which are held on good grounds or are correctly inferred from the same facts or premises thus the conclusions that every material thing can be explained by mechanical causes and that some material

one another not as clashing antinomies but as reciprocal opposites (Babbitt) In discriminating general use how

ever, an *antimony* is an irresolvable conflict (at least in the light of present knowledge) of principles, beliefs, forces, tendencies, aspirations and the like. A mind that is not naturally analytical and conscious of the antimonies of existence (Amer Speech) I very dogmatically but one side of an inevitable antimony (H Cushing)

In Greek religion, these two tendencies are also in evidence: the one working towards particularism, the other towards a wider Pan Hellenic unity: the Greeks—like other ancient peoples—failed to solve the antimony (Cambridge Ancient History) An antimony is something that is contrary to what it should be. For example it may be an exception or a contradiction to the rule; it may be a freak, a monster, a sport or a contradiction to the type; it may be an anachronism or solecism irreconcilable with its surroundings or conditions; it may be an action, a practice, mood or feeling that is in effect a denial of what one believes or teaches.

There is no greater anomaly in nature than a bird that cannot fly. (Darwin) That he [Mark Twain] remained active and buoyant to the end was sufficient evidence that his philosophical despair was only an anomaly which had no organic part in the structure of his life. (Lan H. Brooks) In Egypt Augustus had royal authority, an anomaly in the empire. (Bachon)

paragon, n. Paragon, sublimation, apotheosis, phoenix (or phenix), nonpareil, nonesuch are here compared as meaning a person or thing of consummate quality or transcendent excellence in its kind. Paragon distinctively implies supremacy and improbability, as: An angel or if not, An earthly paragon! (Shak.) on His left [hand] sat smiling Beauty a paragon (Avalds) Mill's book is a paragon of expository writing. (J. A. Macy) Hawaii, a Paragon throughout the East. (V. Heiser) Sublimation in precise use stresses the absence (or sometimes, the removal) of all that is gross, impure or earthly. We need not trace the evolution of prayer from a half magical incantation to the sublimation of petition. Thy will be done. (Weg) In loose use the word is often thought of as a synonym of *quintessence*. That sublimation of all distasteful sounds the bark of a fox. (Hardy) Apotheosis is rarely used with precision or with a consciousness of its historical implications. For this reason it is often indistinguishable from *paragon* or *sublimation* as here all is spotless grace, eternal delicacy, the very apotheosis of womanhood. (Mrs. Jemerson) In very discriminative use it implies glorification, or such exaltation of a person or thing that he (or it) loses human or earthly character and becomes almost divine or purely ideal, it is therefore correctly applied not only to the product but also to the act of glorification, as, national or racial heroes are often apotheosis of the actual men; the apotheosis of the state in totalitarian ideology. Wagner believed that Beethoven's Seventh Symphony was an apotheosis of the dance. (H. Ellis)

For some time no more was heard of them: then news came of Ellen's marriage to an immensely rich Polish nobleman of legendary fame. She disappeared in a kind of sulphurous apothecosis. (E. Sklaris) Phoenix in its literal sense a mythical bird which after having lived its allotted years burns itself on a pyre and arises from the ashes with renewed youth and beauty has acquired in the figurative sense in which it is here considered the implication of uniqueness or rarity or apartness from others. For golden loveliness, let not him be a Phoenix, let him not be alone. (Lutimer) Lucian is far more deeply concerned at seeing the phoenix of modern culture throw herself away on a man unworthy of her. (Shaw) Nonpareil and nonesuch are now rare in literary use than they once were. Like *paragon* they

imply the absence of a rival in excellence, but they have been debased by their frequent use in names of botanical and other varieties and in trade names of manufactured articles. Thou art the best o' the cut throats yet he's good. That did the like for Florence if thou didst it. Thou art the nonpareil! (Shak.) The giddy people had cried him up for a nonesuch. (Colton Mother)

paragraph Paragraph, verse, article, clause, plank, count are here compared only as denoting one of the several and individually distinct statements of a discourse or instrument, each of which deals with a particular point or item. Paragraph primarily refers to a typographical division, usually indicated by beginning on a new line and usually by indenting the first word or by the use of "p" but it also is applicable to a similar division in writing or typing. In rhetorical use, the term usually implies a number of sentences which comprise a unit that coherently develops a topic or point, especially one of the subordinate topics or points of an essay, an argument or the like. In more general use brief, clear or pointed statement of a single idea rather than its expansion and adequate exposition is stressed: the term is often used where statements follow in serial or numbered order and are neither developed individually nor logically related to each other as see Paragraph 4 of the accompanying instructions. The witty paragraphs of a popular columnist. Verse, as here considered (see also verse, 1) is applied specifically to one of the numbered paragraphs of the Bible, especially as printed in the Authorized and Douay versions, as, Isaiah chapter v verses 23-25. Article may or may not imply paragraph arrangement of each point or item, but it does imply that each is a distinct yet essential member of a whole. In its more common use it is applied to a statement that stands out distinctly as, for example, one of the stipulations in a contract or one of the doctrines in a creed or one of the provisions of a statute; thus, the Thirty-nine Articles are the doctrines to which a clergyman of the Anglican Communion subscribes before being admitted to holy orders; the articles of the Apostles' Creed are not paragraphs or sentences, but brief phrases naming each of the dogmas professed by those Christians who hold this creed; the articles of an indenture that in of an agreement by which an apprentice is bound to a master are the specific terms or conditions of that agreement. However in some instruments such as the Constitution of the United States of America, article designates one of the larger and more inclusive divisions, comprising many articles in the narrower sense. Therefore one usually speaks of a specific rule, regulation, specification, stipulation of that document or of other constitutions, as a clause. Clause is also used more often than article in reference to a will, a deed and a legislative bill and with little difference in frequency in reference to a contract, a statute or similar instruments as, he added two clauses to his will before signing it; strike out clause 5 of the agreement. Plank originally an Americanism, though now found in British use, is applied only to an article in a program as something that those who accept that program implicitly agree to carry out if possible. It is chiefly used in designating one of the specific proposals or pledges in the platform of a political party as, the speaker argued for a platform with planks that were both specific and feasible. Count is the legal designation for a particular allegation or charge in a declaration or indictment as, to try the indicted man on two counts.

parallel, adj. Analogous, comparable, similar, like, alike, identical, akin, homogeneous, uniform. Anal. Same, identical, equal, equivalent, correspondent, correlative (see RETRIBUTAL).

parallel, = 1 *Comparison contrast antithesis
collation
A - - - - -

corresponds in essentials to another person or thing or closely resembles the latter in the points under consideration. Parallel in very precise use is the preferred term

sphere or age or language or the like as several French words such as *distrain* have been anglicized because they had no *counterparts* in English synthetic chemistry

tian progressives tried to find some warrant for it (their belief in a law of progress) in the New Testament where its only *analogue* is the apocalyptic Messianism which we find St. Paul and the author of the Fourth Gospel cautiously discarding (*Inge*). Correlate retains its primary implication of correspondence but does not as here compared retain that of a complementary relationship. A thing which is a correlate of another in the sense under consideration is what corresponds to it from another point of view or in a different order of viewing thus the scientist asks what is the physical correlate of the rainbow the psychologist seeks the correlate of thought in the physical events in the cortex of the brain for the ideas expressed by many words there are no objective correlates affinity is the correlate in chemistry of the force the physicist calls attraction

paralogism *Fallacy sophism sophistry casuistry
paralogistic. Fallacious sophistical casuistical See under FALLACY

paralysis Paralysis, palsy apoplexy, stroke shock are

ing or tremulousness of the muscles in a part or the whole of the body Apoplexy, or its more popular designation stroke names a sudden diminution or loss of consciousness and paralysis caused either by a cerebral hemorrhage or by a clot or embolus in an artery that prevents the flow of blood into a part of the brain. Paralysis is often the result of apoplexy but it may also be caused by an injury to the spinal cord or to other nervous tissues as by disease or by chemical or bacterial poisons. Shock is another popular term for apoplexy but its use is not approved by physicians because the word has a very different denotation in medicine always indicating a profound depression of the vital processes

Preponderant preponderating predom-
inant sovereign

hanger-on, leech, sponge (or sponger) are here compared

another) applies strictly to one who is fed and clothed by another without giving any services in return as The poorer citizens of ancient Rome were little more than parasites fed with free state bread amused by free state shows (*Buchan*) It is in a similar sense that parasite is used in the biological sciences when the term denotes an animal or plant that lives on or with

personal advantage from that association (as new friends who had faith in her ideas, as well as new parasites who hoped to profit by them gathered around her — *H. Ellis*) or who is as useless and unnecessary a member of society as the biological parasite is to its host (as to regard all idle inheritors of wealth as parasites Sycophant (originally an informer or traducer) applies strictly to one who clings close to a person of great

the École Normale Supérieure and do not mix at all with the average. This plan certainly has advantages. It prevents the intellectuals from having their nerve broken and becoming sycophants of the average Philistine" (*B. Russell*) Favorite in the specific sense here considered applies to a person who is the close associate and friend of a king a prince or the like and who is favored by him often the term carries the connotation of the

Toady strokes a truckling to the rich powerful. It sometimes implies parasitism or sycophancy but more often suggests the servility and flattery of a parasite. It also suggests the place of treatment of each group.

snobbery of a social climber as he was a *toady* in the presence of those he regarded as his superiors and a bully when surrounded by those he thought of as his inferiors. *Licksapillie*, or the less common *lickspit*, and *bootlicker*, or *bootlick* (the latter *part* American slang) are extremely contemptuous synonyms of *scoundrel* and *toady* all he gotten the suggestion of abject servility in fawning or truckling as. Stage-coachmen were comrades to gentlemen. *Licksapillies* to lords (*J. Hawthorne*) he is not a friend of B— a *bootlicker*— nothing more. *Hanger-on* is a colloquial general term for anyone who wins contempt for his close adherence to another and dependence on him as. He is a perpetual *hanger-on* yet no-body knows how to be without him (*Swiss*) political *hangers-on* dancing attendance on this party boss or that trying to obtain sinecures. *Leech* applies to a *hanger-on* especially to a parasite who resembles both in his close clinging and in his power to bleed for his own advantage the blood sucking worms called *leeches* as the spendthrift and the *leech* That sucks him (*Couper*) *Sponger* (now a colloquial term) or *sponger*, applies usually to a parasite but it stresses his laziness, dependence and greed and indifference to the discomforts he may be causing as I will do any thing *Nerissa* ere I'll be married to a *sponger* (*Shak*) the school club refused to elect to membership any one who they feared might become a *sponger*. *Ana* *Fawner* *cringer* *trickler* (see corresponding verbs at *FAWN*)

parcel, *n* 1. *Part, portion, piece, detail, member, division, section, segment, sector, fraction, fragment.

2. *Bundle, bunch, pack, package, packet, bale, fardel.

parcel, *v* *Apportion, portion, ration, prorate.

Ana *Allot, assign, allocate, apportion *grant, accord, award.

parch *Dry, deacuate, dehydrate, bake.

Ana *Sear*, scorch, char *burn, shrivel, wither *withers.

pardon, *v* *Forgive, remit *excuse, condone.

Ana *Free, release, liberate *confess, shrive, absolve, acquit, absolve *exculpate.

par Punish — *Con* *Penalise, fine, amerce, discipline, correct, chasten, castigate, chastise (see *PUNISH*).

pardon, *n* Pardon, amnesty, absolution, indulgence.

come into comparison in their legal and ecclesiastical senses. Pardon which is the comprehensive term denotes a release not as is often mistakenly supposed from guilt, but from the penalty due for a transgression of secular or spiritual law. Thus, in civil and military affairs, a *pardon* usually implies a release from prison or from the payment of a fine or from a sentence of death and permission to go scot free though not acquitted.

When a pardon is extended to an entire class, such as an insurgent group or to an entire community, it is called an amnesty, as, a general amnesty and liberty of conscience were promised to parliament by Charles II in the Declaration of Breda (1660). Amnesty often but not invariably carries its etymological implication of oblivion and suggests not only that past offenses will go unpunished but that they will be forgotten. When in ecclesiastical use, especially in the use of the Roman Catholic Church, a pardon is extended for sins confessed and atoned for according to the laws of the Church, it is specifically called absolution when it implies that the eternal punishment for sin has been remitted in the sacrament of penance and it is specifically called indulgence when it implies that the temporal punishment (that is, punishment by heavy penances or in Purgatory) has in some degree been remitted by the performance of *holy* or acts of piety prescribed by the Church. In older English, *pardon* often equalled *indulgence* but the former

is seldom found in this sense today except as a translation of the French *pardon* or in derivatives such as *pardoner* (the medieval church official). The implication of permission to commit sin which *indulgence* acquired in the late sixteenth century was the result of post-Reformation misunderstanding of the doctrine and is not found today in informed usage.

pardonable *venial.

pare Peel *skin, deornate, flay.

parental Parental, motherly, fatherly, maternal.

paternal Despite the difference in sex suggested by some of the terms, come into comparison as meaning of relating to or characteristic of a parent. Parental carries no specific or distinguishing implications and is therefore the ordinary uncolored term as *parental* authority.

parental duties, *parental* rights. Motherly and fatherly carry implications of qualities of character or of appearance associated in the first case with the typical (or often ideal) mother and in the second the typical (or often ideal) father. Motherly therefore often suggests tenderness, and comprehension of or sympathy with the natures or difficulties of children (as, When I see the motherly airs of my little daughters when playing with their puppets — *Addison*) or the mature often buxom appearance of a woman who has competently reared many children (as, "a brisk, wholesome motherly body" — *L. Stephen*). Fatherly usually suggests affection, protectiveness, wisdom in advising, and the like (as, to take a fatherly interest in a group of orphans to give the departing son a fatherly blessing and fatherly counsel) or a benign often a venerable appearance (as, See how the years run down his [Cranmer's] fatherly face — *Tennyson*). Maternal and paternal often differ little from *parental* except in their definite indication of sex as *maternal* (or *paternal*) authority, *maternal* (or *paternal*) love, *maternal* (or *paternal*) responsibility. They are however the preferred terms when relationship on or through the mother's or father's side is indicated as one's *paternal* grandfather, ancestors on the maternal side, one's *maternal* great aunt. Oftentimes, also, *maternal* and *paternal* are used in place of *motherly* and *fatherly* especially when that which is qualified bears a relation to the fact or state of motherhood or fatherhood rather than to the concept of the ideal or typical father or mother as *paternal* obligations, *maternal* fears, the *maternal* instinct, *paternal* emotions.

parkway *Road, roadway, highway, hghroad, street, avenue, boulevard, terrace, drive, thoroughfare, byway, lane, alley, alleyway.

parley Treat, negotiate *confer, commune, consult, advise.

Ana *Discuss, debate, dispute, argue, agitate, converse, talk, *speak.

parody, *a* Travesty, caricature, burlesque.

Ana *Skit*, squib, lampoon, *libel.

parody, *v* Travesty, caricature, burlesque. See under *CARICATURE*.

paroxysm Spasm, convulsion *fit, attack, access, access on.

parsimonious, Niggardly, penurious, *stingy, close, closefisted, tight, tightfisted, miserly, curmudgeonly, cheepwapping, penny pinching.

Ana *Avareicious*, *covetous, grasping, greedy, *sparing, frugal *mean, ignoble, wordly, abject.

part Prodigal — *Con* *Profligate, lavish, *liberal, munificent, bountiful, generous.

part = Part, portion, piece, detail, member, division, section, segment, sector, fraction, fragment, parcel, are here compared as meaning something which is less than

the whole but which is either considered as apart from the rest of the whole or is actually separated from it. Part is the most comprehensive of these terms. It may be used in place of any of the succeeding words in this

denotes a part of a whole. does not always presuppose a

less unremembered acts. Of kindness and of love (Wordsworth). He is a portion of the loveliness. Which once he made more lovely (Shelley). But *portion* (see also PART) is preferred to *part* when there is the intent to

water is only calculated as to quantity. ran down a pipe and was deposited at the plant roots (S. Anderson). Piece applies always to a separate or detached part or portion of a whole, thus, a piece of bread is a part of a larger whole. such as a loaf or a cake, a piece of cloth may be the length of a bolt (i.e. a given number of yards cut from a web and made into a roll) or a length cut from a bolt. a smaller length left after the larger part of that piece has been used. or a bit that serves as a swatch or sample. so to break a stick of candy into pieces. to ask for a small piece of the cake. But *piece* so stresses the implication of independence that the term is often applied to a thing that is relatively complete in itself and has reference to a whole only as it presupposes a mass from which it was taken. a collection of similar or related

plan or design. or represents the working out of a plan or design. in this sense the term is used mainly, but not exclusively, in the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture. and often denotes a small but important part or feature. as, to reproduce a detail of a painting. the

(Kipling). Member, in general, applies to any part that constitutes one of the units of which a body (a human body, an animal or plant body, a metaphorical body, a construction or structure, such as a chair, a table, a bridge, a building, or far more often in current use, a body of persons who make up a legislature, a staff, an association, or the like) is comprised. therefore the term though it usually implies close association with the body

body, the saddle seat is a distinctive member of a Windsor chair. the flying buttress is an important architectural member of most of the great medieval Gothic cathedrals. members of Congress. the club has 500 members. Now ye are the body of Christ. and members in particular (1 Corinthians xii 27). The body of the law is no less encumbered with superfluous members. (Add. 204). Division and section apply to a distinct, often a detached

terms carry no explicit suggestions as to size, extent, or the like. *division* however is more often used abstractly than *section* which tends to be applied to a conspicuous

flywheel. the segment of the globe known as the Arctic Zone. In mathematical use, *segment* is distinguished from *sector* in that *segment* refers to any part of a plane or solid figure cut off from the whole by a line or plane (as a segment of a cylinder, a segment of a circle) is bounded

Fraction and fragment both apply to a part that is cut or connected from a whole. especially by breaking. but

fraction of your enjoyment of tragedy. (Montague) and fragment applies to one of the pieces left as after eating, use, the course of time, or the like. (as They took up of the fragments twelve baskets full. —Matthew xiv 20) only a fragment of a statue or a poem remains. Parcel, as here compared (see also PARCEL) is now rarely used except in law and in some idiomatic phrases such as part and parcel. In law it means a part of land (as to convey several parcels of an estate to of land in general sense

under divorce
ent of each group

Ana *Detach disengage apportion *allot allocate
 assign *rear rend cleave
Ant Cleave.† — **Con** Cling *stick adhere *unite
 combine conjoin

partake *Share participate

Ana *Separate part divide take *receive accept
 *have hold own, possess enjoy *get, obtain procure
 acquire

partiality Prepossession on prejudice bias *predilection
Ana *Favor good will, countenance approving or
 approval endorsing or endorsement (see corresponding
 verbs at approve)
Ant Impartiality

participate *Share partake

Ana *Separate || vide part take *receive accept
 *have hold own, possess enjoy

particle 1 Particle bit mote smudge (or smudge) whit atom iota jot little come into comparison when they mean a very small or insignificant person or part. Particle which is literally a diminutive of part is used in reference not only to substances which are actually divisible but to those which are only theoretically so because they are intangible or ideal things such as a quality a state or a condition usually it implies an amount less than the range of ocular or mental perception as, a particle of matter he hasn't a particle of sense a voice from which every particle of emotion was painfully excluded (Hardy). But sometimes retains its etymological suggestion of bits or mouthful as there isn't a bit of food in the house he hasn't eaten a bit today but in the sense here considered it more often suggests the least possible or feeble amount extent or degree as to own a bit of land he likes it not a bit he is a bit of a coward (that is he has a bit of cowardice as his nature). Mite (a colloquial term) because of its dual reference to mite the tiniest of insects and to the coin of insignificant value (the widow's mite of Luke xii 2) may stress either diminutiveness in size or minuteness in amount as a mite of a boy a mite of a diamond he hasn't a mite of suspicion I have a mite of fear Smudge, smudge are dialectal words not distinguishable in meaning from bit or mote What is used chiefly in negative phrases in the sense of the least conceivable amount as it matters not a whit he hasn't a whit of knowledge of the subject **Atom** with its reference to the scientific atom (see PARTICLE 2) implies an amount or size beyond the possibility of further diminution as, not an atom of dust escaped her scrutiny he exhausted himself so the point where not an atom of energy remained Iota and its Anglicized form jot both imply a minuteness suggestive of the character iota [] the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet little implies a minuteness suggestive of a small actual mark such as the dot over an i or a period under c In use they are not distinguishable when they mean the smallest or most minute detail as he hasn't added a jot or iota or a little to our knowledge of the subject Jot heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled (Matthew v 18) Iota however sometimes denotes an insignificant amount, extent or degree They never depart an iota from the authentic formulas of tyranny and usurpation (Burke)
 2 Particle corpuscle atom, molecule are here considered in the most commonest current meaning in chemistry and physics of a minute (submicroscopic) division of matter Particle the oldest and most general of these terms, is applied especially to any of certain minute entities which have more specific designations such as ion molecule atom electron proton and alpha particle Pa-ticle is often used to emphasize the idea of indivisibility

bility without change of identity commonly suggesting the ultimate entities (protons and electrons) of which all matter is now believed to be composed Corpuscle differs from particle chiefly in suggesting a discrete material entity that possesses the properties characteristic of typical material bodies. The words, however, are close synonyms. They [alpha particles] are corpuscles endowed with charge with mass and with velocity (Karl A. Darrow). Let us assume that all lighted bodies emit particles of light or corpuscles which falling on our eyes create the sensation of light (Einstein & Infeld)

When Huyghens argued with Newton on the subject of the nature of light, he condemned Newton's idea that light consisted of a flight of corpuscles on the ground that material particles could not possibly travel as fast as light had just been found to move (Sir IV H Bragg). According to the common modern concept, an atom is the smallest particle of an element that can exist either alone or in combination with smaller particles of the same or of a different element as an atom of hydrogen or of oxygen Molecule denotes the smallest particle of an element or compound that retains chemical identity with the substance in mass Molecules are usually composed of two or more atoms either of the same or of different elements as, a molecule of water is composed of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen Atom is sometimes used loosely in place of molecule

particular, adj 1 *Single sole separate unique lone solitary

Ant General

2 Individual *special, specific especial respective concrete

Ant General universal

3 Particularized detailed itemized *circumstantial minute

Ana Scrupulous meticulous *careful punctilious

4 Fussy squeamish *nice dainty fastidious finical pernickety

Ana Extracting demanding requiring (see DEMAND)

strict *rigid rigorous

particular n *Item detail

Ant Universal whole aggregate

particularized Particular detailed itemized *circumstantial minute

Ana Accurate, precise exact *correct

Ant Generalized

partisan *Follower adherent disciple sectary benchmark satellite

Ana Supporter upholder backer champion (see under support v) helper aider or a d assistant (see corresponding verbs at NEAR)

Con Antagonist *opponent adversary

partner Partner copartner colleague ally confederate agree in denoting an associate Partner implies especially an associate in business or one of two associates as in certain games in a dance or in marriage Since partner alone implies association, the addition of co- with its implication of association in copartner sometimes adds little or nothing to partner as partners or copartners in crime Copartner however does not tend to be as specialized in application as partner and it often denotes very simply fellow partner as The authority of a partner to bind his co-partners (Encyc Brit 11th ed) or equality of share as a copartner in that sovereignty of the people (J Spence) Colleague implies especially an associate in office or in professional or academic relations Ally and confederate though referable to persons most frequently denote an associated state or government (for confederate see also ACCOMPLICE) Ally suggests a somewhat temporary union for co-operation in

war or in affairs of policy or statecraft *confederate* a closer union for strength and solidarity The latter term often implies a central government or at least centralized control of the associated states.

Ant Rival

parturition. *Childbirth delivery labor travail accouchement

party. 1 *Company band troop troupe

Ana Clique *set coterie circle gathering collection assembly or assemblage, congregation (see under GATHER)

2 *Combination combine bloc faction ring cabal, junto

pasquinade, pasquin, pasquill Lampoon squib skit *label

pass, n. 1 Passage *way route course artery

pass, n. 2 *Juncture exigency emergency contingency pinch strait crisis

Ana. Situation condition *state, posture plight *predicament quandary

passage 1 Pass *way route course artery

affording access to a particular room or section in it

BALCONY is a corridor having a continuous row of windows it may be a part of the building or a verandahlike enclosure. An **arcade** is an arched and covered passageway usually between rows of shops but sometimes, between the front of a row of shops and the street or an open court. A **cloister** is a similar structure in a monastery or in a building imitating monastic architecture but it runs along one or more sides of an open court or patio and is arcaded or colonnaded on the outer side. An **aisle** is, strictly not a passageway but a part of a church or other building divided from the central part or nave by a row of columns or piers. In Gothic and Romanesque churches, aisles flank the nave. Since in many modern churches the nave and the aisles contain two rows of pews each to which access is given by a narrow passage-

of a monastery and to the curved passageway (loosely the *aisle*) between the choir of a church and the chapels of an apse

3 *Strait straits, sound channel narrow.

passing, adj. *Transient transitory, ephemeral momentary fugitive, fleeting evanescent, short lived

passing, n. *Death, decease demise

passion, n. 1 Suffering agony dolor *distress, misery *Ana* *Trial tribulation cross, visitation affliction.

2 *Feeling emotion affection, sentiment

Ana *Inspiration, enthusiasm frenzy furor *ecstasy rapture transport.

3 Lust, concupiscence appetite appetence *desire urge yen.

Ana Craving coveting (see DESIRE *) long yearning hungering or hunger thirsting or thirst (see corresponding verbs at LONG) panting aspiring (see ARVE *)

4 **Passion, fervor (or fervour), ardor (or ardour)** enthusiasm, zeal agree in denoting intense high-wrought emotion *Passion*, as here compared implies an overwhelming or driving emotion it may be either the most

passion may designate intense erotic love or often, but far from always, lust, as, "The red rose whets of *passion* And the white rose breathes of love" (J & O Reilly) it may designate violent rage as, "I've been into a *passion* I am very sorry good Horatio. That's Luertes I forgot myself But sure the bravery of his deed did put me Into a towering *passion*" (Shak) *Fervor* and *ardor* both imply the kindling of emotion to a high degree of heat but *fervor* suggests rather a steady glow or burning and *ardor* a restless or leaping flame *Fervor* is associated therefore with emotions that express themselves in prayer contemplation, devotion, preaching in works of art or the like *ardor* with emotions that express themselves in eager longings, zealous efforts or the like as, the *fervor* of a nun the *ardor* of a missionary to exhort with *fervor* to dampen one's *ardor* The hieratic Buddhist art was to become formal and gradually lose the *fervor* of its inner life (Binyon) In the prints of Harunobu there is an intense sympathy with youth with its shyness its tremulous ardours (Binyon) Enthusiasm often comes very close to *ardor* but it differs from the latter chiefly in its emphasis on the rational grounds for the emotion, such as thoroughgoing admiration for a person or thing conviction of the worthiness of the cause or end or the like *Ardor* may suggest aspiration without a clearly envisioned goal, but *enthusiasm* correctly used always implies an objective cause an object of devotion or the like thus a teacher may stimulate *ardor* in a pupil without necessarily directing the latter's emotion into a definite

practical leader (*Inge*) Zeal, which etymologically implies jealousy and emulation, has now lost these connotations, though it still retains a suggestion of a guiding or driving passion equivalent to them in power in *enthusiasm*

jectives at EROTIC)

passionate. *Impassioned ardent fervent fervid perfervid

Ana *Intense vehement impetuous, heated *precipitate abrupt excited quickened stimulus

(see PROVOKER)

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

passive *Inactive, inert idle supine

Ana *Impassive phlegmatic, stolid apathetic

Ant Active. — *Contr.* Live operative dynamic (see ACTIVE)

pastoral *Rural rustic, bucolic georgic Arcadian agrestic, geopoic

pasture, v. Graze *Feed nourish

pat, adj. *Seasonable timely well timed opportune

Ana. Apt happy felicitous, appropriate fitting (see FIT) pertinent apposite appropos applicable (see APPROPRIATE)

patch, v. *Mend repair rebuild remodel

Ana. Amend remedy redress, amend *correct fix *adjust, regulate

patent *Evident manifest distinct obvious apparent palpable plain, clear

Ana *Noticeable conspicuous, salient prominent *aggravant glaring gross rank

Ant Latent. — *Contr.* *Imperceptible insensible im palpable hidden concealed secreted (see HIDE v)

paternal *Parental fatherly maternal motherly pathetic Poignant, affecting *moving touching unpressive

Ana *Pitiful piteous, pitiable plaintive *melancholy doleful

Ant Comical

pathogens *Germ, microbe bacterium bacillus, virus

pathos Pathos, pathos, bathos are here compared as denoting the quality found in human situations or especially in works of art or literature which moves one to pity or sorrow Pathos is the common term in critical and literary use because of its early and long-continued association with aesthetics it often implies the arousing of emotions which give pleasure rather than pain and it suggests the detachment of an observer rather than personal involvement in the perturbing events or situations

An. *Pathos is the luxury of grief and when it ceases to be other than a keen-edged pleasure it ceases to be pathos (Palmore) Often, also pathos implies not so much an effect produced on the person who sees hears or reads as the art, device or trick employed by the writer speaker artist or other person seeking to produce such an effect, as. He passed without an effort from the most solemn appeal to the gayest gallantry from the keenest sarcasm to the tenderest pathos (J. R. Green)

"My poor children, what had I ever done to you that would drive you to such a step? The touch of pathos was all that Jane needed to stiffen her (M. Austin) Pathos is now often preferred by literary and art critics to pathos because it carries no suggestion of artificiality and centers the attention on the genuineness of the thing a emotional quality and of the emotions it arouses it also specifically implies a power to pierce the mind or heart so that the reader hearer or observer feels with pain as well as with aesthetic pleasure the emotion aroused whether it be pity or sorrow or any other overwhelming emotion as the most famous of the women-poets of Japan, whose verse expresses with peculiar pathos a sense of the glory of beauty and the pathos of it (Binyon) Out of these illustrious atoms [words] were made all the glow and intensity of eloquence and the sweet pathos of songs (C. R. Monague) Bathos is often applied to a false or pretentious pathos, especially a strained pathos that by its absurdity arouses laughter rather than tears

patience Patience long suffering long forbearance longanimity forbearance, resignation come into comparison when they mean the power to endure or to persist for enduring without complaint that which is

Ana analogous words Ant antonyms Contr. contrasted words

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

disagreeable or requires effort Patience stresses calmness or composure not only under suffering or under provocation but in awaiting an outcome that seems unduly or unduly delayed or in performing a task that makes severe demands upon one's attention as

Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper Sprinkle cool patience (Shak.)

In your patience possess ye your souls (Luke xii 19) Let us run with patience the race that is set before us (Hebrews xii 1) I shall never lose the habit of giving myself away to you You've brought it on yourself by your goodness and patience (C. MacKenzie)

Long-suffering (or now less often long suffering) and longanimity imply extraordinary patience under provocation or trial The former is the common term found both in literary and in colloquial use

In colloquial use it sometimes also suggests undue meekness or submissiveness as, "It shows much long-suffering in you to put up with him and keep him in your employ (Hardy) The long suffering of the army is almost exhausted (Washington) The latter term more often than the former names a virtue and so is chiefly found in abstract use, as, in Isaac such a implicitly such longanimity in Jacob (Hooker) Forbearance (see FORBEARANCE)

add to long suffering the implication of restraint in the expression of one's feelings or in exacting punishment it therefore often suggests toleration, for the sake of peace, of something that merits censure or castigation as, My lord Kew has acted with great forbearance and under the most brutal provocation (Thackeray) Resignation implies a submissiveness to suffer from evil or an acceptance of it because it must be endured or cannot be escaped it sometimes connotes patience arising from submission to what is believed to be the Divine Will, but often it implies a stoical or fatalistic, rather than a religious attitude as, Resignation superadds to patience a submissive disposition

It acknowledges both the power and the right of a superior to afflict (T. Cozart) "In resignation lies the only serenity possible in this life of struggle and of combat (Ales H. Ward) For a modern American or Englishman wanting his psychological torture An Indian accepts the blank hours with resignation (A. Husley)

Ana Perseverance, persistence (see corresponding verbs at PERSEVERANCE) fortitude backbone pluck grit, guts

*equanimity composure

Ant Impatience

patois *Dialect vernacular lingo jargon, cant argot

patron *Sponsor surety guarantor backer angel

Ana. Supporter upholder, champion (see corresponding verbs at SUPPORT) benefactor, contributor (cf. benefactor contribution at DONATION) protector defender (see corresponding verbs at DEFEND)

Ant Client protégé

patter, v. Chatter prate, *chat gab prattle babble gabble, gabber gibber

patzer, n. *Dialect, vernacular patois, lingo jargon cant, argot, slang

pattern, n. 1 Exemplar example *model paradigm ideal beau ideal standard mirror

Ana *Prototype, archetype *paragon apotheosis, sublimation

2 *Figure design motif device

Ana *Form figure shape conformation configuration

papnoch *Abdomen belly stomach

pawn, n. Hostage gage *pledge, earnest token

pay, v. Pay compensate, remunerate satisfy reimburse, remunerate

Ana analogous words Ant antonyms Contr. contrasted words

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

indemnify, repay, recompense, requite come into com-

gardener good wages (or to pay good wages to one's

you' (Deland) When, in extended use, pay does not imply the actual giving of money, the term is often

hope of a return in kind (as, to pay attention to a young woman) Compensate is often preferred to pay when no legal obligation is implied or no payment for services is expected, because the term stresses a return, usually but

one's pets during the summer But in this sense compensate often does not imply an obligation to another or the passing of money. It often suggests a counterbalancing as of something unpleasant by something pleasant or of something lost by something gained, as the beauty of the view compensated for the labor of the climb (See COMPENSATE, 1) Remunerate, like pay, usu-

and remunerate are used in place of pay when the latter term is thought of as offensive or indelicate as, the party always remunerates its faithful workers, the lawyer asked for a thousand dollars to compensate him for his services Satisfy, as here considered (see also SATISFY, 1 & 3) implies the payment of something that is asked, demanded, or required by the terms of the law or the decree

making a profit or by another such as one's agent or attorney in doing one's business, as the profits of his business did not reimburse him for the money he had invested in it, to reimburse one's lawyer for certain

or actual reimbursement for loss as by fire for injury as by accident, for damage as by war or the like as, the insurance policy indemnifies him against the loss of his

the passing of money or of an equivalent implied, repay is preferred when there is a suggestion of giving something back that has been paid out to one (as, I

he recompensed each of the victims for the injuries sustained in the collision for which he was responsible) But

recompense My rash but more unfortunate misdeed (Milton) Requite carries a still stronger implication of reciprocation or retaliation than these terms it may

r, it distinctly implies the avenging of a wrong or satisfaction of a desire for revenge, as, 'Drake had avenged the wrongs inflicted by the Inquisition on Irish seamen' (J R Green)

Wage or wages salary, stipend fee hire

amends. *Reparation, restitution, indemnity redress

paynim, adj & n Pagan, heathen, ethnic Gentle See under PAGAN, n

peaceable, *Pacific, peaceful, pacifist pacifistic Irenic

Amicable, friendly, neighborly *amiable

compliant *calm placid serene tranquil

intentional acrimonious -- Con Quarrelsome

*belligerent *marital, warlike

1 *Calm, tranquil, serene, placid balmy.

gentle, mild *stolid stilly quiet silent

noiseless.

Ant Turbulent

2 *Pacific peaceable, pacifist, pacifistic, Irenic

Am Composed collected, unruffled *cool equable

constant *steady

Disturbed, perturbed disquieted agitated excited

composed (see DISCOMPOSE)

1 *Mountain mount, alp volcano mesa

2 *Summit, pinnacle, climax, apex, acme culmination.

meridian, zenith, apogee

peculate. *Defalcate embezzle

plunder

See under

of each group

capacious carping cauding faultfinding *critical
 *luate, maridae, oceanic thalassic neritic
 bathymal, bathybe lacustrine lacuscular
 uviate
 *Clear transparent translucent lucid
 diaphanous, lumed
 Ana *Pure sheer *brigt, brilliant luminous radiant
 (see also ...)

try)
 2 Eccentric, odd queer *strange singular unique

exaction by the authorities of a pecuniary penalty or a

that it has been left to the discretion of the judge as

money) for a breach of discipline or for failure to comply

for damage to Government property Often the word
 suggests force commonly it implies imposition or the
 exaction of a heavy (sometimes oppressive) penalty

learning derived from books rather than from actualities
 sometimes it implies a decided literary or rhetorical
 quality as, bookish words bookish interests. Few
 novelists are less bookish than Kipling (C E Montague)
 Ana *Learned polymathic, erudite *recondite
 abstruse.

pedigree *Ancestry lineage

peek n Peep glimpse glance *
 doil.

peel, v *Skin decorticate, pare

peel n *Skin bark, rind hide s

peeler *Policeman officer const
 botany copper cop bull gendary

Peep n Glance glimpse, peck. *
 doil.

Ana Peering or peer gazing or
 (see corresponding verbs at GAZE)

Peer, v *Gaze gaze, stare, glare gloat

Ana Peep glance glimpse, look (see corresponding
 nouns at LOOK)

Peerless

pendent or pendant *Suspended pendulous

pendulate *Swing sway oscillate vibrate fluctuate
 waver undulate.

pendulous *Suspended pendent

penetrate 1 *Enter pierce probe

Ana. Invade encroach encroach *trespass *perforate
 puncture bore prick.

2 Pervade, interpenetrate, unpenetrate *permeate
 impregnate saturate

Ana Insert, interpolate, interpolate, *introduce *soak
 saturate drench steep

penetration Insight, acumen, *discernment, discrimi-
 nation, percept on divination, clairvoyance

Ana Sharpness, keenness acuteness (see corresponding

Peet, v *Irritate exasperate nettie provoke aggra-
 vate rail.

Ana Vex, *annoy irk, bother chafe fret gall (see
 ABRASE)

peevish *Irritable, fractious, snappish, waspish petu-
 lant pettish huffy, huffish, fretful querulous.

Ana analogous words Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

adjectives at SHARP) shrewdness astuteness, perspicaciousness or perspicacity, sagaciousness or sagacity (see

closefisted, tight, tightfisted, miserly curmudgeonly
cheeseparing penny-pinching

such sorrow or regret, as the outward signs of *penitence* his *penitence* is only skin-deep, he showed his *penitence* in many ways Repentance is richer in its implications for

Ana. *Need, necessity, exigency : pinch strait pos.
*junction
Ant. Luxury

aman, *serv, slave, bondservant

*spirited high spirited mettlesome

erosion) are both theological terms, and as such contrasted, only *contrition* is found in general use Both imply deep sorrow for sin and the purpose of amendment but in strict theological use *contrition* implies that one's sorrow arises out of love of God and a realization of one's failure to respond to his graces and *attrition* (now rare except in learned use) that it arises from a lower motive, such as fear of hell or fear of the loss of heaven O may

Ana. suspicious meaning *precipitate abrupt *urgent, piquant, spicy, snappy.

Perceive. Discern, note, remark, notice observe contemplate *see, behold descry, espy, view survey

Ana. Grasp seize *take *apprehend, comprehend

*enter, penetrate, pierce, probe

Percept. *Sensation, image

Ana. *Idea, concept notion, recognition acknowledgment

of *contrition* * (Aberdeth) Sophia thought that, after such a sin the least Amy could do was to show *contrition* * (Bennett) Compunction and remorse both imply a painful sting of conscience, but *compunction* usually suggests a momentary reaction not only for something done but also for something being done or to be done and *remorse* usually suggests prolonged and insistent self reproach and often, intense suffering for consequences which cannot be escaped "A heartless scoundrel

range of one's senses and can be recognized in itself or by certain signs, as *perceptible* sounds, the ship is barely *perceptible* on the horizon, few objects are distinctly *perceptible* in a fog It may also be used narrowly without qualification by just, scarcely, barely or the like to describe a thing that just passes the borderline between invisibility and visibility, inaudibility and audibility and the like, as a *perceptible* change in her tone, there are *perceptible* differences between surprise and astonishment, a *perceptible* flavor of onions her remark had *perceptible* relevance to the topic of conversation Sensible may be used to describe anything which is clearly apprehended through the bodily senses or which impresses

chastise Crimes done had but as loud a voice to warn As its keen sting is mortal to avenge! (Shelley)

Ans. Regret, *sorrow anguish humiliation, humbling degradation debasement (see corresponding verbs at ABASE) *qualm scruple

Corr. Obdurateness or obduracy, inextorableness adamant (see corresponding adjectives at INFLEXIBLE)

pen name. *Pseudonym, nom de plume, alias, nom de guerre, incognito allonym

pennant or pendant. *Flag ensign standard banner color, streamer, pennon jack

pennon. *Flag ensign standard banner color streamer, pennant, jack.

penny-pinching. *Stingy, close closefisted tight tightfisted, niggardly parsimonious, penurious miserly curmudgeonly cheeseparing

penetrate *Thrust pierce penetrate penetrate penetrate

except in some philosophical use but *sensible* is used

through the senses

of every

more or less

and to individualize (Brennan) is used to denote

anything which is perceptible through the sense of touch

palpable, however, although it is used of that which is

felt by touching with the tips of the fingers (thus a

as often implied

here

on (of a

now I

group

draw" (Skak) "When I hear a lay that once I saw her hand wake Her form seems floating palpable and near (Kraus) Tangible on the other hand is applied (literally) only to things which may be or are handled or grasped as, if an infant is not provided with light tangible objects he will play with a sunbeam or shadow. Idols are gods or divinities in tangible form. In their secondary senses these two words diverge widely. *Palpable* in one of its most common meanings implies a high degree of perceptibility (see EVIDENT), in poetic use especially when applied to an immaterial thing it suggests an almost physical awareness of its existence or reality. "What happiness to live When every hour brings palpable access Of knowledge (Hordworth) In the expiring diffused twilight it was the immensity of space made visible—almost palpable (Conrad) Tangible in its extended senses is applied only to things that can be thought of as having real independent or objective existence whether they are apparent to the senses or not or whether they can be handled or not thus tangible ideas are those that can be grasped by the mind and made objects of thought tangible advantages are those having a substantial character, tangible assets are those that can be appraised with reasonable accuracy such as equipment accounts due and the like as distinguished from those that are intangible such as good will Appraisable is applied to anything that is large enough to be measured weighed valued or otherwise estimated thus, a perceptible change in the temperature may be so slight a change that it almost but not quite escapes notice a palpable change in temperature may still be slight but it is great enough to make it definitely felt, an appreciable change in temperature may also be slight but its extent is determinable by reference to a thermometer some said there was no perceptible diminution of war hysteria others declared that the decrease in tension was palpable but still others maintained that months must elapse before any tangible effects of the accord became evident and there was appreciable relief from strain. Ponderable is applicable to that which can be weighed either physically or mentally "Something ponderable from the outer world—something of which we can say that its weight is so-and-so (Jeans) The word tends, however to be applied to that which is appreciable in terms of weight or significance as distinguished from that which is so intangible as to elude such determination as to exert a ponderable influence upon the events of history

*dictatorial, authoritative dogmatic oracular
perennial Perpetual incessant constant, *continual, continuous.
Ana *Lasting, perpetual, perdurable stable *everlasting unceasing never-ending
Ant Annual (esp of plants)
perfect, Adj Perfect, whole, entire intact come into comparison when they mean not deficient defective or faulty in any particular Perfect is the usual term to describe such a condition for it may imply not only the presence of every part every element and every quality necessary to a thing in its finished or fully developed state but the soundness, the proportionateness and the excellence of each part element or quality, as, a perfect set of teeth a perfect diamond a perfect tree a physically perfect infant The term is also applicable where there is no more definite measure or test than correspondence to a very high standard of excellence (as, a perfect gentleman, perfect coloring "a perfect poem like *Lyndas* a perfect fiction like *Edmond* a perfect handling of a theory like *Newman* a idea of a University —*Pater*) or to an archetype definition or pattern (as, a perfect hexagon a perfect flower [i.e. one that is both staminate and pistillate] a perfect Greek temple) or to any conception that represents an ideal or personal vision of the highest possible of its kind (as, perfect virtue the perfect Christian) The term is also used in the loose sense of absolute (see footnote at ABSOLUTE) as he is a perfect fool that is perfect nonsense Whole and entire (as here considered) are also WHOLE 1) are somewhat poetical or elevated and often form a part of Scriptural use Whole usually implies a perfection, especially a moral or physical perfection that can be sought and attained or that can be lost and regained it usually suggests the attainment of or restoration to health soundness completeness or the like as Daughter be of good comfort thy faith hath made thee whole (*Matt. 22*) she [a statue] is just as whole as when she left the hands of the sculptor" (*N Hawthorne*) "We took him in life strong and press And we are whole again (*W. H. Miller*) Entire usually implies a physical intellectual moral or spiritual perfection that derives from the completeness integrity soundness and often the purity (freedom from admixture) of the thing so described more than whole it suggests a perfection that is unimpaired or without sign of previous imperfection as, But let patience have her perfect work that ye may be perfect and entire wanting nothing (*James 1*) Oh grant me Phoebe calm content Strength unimpaired a mind entire (*J. Conington*) Intact usually implies the retention of the perfection of a thing in its finished or its natural or its original state often it suggests its passage through some experience that might have destroyed its soundness integrity or wholeness as That high courage which enabled Fielding to keep his marly benevolence and love of truth intact (*Thackeray*) The group was in wonderful preservation the figure of *Sacchus intact* that of the young *faun* lacking only the arm (*Vernon Lee*) I am thankful that I was among the last persons to see the original Rheims intact The cathedral remains unimpaired in my memory forever (*H. Ellis*)
Ant *Pure absolute simple sheer *consummate finished accomplished *impeccable flawless faultless errorless
Ant Imperfect — Con *Deficient, defective, perfection Virtue merit *excellence
Ant Failing
perfidious Fervid *impassioned passionate ardent fervent.
Ana *Intense vehement heightened enhanced intensified (see INTENSIFY)

Ana. *Clear, lucid perspicuous *noticeable conspicuous signal discerned or discernible noted or notable observed or observable (see corresponding verbs at SEE)
Ant Imperceptible

Perception Penetration insight acumen *discernment discernment discernment clairvoyance.

Ana Appreciation comprehension understanding (see corresponding verbs at UNDERSTAND) sharpness, keenness awareness (see corresponding adjectives at AWARE)
Ant Unperceptive

Perch, v *Alight light land roost

Percussion Concussion clash shock *impact impingement collision jar jolt blunt

Ana Striking hitting smiting (see STRIKE) vibration oscillation fluctuation (see corresponding verbs at SWING)

perdurable Durable permanent stable *lasting perpetual

Ana. Enduring abiding persisting continuing (see CONTINUE) *everlasting endless interminable.

Ant Fleeting

Peremptory Imperative Imperious, *masterful domineering

Ana Decisive *decided positive certain (see STATE)

Ana analogous words Ant antonymy Con contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

perfidious *Faithless false disloyal traitorous treacherous.

Ana *Mercenary venal disaffected alienated estranged (see ESTRANGE) deceitful *dishonest perjured forsworn (see PERJURE)

perforate Perforate puncture, punch prick, bore drill come into comparison as meaning to pierce through so as to leave a hole or holes Perforate is now used mainly with reference to the action of a machine or instrument which makes several holes, usually small round holes in a line or pattern as for ready tearing for ornamentation of leather and other products or for marking with a symbol device name or the like, as, to perforate a sheet of postage stamps to perforate leather for the tips of shoes to perforate laundry tabs The word however may be used of any hole or of any holes in a series or group produced by natural artificial or accidental means as leaves perforated by insects the bullet perforated the breastbone, the soil is perforated by worms Puncture suggests the intentional or accidental entrance of a sharp pointed instrument or thing into a tissue, substance or material as to puncture the arm with a hypodermic needle the tire was punctured by a sharp tack As the rush began there flashed through my mind a picture of the ignominious fate which awaited me—punctured to death by umbrellas (V Heiser) Since puncture in current use is often associated with the sudden release of air

Twain's humorous assault on the dignity of General Grant was to reduce him not to the human but to the common

brass railway conductors are instructed to punch the tickets presented them (But punch does not invariably imply perforation or piercing for the tool or machine

attendance (is to prick the name of each student attending school or college chapel) In figurative use prick usually stresses either the sharp sting that accompanies the pricking of the skin (as, his conscience had more than once pricked him—Arch Marshall) or the delicacy and clearness of a pattern or design (as the design he pricked out so to speak by the rhymes—Lowell) Both bore and drill imply the use of a mechanical means in making a hole But bore (etymologically to plow) stresses the removal of materials and therefore is employed when there is a suggestion of excavation by hand or machinery (as, to bore a hole in the ground to bore a tunnel through a mountain) or the use of a rotary tool such as an auger or gimlet (as to bore holes in a plank the corn borer is the larva of a moth that winters in the stem of Indian corn and bores through the ears as

logically to bore) commonly implies the use of an instrument or machine equipped with a pointed or two-edged tool for boring holes in hard substances such as

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

metal and stone or in teeth, as to drill a well in rock ground, to drill holes in a steel plate a dentist drills a tooth to remove decayed dental tissue from a cavity their figurative as distinguished from their extended senses bore and drill (see also PRACTICE) carry different connotations, bore suggesting the slow or continuous boring of a passage through (as to bore one's way through a crowd the sound of an aeroplane bored one's way into the ears of the crowd—V Woolf) and drill the forced entrance of something through a succession of

perform Perform execute, discharge, accomplish achieve, effect, fulfill (or fulfil) agree in meaning to carry out completely or into effect. Perform (sometimes merely a formal synonym for do) is more often used with reference to processes than to acts. One performs processes that are lengthy or exacting or ceremonial

promised a thing she was scrupulous in perform as (Austen) One executes that which exists in design or intent by bringing it into being or by putting it into effect

in place of perform of a process involving great skill or a highly exacting technique as few dancers can perform an adagio beautifully One discharges duties or obligations when one has gone through a required round (standard routine) of tasks. I had discharged my confidential duties as secretary to the general satisfaction (De Quincy) Accomplish usually stresses the completion of a process rather than the means by which it is carried out One accomplishes something begun or something

the fruitfulness of effort or the value of the result attained Because of his efforts things are accomplished (S Anderson) There is very little to be accomplished by telling men anything You have to show them (M Austin) Achieve adds to accomplish the implication of conquered difficulties One achieves a work a task an enterprise that is of great importance and that makes unusual demands on one's energy will power resources or the like The American public schools achieve the task of transforming a heterogeneous selection of mankind into a homogeneous nation (B Russell) Effect implies obstacles to be removed but, unlike achieve it emphasizes inherent force in the agent rather than personal qualities such as daring and perseverance As it is often predicated of things as well as of persons as only two prisoners effected their escape That short

without precision where one would better serve the purpose It is also often used in

correctly for *fill*, as *th e fulfills a want* (where *this fills a want* is correct) Its distinctive implication is full realization as of that which exists potentially or of that which is demanded especially by the nature of a thing as, an injured organ cannot fulfill its natural function some laws do not fulfill the ends for which they were framed the prophecy was fulfilled to the letter In reflexive use *fulfill* suggests complete manifestation of powers or complete self-expression. God fulfills himself in many ways (Tenneyson) Life for her was rich with promise She was to see herself fulfilled (*D H Lawrence*) *Ans* *Reach gain compass, achieve, attain finish, complete conclude (see *CROSS*, v)

performer. *Actor player, musician, mime Thespian impersonator trouper
perfume *Fragrance, scent bouquet redolent license.

Ans Odor, scent aroma *smell.
perilant *Fetish talisman charm amulet
peripete *Extract excerpt
peril *Danger jeopardy hazard risk
Ans Menacing or menace threatening or threat (see corresponding verbs at *THREATEN*) exposure subjection, openness liability (see corresponding adjectives at *HAZARD*)

perilous. *Dangerous hazardous precarious risky precarious

Ans Desperate forlorn hopeless (see *RESPONDENT*)
 chancy chance haphazard *random

perimeter *Circumference periphery circuit compass pass ambit

Period *Period epoch era age aeon* (or *eon*) come into comparison when they denote a portion or division of time *epoch* and *era* also come into comparison when they denote an event regarded as the beginning of a portion or division of time *Period* as here compared is the generic term designating an extent of time of any length for whatever purpose delimited as to request a one-minute *period* of silence as a tribute to a dead person "A centenary period in the history of man" (*Milman*) An *epoch* is properly the starting point of a new period esp as marked by striking or remarkable changes or events An *era* is a period (often one extending from an *epoch*) characterized esp by some new order of things "The reading of this book was an *epoch* in my life one of the turning points in my mental history" (*J S Mill*) "A better intellectual *era* is dawning for the working men" (*Asquith*) But *epoch* is frequently used with little distinction from the usual sense of *era*, and *era* is sometimes used with little distinction from the proper sense of *epoch* "Though the *epoch* was one of confusion the fame of *Volta* was spread gradually" (*Karl A. Darrow*)

The landing of this English Governor was an *era* in their lives (*H W Dixon*) *Age* is commonly more specific and definite than *era* it is frequently used of a period dominated by some central figure or clearly marked feature *Ans* the *age* of Pericles the Bronze Age The French Revolution and its *age* (*Arnold*) An *aeon* is an immense usually or indefinitely long period of time He [the elephant] has might Behold him seems of primeval power Have shaped that pillared bulk (*H W Gibson*) During the three terrible hours he had lived centuries of pain upon *aeon* of torture (*Wilde*)

Certain or all of these terms are used with arbitrary value in geological and archaeological classifications but usage is far from uniform In geology the following classification is perhaps more often used than any other An *era* is one of the five great divisions (Archeozoic Protozoic Paleozoic Mesozoic Cenozoic) of geologic time as determined by the kinds of fossils found in strata *Ans* analogous words. *Ant* antonymy. *Con* contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

period is a subdivision of an *era* an *epoch* a subdivision of a *period* An *age* is a portion of time characterized by its dominant type of life and is not an integral part of this classification thus the *Age* of Reptiles coincides with the *Mesozoic era* while the *Age* of Fishes coincides with the *Devonian period*

In archaeology uniformly appears to exist only in the use of age for one of the three great divisions of human culture (Stone Bronze Iron) as determined by the kind of implements used There is considerable confusion in the use of names for subdivisions of these three divisions thus the three subdivisions (Eolithic Paleolithic Neolithic) of the Stone Age have been called both *periods* and *eras*

periodic. *Intermittent, recurrent alternate
Ans *Fistful spasmodic convulsive sporadic occasional (see *INTERMITTENT*)

periodical, *n* *Journal magazine newspaper review organ

peripatetic. *Itinerant ambulatory ambulant nomadic vagrant

periphery *Circumference perimeter circuit compass ambit

Ans *Limit confine bound end *boundary border march frontier

periphrasis *Verbage redundancy tautology pleonasm circumlocution

peristyle *Colonnade arcade arcature portico

perjure *Perjure*, *forswear* come into comparison only when they mean to violate one's oath or when used reflexively to make a false swearer of oneself In general literary use *perjure* is often employed more loosely than in law where *swear* is a highly technical term meaning to make a willfully false statement of fact (sometimes of an intention to do something) in spite of an oath or a solemn affirmation that one has told the truth or, as a witness in a judicial proceeding that one will tell only the truth as the judge was convinced that the witness had *perjured* himself in the looser use *perjure* often implies making a liar of oneself whether one is under oath or not as

When a native begins *perjury* he *perjures* himself thoroughly He does not boggle over details (*Asquith*)

He thanked her with as much enthusiasm as he could muster without actually *perjuring* himself (*Arch Marshall*) *Forswear* as here compared (see also *ANSWER*) often implies a violation of an oath promise or vow (as he swore a thing to me on Monday night which he forsook on Tuesday morning — *Shak* Thou shalt not forswear thyself but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths — *Matthew* v 33) but it may also suggest untruth to something as sacred as an oath such as one's principles one's beliefs, the laws of one's country or the like (as Shelley indignantly refused to forswear his principles by accepting a proposal so manifestly hateful — *Arnold*)

Ans *Deceive delude mislead beguile *De prevaricate

perk up *Preen primp primp doll up, prank prink perky jaunty, *debonair cocky chupper

Ans Gay *lively animated brightly trim trim *next tidy

permanent *Lasting perdurable durable stable perpetual

Ans Perennial constant continuous *continual
Ant Temporary ad interim (of persons)

permeate *Permeate* pervade penetrate, interpenetrate impregnate, impregnate saturate come into comparison when they mean to pass or to cause to pass through every part of a thing *Permeate* may be

used in reference to material or an immaterial thing and implies its diffusion through all the pores or interstices (literal or figurative) of some substance or entity, as the rain has permeated the sand [the dealer in red ochre] was not temporarily overlaid with the colour **It permeated him (Hardy)** In the Elizabethan age English society at large was accessible to ideas was permeated by them (Arnold) [Japanese color prints] prove at least how deeply the sense of beauty had permeated the whole nation (Binyon) Pervade (etymologically to walk through) is a very close synonym of permeate but in current use it distinctively carries a heightened suggestion of diffusion throughout every part or parcel of the whole (or in the case of very extensive wholes the portion within one's reach) and it is more often used in reference to places documents works of art and the like, as, a deep And solemn harmony pervades The hollow vale from steep to steep (Wordsworth), a principle which so entirely pervades the

the power or authority to grant or to refuse who is asked, as, to have the owner's permission to hunt on the estate The horses can go in our barn. I am sure Mr. Forrester would have no objection. She spoke as if he had asked her permission (Cather) Leave differs very little from permission It occurs chiefly in conventional courteous phrases such as by your leave to ask leave gave me leave and the like but it may be used elsewhere in place of permission as to ask for leave (or permission) to remove papers from a file In military naval and some official use possibly by confusion with

its characteristic quality or efficient force as a whole nation penetrated with an enthusiasm for pure reason and with an ardent zeal for making its prescriptions triumph (Arnold) a letter penetrated with affection for the old plain edifice and its memories (Quiller-Couch) [Painters and poets] penetrated with such ideas and

Ans Authorization commissioning or commissioning licensing or license (see corresponding verbs at AUTHORIZE) letting allowing (see LET) sanctioning approval endorsement (see corresponding verbs at APPROVE) Ant Prohibition permit, **Let allow suffer leave** Ana *Authorize license commission sanction endorse *approve

forbid Mutation *change vicissitude, or move shifting or shift removing or corresponding verbs at MOVE) transformation

entire substance structure work group of the like as the water is impregnated with magnesia (A Husley) Any judge who has not with justice knows that they are extremely likely to be impregnated by the enveloping atmosphere (Justice Holmes) He is verilying his ideas not impregnating thought with imaginative beauty (Loves) Saturate as here compared (see also saturate) implies impregnation to the point where no more of the thing which enters can be taken up or absorbed the term therefore is often used in preference to permeate or pervade when that which permeates or pervades is highly obvious deeply ingrained conspicuously heavy (as an odor) or the like as the unfinished dresses were often so saturated with smoke that he knew she found it a trial to work on them next morning (Cather)

the educator shall have been educated the same

The [French] Revolution awakened it [democracy] into consciousness imbued it with idealism saturated it with sentiment (Browne)

usually followed by a phrase specifying the nature of the injury harm etc as restrictive legislation that is detrimental to trade Paradoxes detrimental to the true course of thought (Jouett) Ana Boleful malign *nister malefic *venomous venomous, toxic pestilent miasmatic injurious hurtful harmful mischievous (see corresponding nouns at MISCHIEF)

Ana *Infuse imbue ingrain drench steep *soak saturate *inform animate inspire fire permission Permission, leave sufferance come into comparison when they denote the sanction which enables one to do something that requires the consent of those in authority Permission is the ordinary term except in some conventional phrases It commonly implies

Ant Innocuous
pernickety, pernicketty, pernickity, or pernickety Fastidious finical *nice dainty particular, fussy squeamish

Ana Exacting demanding requiring (see DEMAND)
annoyed vexed irked (see ANNOY)

perpendicular *Vertical plumb

Ana *Steep abrupt precipitous sheer

Ant Horizontal

perpetual 1 *Lasting permanent perdurable durable stable

Ana *Everlasting endless, unceasing interminable never-ending eternal sempiternal *infinite

2 *Continual continuous constant incessant perennial

Ana Enduring persisting abiding continuing (see CONTINUE) set settled fixed established (see SET 2)

Ant Transitory transient

perplex *Puzzle mystify bewilder distract nonplus confound dumfound

Ana *Disturb perturb upset *discompose baffle balk thwart (see FRUSTRATE) astound amaze astonish *surprise

perquisite *Right prerogative privilege appanage butright

persecute Oppress *wrong aggrieve

Ana *Worry, annoy, harass harry torture torment rack grill (see AFFLICT) *bat badger hound ride

Con *Indulge pamper humor favor *oblige, accommodate *support uphold champion back-

persevere Persevere, persist come into comparison when used in reference to persons in the sense of to continue in a given course in the face of difficulty or opposition. Persevere, in all but rare instances now implies an admirable quality. It suggests both refusal to be discouraged by failure doubts attacks, or the like and a steadfast or dogged pursuit of an end or an undertaking. I will persevere in my course of loyalty though the conflict be sore between that and my blood. (Shak)

For strength to persevere and to support. And energy to conquer and repel— These elements of virtue that declare The native grandeur of the human soul (Wordsworth) Although persist (as here compared see also CONTINUE) may imply a virtue (as he persisted in his inequities until he brought the truth to light a strength of character which enables him to persist —S Alexander) it more often suggests a disagreeable or annoying quality for it stresses stubbornness or obstinacy more than courage or patience and frequently implies opposition to advice remonstrance disapproval one's own conscience or the like as to persist in working when ill (the [abbreviation] *Allie* in which Frenchmen persist to the verge of bigotry (C. E. Monique)

Ana *Continue abide endure last

Con Vary *change alter waver vacillate falter *hesitate

persiflage *Badinage railway

Ana Bantering or bawdy chaffing or chaff rallying or rally (see corresponding verbs at BANTER) ridiculing or ridicule twitting deriding or derision (see corresponding verbs at RIDICULE)

persist 1 *Persevere.

Ant Desist — **Con** Discontinue cease *stop quit.

2 *Continue last endure abide

Ant Desist. — **Con** *Stop cease discontinue.

pernickety Variant of PERNICKETY

Personality Character individuality, temperament

*disposition temper complexion

personate *Act play impersonate

perspicacious *Shrewd sagacious astute

Ana analogous words. **Ant** antonyma. **Con** contrasted words

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ana *Sharp keen acute penetrating piercing probing (see ACUTE)

Ant Dull.

Con Do not confuse perspicacious with perspicuous.

perspicuous *Clear lucid

Ana Manifest *evident, plain distinct *explicit express specific definite

Con *Turbid muddy inflated fatulent tumid turgid

Con Do not confuse perspicuous with perspicacious

persuade *Induce prevail on or upon

Ana Influence *affect touch away impress *move drive impel actuate

Ant Dissuade — **Con** *Restrain curb check inhibit *hinder impede obstruct

persuasion 1 Conviction belief *opinion view sentiment

Ana *Predilection prepossession bias, partiality prejudice tenet, dogma *doctrine.

2 *Religion denomination sect cult communion faith creed church

pert *Saucy arch

Ana Flippant frivolous volatile light-minded (see corresponding nouns at LIGHTNESS) *impertinent in trunche brash impudent (see SHAMELESS)

Ant Coy

pertain *Bear relate appertain belong apply

Ana Connect *join combine associate

pertinacious *Obstinate stubborn dogged mulish stiff necked pigheaded bullheaded

Ana Tenacious tough stout sturdy *strong persist ent, persevering (see corresponding verbs at PERSISTENT)

resolute steadfast staunch (see FASTIDIOUS) headstrong willful (see UNWARY)

pertinent *Relevant, germane, material apposite applicable *appropos.

Ana Fitting apt happy felicitous (see FIT) pat, *seasonable opportune timely well timed

Ant Impertinent foreign

perturb Disturb agitate upset *discompose disquiet fluster flurry

Ana *Annoy vex irk bother *confuse muddle addle *confound nonplus distract bewilder dumfound (see FURNISH)

pervade *Permeate penetrate interpenetrate impregnate impregnate saturate

Ana *Infuse imbue ingrain leaven *inform animate, inspire fire

perverse *Contrary resistive balky froward wayward

Ana *Unruly ungovernable recalcitrant refractory *obstinate stubborn mulish pigheaded stiff necked fractious *entable peevish

pervert, *Deprave corrupt *debase vitiate debauch

Ana *Abuse misuse ill treat maltreat mistreat outrage contort d stort wage (see DEFORM)

pervert n *Renegade apostate turncoat recreant backslider

perverted Corrupted depraved debased vitiated debauched See under DEBASE

Ana Distorted contorted warped (see DEFORM) abused misused outraged (see ABUSE)

peissimistic *Cynical misanthropic, misogynic

Ana Gloomy morose (see SULLEN) depressed oppressed weighed (down) (see DEPRESS)

Ant Optimistic — **Con** Sanguine *confident assured

pester Plague tease tantalize *worry annoy harass harry

Ana *Bat badger hector heckle chevy fret gall chafe (see ABRASE) perturb d disturb agitate upset, *discompose

pestilent, pestilential. *Poisonous, venomous virulent, toxic, mephitic, miasmatic, miasmatic, miasmatic
Ana. *Infectious, contagious catching noxious, *pernicious, baneful deleterious.

pet, n. *Caress fondle, cuddle, dandle

Ana. *Indulge, humor, pamper, molycoddle baby.

petite, n. *Small little diminutive, wee, tiny, teeny,

weeny, minute, microscopic miniature

petition, n. *Prayer suit, plea appeal

petition, v. Pray, sue, plead appeal See under PRAYER

pettish, n. Irritable, fractious, peevish, petulant, snap-

ghost, spirit, specter, shade revenant spook haun

Ana. *Delusion, illusion, hallucination

2 *Fancy, fantasy, phantasy, vision, dream, daydream,

nightmare

phantasy, 1 *Fancy, fantasy, phantasm vision dream,

daydream nightmare

2 *Imagination, fancy, fantasy

phantom, n. Apparition, phantasm, wrath fetch spook

spirit, specter, shade revenant, spook haun

Ana. Simulacrum, counterfeit, deception *imposture

*delusion illusion hallucination

pharisaical. Hypocritical, sanctimonious canting Set

*Doctry sanctimony cant canting

n *Drug medicinal biological

*Druggist, pharmacist apothecary

*Druggist, pharmacist apothecary

* aspect, side, facet, angle come to

one of the house his ways

of the world's work than one's own effort seems petty and contemptible' (J. R. Green) That is trivial (etymologically, ordinary or common), in highly discriminating use which seems petty and commonplace and scarcely worthy of special consideration or notice, as 'that

apparently assumes during its waxing and waning (as moon first quarter, full moon last quarter) it often suggests a cyclical change in appearance 'The wheel of the world swings through the same phases Summer passed and winter thereafter and came and passed again'

distinctions become so trifling, so impalpable (N. Hawthorne), 'The tax is trifling' (Burke), a few trifling

the change in the observer's point of view, as

its (or his) outlook or interests (as, a *peccunious* policy, a *peccunious* congressman)

Ana. *Small little diminutive minute

Ant. Important momentous gross

petulant, n. Irritable fractious, peevish, pettish, snap-

pish waspish huffy fretful querulous

Ana. Cross cranky touchy, testy (see IRASCIBLE)

*impatient, restive fidgety skittish

phage, Variant of BACTERIOPHAGE.

phantasm, 1 *Apparition phantom wrath fetch

phase and aspect in precise use retains unaltered from one of its literal senses and is used chiefly in reference to something that may be thought of as

who put sophistry to shame, and shout '...believe us true (Browning) But side differs from phase and aspect in

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

invariably connoting appearance or referring to physical or intellectual vision as, to hear both *sides* of a dispute to read all *sides* in a controversy On its theoretic and perceptive *side* Morality touches Science on its emo-

in the complete statement of a single selected facet of experience (*Day Lessons*) Angle denotes that aspect which is observable from a point of view restricted in its scope

phase *n* Variant of *PHASE*

phenix Variant of *PHOENIX*

phenomenal *a* Material physical corporeal sensible objective

Ans Actual *a* real

Ant Noumenal

philanthropic *a* Charitable benevolent humane humanitarian altruist *n*

Ans Liberal munificent bountiful generous lavish

a profuse prodigal

Ant Altruistic

philanthropy *a* Charity

words usually suggests an arrangement that has become fixed in a language a dialect or in personal use sometimes specifically it names one that has acquired a special significance *n* *collocations* such as to turn in or by the by that oft repeated colloquism of Caesar I came I saw I conquered Expressed in French Any given collocation of words has a significance that is certain (*Brown II*) Idioms (as here considered) see also

the words are interpreted literally thus, to keep house to center round (a person) to catch cold to strike a bargain are homely but truly English phrases called idioms Expression and location are sometimes used in place of phrase when the idea of a way of expressing oneself is uppermost Although both terms may be applied to phrases that are generally current they are usually applied to those that are individual Expression is particularly used when accompanied by a characterizing adjective or clause or phrase as he is in the habit of using telltale expressions that is a very odd expression an expression that has gone out of use Lock on is some what more formal or bookish than expression and

tinged faintly here and there with the rhythms and locutions of a writer whom lesser minds could not resist (*Van IV Brooks*)

gly phrasing *a* Language vocabulary etc

Variant of *PHARMACY*

a Remedy cure medicine treatment

lavative agent aperitive purgative etc

phlegmatic *a* Impassive stolid apathetic stoic

Ans Indifferent, unconcerned nervous aloof cool chilly cold frigid sluggish lethargic

phoenix or phenix *a* Paragon sublimation apotheosis nonpareil, none such

photograph Portrait *a* mage a mulacrum effigy statue can mask

phrase *n* Phrase collocation idiom expression, locution come into comparison when they mean a group of words which, when taken together express a single idea or notion and may be used as a part of a sentence Phrase as here considered does not apply to the grammatical unit called phrase (such as a prepositional phrase)

lico, stoop.

picayunish picayune *a* Petty trivial, trifling, puny paltry measly

a Collocation when applied to a phrase stresses the order and arrangement of words the term when used independently in this sense or in the phrase collocation of

Ans analogous words *Ant* antonyms *Con* contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

pick, n *Choose select elect opt cull hand pick prefer single out
Ana *Take seize grasp determine *decide settle
Con Reject spurn refuse *decline
picked *Select elect exclusive
pickle, n *Predicament plight dilemma quandary scrape fix, jam
pictorial *Graphic vivid picturesque
picturesque Vivid *graphic pictorial
Ana Charming attractive alluring (see under ATTRACT)
 conspicuous salient striking arresting (see NOTICEABLE)
pie *Confusion disorder chaos, disarray jumble clutter snarl, muddle
piece, n *Part portion detail member division section segment sector fraction fragment parcel
pier *Buttress abutment
 Pierce Penetrate probe *enter
Ana *Perforate bore drill puncture rend *tear cleave split rive
pietistic Sanctimonious, pious *devout religious
Ana Reverencing or reverential veneration adoring worshiping (see corresponding verbs at REVERE) fervid fervid ardent fervent (see IMPASSIONED) *sentimental maudlin romantic
piety Devotion *fidelity allegiance fealty loyalty
Ana Obedience docility (see corresponding adjectives at OBEISANT) fervor ardor zeal enthusiasm *passion *holiness sanctity
Ant Impiety
pigeonhole *Assort sort classify alphabetize

UNRULY *contrary perverse froward
pilaster *Pillar column.
pile, n 1 Heap stack mass, bank shock cock See under HEAP
 2 *Building edifice structure fabric.
pile, v *Heap stack mass bank shock cock
Ana *Gather collect assemble congregate
 late amass hoard
pilfer *Steal filch purloin lift pinch snatch swipe cop
Ana Seize *take grasp grab snatch *catch capture
 *rob rifle loot plunder
pilgrimage *Journey voyage tour trip jaunt excursion cruise expedition
pillage, n *Spoil plunder booty prize loot, swag
Ana *Cupidity rapacity avarice greed robbery *theft
pillage, v *Ravage devastate waste sack despoil spoliate
Ana Plunder loot *rob rifle invade encroach *trespass confiscate *arrogate appropriate usurp
pillar Pillar column pilaster come into comparison as

applies to any such structure whether it stands alone (as, an obelisk is a kind of pillar. But his wife looked back from behind him and she became a pillar of salt — Genesis xix. 26) or is a supporting architectural member

Column in architectural use strictly applies to a supporting pillar that is often but by no means always cylindrical and free at every point except its bottom and top. The term commonly also implies three more or less elaborate parts: the base by which it is attached to the floor, the shaft often a fluted or channeled cylinder, and the capital or the ornament

architectural column but serving usually as a pedestal for the statue of the person who is honored as, Nelson's Column in London. By extension the term is also applicable to anything that suggests a column as in shape (as, a column of smoke) or in use or structure (as, the spinal

pier under BUTTRESS) but which in design and treatment resembles a column. In this latter sense pilaster implies control *handle

manipulate
pinch, v *Steal, pilfer filch purloin lift snatch swipe cop
pinch, n *Juncture pass exigency emergency contingency strait crisis
Ana *Difficulty hardship rigor vicissitude
pinched *Flagged cadaverous worn careworn wasted
Ana Gaunt scrawny skinny angular rawboned (see LEAN adj)
Con *Strong sturdy stout stalwart robust *healthy
pinch hitter *Substitute supply locum tenens, ad et
 nate understudy double stand in
pine, v *Long yearn hanker hunger thirst
Ana Crave covet *desire languish enervate (see corresponding adjectives at LANGUID)
pinnacle *Summit peak, apex acme climax culmen
 tion meridian zenith apogee
pious *Devout religious pietistic, sanctimonious
Ana *Holy sacred divine religious worshiping adoring reverencing veneration revering (see REVERE)
 fervent ardent fervid (see IMPASSIONED)

snappy
 clear-cut.
 jejune image
 1 each group

plique, n *Offense resentment umbrage dudgeon huff
Ana Annoyance vexation liking or loathing (see corresponding verbs at ANNOY); irritation exasperation provocation (see corresponding verbs at IRRITATE)

plique, v 1 *Provoke excite stimulate quicken galvanize

Ana *Stir rouse arouse prick punch (see PERFORATE)
kindle ignite inflame (see LIGHT v).

2 *Pride plume preen

piquette, n *Turn revolve rotate gyrate circle, spin, whirl, twirl wheel eddy swirl

plish v Hurl fling cast *throw toss sling

Ana Heave *lift raise hoist *move drive impel

piteous *Pitiful piteable

Ana Imploring supplicating entreating beseeching (see beg)
*melancholy doleful dolorous plaintive

pithy Summary compendious, *concise terse succinct laconic

Ana Sententious, pregnant meaningful, *expressive
*brief short.

Con Flatulent *inflated tumid turgid prolix diffuse
*wordy verbose

pitiable 1 Piteous *pitiful

Ana Sad depressed dejected melancholy (see corresponding nouns at SADNESS) forlorn hopeless despairing, desperate *despondent.

2 Despicable *contemptible sorry scurvy cheap beggarly

Ana *Miserable wretched deplorable lamentable (see corresponding verbs at DEPLORE)

pitiful Pitiful, piteous, pitiable are synonymous adjectives only when they mean arousing or deserving pity or compassion. Even in this sense they are not always interchangeable. Pitiful applies generally to that which actually excites pity or sometimes commiseration because it is felt to be deeply pathetic as their distress was pitiful a long line of pitiful refugees Her face looked pale and extinguished She struck Archer of a sudden as a pathetic and even pitiful figure (E Wharton). Piteous implies not so much an effect on the observer as a character in the thing that excites pity thus a cry is piteous if it implores or demands attention or pity it is pitiful only if it actually excites pity, one may scorn a piteous appeal but it would be a contradiction in terms to scorn a pitiful appeal Cashel cast a glance round half piteous half desperate like a hunted animal (Shaw) Piteable is preferable (especially in current good use) to pitiful when a contemptuous commiseration is implied but contempt may be weakly or strongly connoted (see also CONTEMPTIBLE). That pitiable husk of a man who a hundred years ago was a familiar figure in its streets a shadow of his former splendour and splendour (Lucas) Of all these words only pitiful is no longer employed as meaning full of pity or compassion but even so its use is chiefly archaic or poetic in this sense as Far mad be pitiful to my great woe (Arist) tender hearted meek and pitiful (Shelley)
Ana Touching *moving pathetic affecting *tender compassionate responsive sympathetic.
Ant Cruel

platitude *Ration allowance dolo.

pity, n Pity compassion commiseration, ruth condolence sympathy empathy bowels agree in meaning a feeling for the suffering distress, or unhappiness of another Pity usually implies sorrow or a melting of the heart with tenderness for the one who is suffering or unhappy etc. The still tears stealing down that furrow'd cheek Spoke pity plainer than the tongue can speak (Crabbe) pity that was for the murderer on

the scaffold as it was for the dying soldier or the martyr on the rack (Cather) orators by phrases could move crowds to fury or to pity (Bennett) Sometimes however the term denotes an emotion aroused in the strong or the self-sufficient for the weak or inferior (as, scornful pity — Tennyson) Banishment, which leaves us less with a sense of repugnance for the man who could write it than with a sense of pity for the man who could think of nothing better — T S Eliot or for that which is highly regrettable (as, This pity love should be so contrary — Shaks). Compassion, in precise use usually suggests tender pity that inspires mercy or charity the term when used not merely as another word for pity but as a word with distinctive values connotes an urgent desire to aid or to spare as There was a dead man carried out the only son of his mother and she was a widow And when the Lord saw her he had compassion on her (Luke vi. 12-13) In his case every day was Friday—unless one of his neighbour women cooked a chicken and brought it in to him out of pure compassion (Cather)
A great wave of compassion had swept away his indifference and impatience (E Wharton) Commiseration carries a strong implication of pity expressed outwardly as in words, tears cries or the like it often also suggests the attitude of one who sees misery and suffers with the person involved in it but can neither help him nor relieve it as While we look at Samson we are forced to think of Milton of his blindness, of his abandonment with as deep a commiseration (Landon) There was a murmur of commiseration as Charles Darnay crossed the room to a grated door (Dickens) Here was cause for commiseration All his forty years Mrs. Day had dominated her son's life (DeLands) Ruth (a term of archaic flavor) differs from compassion chiefly in implying a change from hardness of heart anger indifference or the like to merciful pity as, Look homeward Angel now and melt with ruth (Milton) Is the truth Within your soul? Care for your own or ruth For others sufferings? (Shelley) Condolence etymologically and in its earliest but now less frequent meaning denotes a grieving with another who has suffered a loss or great misfortune as he deserves condolences rather than congratulation on his marriage In current use the term applies chiefly to such a sentiment formally expressed or to the more letter telegram or the like expressing such a sentiment as, a letter of condolence she sent her personal card to the bereaved parents with "Condolences written upon it they received condolences from as many as two hundred friends Sympathy (etymologically suffering with) is often used in place of pity or compassion (as, his plight aroused her sympathy) or in place of condolence (as, to offer one a sympathy to a bereaved friend) but in its precise meaning it implies a power to enter into another's emotions or experiences, whether of a sorrowful or joyful nature as by sharing them by truly understanding them or by being equally affected by them as a boy goes for sympathy and companionship to his mother and sisters not often to his father (A C Benson) the rebel, as a human type entitled to respect and often to sympathy (R E A Dodge) Amid the various feelings she was aware of arousing she let me see that sympathy in the sense of a moved understanding had always been lacking" (E Wharton) Ah, then that was it He was a lovely old man, who didn't want to live in constant reminder of happy times past Tony felt a quick sympathy with him (Arch Marshall) Sympathy is also applicable to anything that engages one's interest sometimes because one is in agreement with its aims accomplishments principles or tenets and is attached to it (as, the stepfather was a moderate Pompeian

Ana analogous words Ant antonyms Con contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

In *sympathies* — (*Buchan*) but more often because one has the imaginative capacity to enter into it and understand it in its true nature (as "a creative writer can do his best only with what lies within the range and character of his deepest *sympathies* — (*Cather*) Empathy applies to the imaginative power which enables a person especially an artist to understand the emotions and experiences of others and to sympathize with them. The active power of *empathy* which makes the creative artist or the passive power of *empathy* which makes the appreciator of art (*Rebecca West*) Bowels which in Scriptural and other use was applied to the seat of compassion much as *heart* is today (as "And Joseph made haste for his *bowels* did yearn upon his brother — *Genesis xlii 30*) now less often than formerly denotes pity or compassion.

I am a man that can feel for my neighbours. I have *bowels* — yes I have *bowels* — (*Lytton*)

Ana *Sadness melancholy, dejection depression
*pathos poignancy *charity mercy clemency lenity
plix or *pixle* *Fairy faery fay elf sprite gnome dwarf goblin brownie puck nix shee leprechaun banshee

placate, v *Pacify appease mollify propitiate conciliate

Anf Enrage — *Con* *Anger infuriate incense mad den *stir arouse rouse *provoke excite stimulate pique

place, n *Position situation office post job berth billet capacity

Ana Employment occupation *work calling pursuit meter business *function office duty province

placid *Calm tranquil serene peaceful halejon

Ana Imperturbable nonchalant *cool collected composed gentle mild lenient (see *soft*) *steady equable even constant

Anf Choleric (of persons) ruffled (of things)

plague, v Pester tense tantalize harry harass *worry annoy

Ana Gall fret chafe (see *ABRADE*) *bait badger hector hound ride torment *afflict try

Con *Relieve mitigate lighten assuage alleviate

plain, *adj* 1 Plane flat *level even smooth flush

Anf Solid

2 Clear distinct obvious *evident manifest, patent apparent palpable

Ana *Clear lucid perspicuous *explicit express definite specific categorical.

Anf Abstruse

3 *Frank candid open

Ana Forthright *straightforward aboveboard blunt

*bluff *sincere unfeigned

plaintive Dolorous doleful *melancholy lugubrious rueful

Ana Pensive reflective meditative *thoughtful lamenting deploring (see *DEPLORE*) *pitiful piteous

plait or *pleat* or *plat* *Weave knit crochet braid tat

plan, n Plan design plot scheme, project come into comparison both as nouns, when they denote a proposed method of doing or making something or of achieving a given end and as verbs when they mean to devise such a method. Plan in its widest sense always implies mental formulation of the method as to *plan* or *make plans* for a trip to Europe (or for the future of one's children for a new book for an expansion of one's business).

While she sat maturing it is *plan* (*Goldworthy*) In a narrower sense the terms may imply a graphic representation

Katherine a Dock House is vast in extent and *colossal* in its *plan* — (*Conrad*) Design (see also *INTENTION*) is to *plan* an emphasis on intention (often artistic, sometimes divine intention) in the disposition of individuals, members or details, often thereby suggesting a definite pattern since it is used frequently in reference to a com-

most architecture erected since the Gothic age was a compilation rather than a *design* (*Hardy*) Buildings are not grouped like that by pure accident, though convenience probably had much to do with it. Convenience often dictates very sound *design* (*Cather*) A *carved* woman whose dresses always looked as if they had been

now found chiefly in technical use as in surveying where

superimpose American economic control upon many foreign countries (*V. Heiser*) Project comes close to *scheme* except in its connotations. Sometimes it suggests enterprise, sometimes imaginative scope or vision sometimes mere extensiveness. Sanguine *schemes* ambitious *projects* pleased me less (*Hordsworth*) "Such were my *projects* for the city's good (*Browning*) "I projected and drew up a *plan* for the union" (*Frank*) The difference between *scheme* and *project* is best shown in their derivatives *schemer* and *projector*, the former

under *SKETCH* v)

plan, v Design plot scheme project See under *PLAN* n

Ana Propose purpose *intend *sketch outline design del neat

plane *adj* Plain flat *level even smooth flush.

Anf Solid

plank *Paragraph verse article clause count

plastic Plastic pliable pliant, ductile malleable adaptable are here compared as they are applied to things to persons regarded as material susceptible of being

varied or
revised or
each group

genuine or reasonable at first sight or hearing: the word may or may not definitely imply a false outside, or an intention to deceive, or a lack of soundness, but it usually

(Joyce) "A fairly plausible case can be made out for expecting that far fewer marriages and families will be broken up under Socialism than at present" (Shaw)

fundamental convictions about our own minds must

play. • Play, sport, disport, frolic, rollick, romp, gambol come into comparison as verbs meaning to engage in exercise or other activity as a pleasure or amusement

what was play and what was work. No play is interesting

be made to flow through channels, thus, platinum is the most ductile of all metals, the ductility of heated asphalt is tested by a machine In figurative use, ductile often approaches plastic and pliant Discriminating writers however give it connotations directly derived from its literal senses such as quick responsiveness (as distin

into shape especially after being conditioned as by heat ing 'Temper rendered pliant and malleable in the fiery furnace of domestic tribulation (Irving) 'Truth

applied to persons it implies sometimes a pliant, but more often an accommodating disposition and a readiness to make one's habits one's opinions, one's wishes correspond to those of one's present society or environment, as it is often said that men are less adaptable than women

Ans. Flexible, supple *elastic, resilient tractable amenable (see OBEQUIENT)

Con Rigid *stiff inflexible

plat, adj. Dialectal variant of PLAT, adj. (sense 1)

plat, n. Variant of PLAT

Platitude. • Commonplace truism bromide cliché

Ans. Banality banality vapidly insipidity (see corresponding adjectives at INSIPID) mawkishness sentimentality (see corresponding adjectives at SENTIMENTAL)

plaudits. • Applause acclamation acclaim

Ans. Cheering hurraing huzzaing (see APPLAUSE)

plausible. Plausible, credible, believable, colorable (or colorable), specious come into comparison as meaning capable of impressing the observer auditor or reader as truly or genuinely having or possessing the quality or character that is set forth or claimed A thing (sometimes a person) is plausible (etymologically worthy of applause) that is capable of winning acceptance approval

'They had been transformed from a dejected downcast docile uninterested people who could not even play into one which was healthy alert (V Heiser) Sport and the now archaic or poetic original form disport suggest a complete release not only from work but from seriousness the terms imply indulgence in that which

my disports corrupt and taint my business Let housewives make a skillet of my helm (Shak) We make ourselves fools to disport ourselves (Shak), Say, Father Thames for thou hast seen Full many a sprightly race Disporting on thy margin green (Gray) Frolic suggests more gaiety more levity more spontaneous than any of the preceding terms it often is used in reference to the lighthearted joyous movements of children (or by extension of young animals) at play but it also suggests the pastimes antics or pranks of those who have thrown off all care as I come to frolic with you and to cheer Your drooping souls (J Ford & Dekker),

They sang as blithe as finches sing And frolic where they list (Cowper) Those who meet as we have met In frolic and in laughter (Præd) their sedateness is as comical as their frolic (Meredith) Rollick (infrequent as a noun now used chiefly in the form rollicking) adds to frolic implications of exuberance in gaiety and of reveling and therefore is used especially in reference to youths or young adults as, Rollicking blades (T Hook) a party of young folk off for a rollick Q' appears as a rollicking humourist He rollicks perhaps a little too laboriously (Pall Mall Gazette) Romp suggests the boisterous carefree frolicking of children of rough boys and of hoydens it usually connotes running or racing in play as This careless jade was eternally romping with the footman (Steele) I have been having a romp with my godson (M E Braddon) Gambol suggests the leaping and skipping characteristic of lambs and young children it comes close to frolic but carries

(Pope)

Ana Divert entertain recreate *amuse *trifle toy dally

2 *act impersonate personate

Ana Feign simulate counterfeit *assume

play, = 1 Sport disport frolic rollick romp gambol See under PLAY = 1

Ana Enjoyment delectation *pleasure delight amusement diversion, recreation entertainment (see under AMUSE) *athletics, sports, games.

Ant Work.

2 *Fun jest sport game

Ant Earnest.

player *Actor performer mummer name Thespian impersonator trouper

playful Playful frolicsome sportive roguish waggish impish mischievous, wanton come into comparison as meaning given to play jests or tricks, or indicative of such a disposition or mood Playful stresses either lighthearted gaiety or merriment (as playful children in a playful mood) or a lack of seriousness or earnestness (as his words were serious, but in his eyes there was a playful gleam the playful humor of Cowper's John Gilpin)

Frolicsome not only heightens the implications of

a desire to evoke or provoke laughter *Three generations of serious and of sportive writers wept and laughed over the venality of the senate (Macaulay) *Strength as a God to you Purity a toy A pretty one and you seem to be fond of playing with it he added with unaccustomed slyness. The lady listened pleased at the sportive malice (Meredith) Roguish not only heightens the implications of sportive but it suggests an engaging naughtiness or slyness. The most bewitching leer with her eyes the most roguish cast (Dryden) *I don't

as teasing with impish laughter half suppressed

an injury to others as The opinions principles and practices which I thought so very mischievous (Boswell)

commonly retains from its earliest sense an impl

stressed and that of sportiveness is somewhat weakened or even lost as to produce in the child the same respect for the garden that restrains the grown ups from playing wantonly (B Russell)

Ana Gay sprightly *lively *merry blithe jocund jolly jovial mirthful gleeful hilarious (see corresponding nouns at MIRTH)

plea 1 *Apology apologia excuse pretext alibi Ana Explanation justification rationalization (see corresponding verbs at EXPLAIN) defense vindication (see corresponding verbs at MAINTAIN)

2 *Prayer suit petition appeal Ana Entreaty supplication, imploring beseech-begging (see corresponding verbs at BEG)

plead, v Pray sue petition appeal. See under PRAY. Ana Entreat implore supplicate beseech, *bes in code mediate intervene *interpose

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

Can bestow confer present *give *grant vouchsafe accord

pleasance or pleasure *Amenity luxury

pleasant Pleasant, pleasing, agreeable, grateful, gratifying welcome are comparable when they mean highly acceptable to the mind or the senses. Pleasant and pleasing are often indistinguishable; however, pleasant usually implies a quality to the object to which it is applied and pleasing suggests merely the effect of the object upon one. As, a pleasant answer a pleasing answer a pleasant face a pleasing face. 'Our mother in a very pleasant person to live with' (U. A. Smith). The thought of gazing on life's Evening Star makes of ugly old age a pleasure prospect (L. P. Smith). Agreeable implies harmony with one's tastes or likings as an agreeable (cf. a pleasant) taste odor. If I was obliged to define politeness, I should call it the art of making oneself agreeable (Smollett). Grateful carries the implications of both pleasing and agreeable; in addition it stresses the satisfaction or relief afforded the senses or somewhat less often the mind. They lay down on the clean grass under the grateful shade of the tall cottonwoods (Cather). Only occasional voices from the road outside came to disturb the grateful sense of quiet and seclusion (A. Marshall). Gratifying is applied chiefly to that which affords mental pleasure to the individual by satisfying his desires, hopes, conscience or the like as the reviews of his book were very gratifying. The gratifying feeling that our duty has been done (W. S. Gilbert). Welcome even more than gratifying stresses the pleasure or satisfaction given by the thing to which it is applied. It often suggests prior need or an answer to one's longings as the explorers found fresh fruit and vegetables a welcome addition to their diet the news was most welcome.

Amia. Charming attractive alluring (see under ATTRACT) *soft, gentle mild balmy

Ant Unpleasant distasteful harsh

please, v. Please gratify, delight, rejoice gladden, tickle, amuse, regale agree in meaning to make happy or to be a cause of happiness. Please usually implies an agreement with one's tastes or aspirations and a happiness which ranges from mere content and the absence of any ground for displeasure to actual elation as the family was pleased with the daughter's marriage the aim of poetry is to please the suggestion did not please him the promotion pleased not only Henry but all his friends. Gratify (cf. gratifying under PLEASANT) suggests an even stronger measure of satisfaction than please and is invariably positive in its implication of pleasure as he wished to gratify his son by the elegiacs of Lucy (Meredith). It enables us to imagine that we have reached a point on the road of progress beyond that vouchsafed to our benighted predecessors (H. Ellis). It pleased him to have his wife wear jewels. It meant something to him (Cather). Delight stresses the emotional rather than the intellectual quality of the reaction, though the latter is often also implied; it suggests an intense lively pleasure that is not only keenly felt but usually vividly expressed in the countenance or in outward actions. O flatter me for love delights in praise (Shak.). So long to tell of winds and seas delight (Gray). "Gazed From the watch-towers of Helvellyn. Awed delighted and amazed! (Wordsworth). The soul delighted on each accent dwells — Enraptured dwells — not daring to require (Keats). Rejoice implies a happiness that exceeds bounds and reveals itself as in smiles in song in festivities in enthusiastic effort or the like as Rejoice you men of Angiers ring your bells (Shak.). Rejoice the soul of thy servant for unto thee O Lord dost thou lift up my soul (Psalms 134:4). Hendrik worked

rejoicing in the strength that God had given him in his skill in his power, and in his capacity for righteous anger (S. Cloke). Gladden sometimes is indistinguishable from rejoice except in rarely suggesting excess of emotion and in being usually transitive. A small pleasantry frankly uttered by a patron, gladdens the heart of the dependant (Irving). It often, however, connotes a raising of the spirits or a cheering or consoling in depression or grief. Even so thy latent worth will re-appear Gladdening the people's heart from shore to shore (Wordsworth). Tickle amuse, and regale involve the idea of delight, but they are often less dignified in their connotations. Tickle implies pleasurable sensations such as tingles and thrills, or it suggests an almost physical gratification, as food that tickles the palate. Something that thrilled and tickled my heart with a feeling partly sensuous and partly spiritual (N. Hawthorne). Sometimes, with reference to physical tickling it suggests provocation of laughter. The mimic court of justice in the orchard tickled him immensely (DeLand). Amuse suggests a delight that is sometimes near derision but always provoked by that which is amusing or engaging. The word is not now common but is found in the work of some very good writers. That conceit amused us most and still tickles our minds to remember (Lamb). As he (Stevenson) would have said it (his writing) amused you wherever you mean him and read a sentence or two whatever he opens to convey at the time is being vivaciously put (C. E. Montague). Regale always connotes huge enjoyment or a feasting upon that which gives pleasure, as, The sight is pleased. The scent regaled (Cooper). Mr. Symonds was regaling himself with the discomfiture of Lady Charlotte (H. G. Wells). Amuse *Satisfy content elate exult (see corresponding adjectives at ELATED) beguile *while while Ant Displease anger vex

pleasing *Pleasant agreeable grateful gratifying welcome

Amia. Winning (see GUST) ingratiating, *dissarming charming attractive alluring enchanting (see under ATTRACT)

Ant Displeasing repellent

pleasure Pleasure delight joy deflection enjoyment tribulation are the most general terms in English for the agreeable emotion which accompanies the possession, acquisition or expectation of that which is good or greatly desired. Pleasure so strongly implies a feeling of satisfaction or gratification that it sometimes carries no implication of visible happiness or actual gladness as the first step (in an infant's development) is to pass beyond mere pleasures of sensation such as food and warmth, to the pleasure of social approbation (B. East). It was for him a bitter sort of pleasure to have a new-comer to whom he could repeat all these matters of grief and suspicion (Conrad). Often however the term suggests an excitement or exaltation of the senses or of the mind that implies positive happiness or gladness as, When these wild ecstasies shall be matured into a sober pleasure (Wordsworth) a great work of art always gives pleasure the doctors found out that a man could digest his food best if he ate it with pleasure among cheerful friends (C. E. Montague). Delight carries a stronger implication of liveliness intensity or obviousness in the satisfaction or gratification induced than pleasure (though not as strong an implication as in place see MIRTH) the term however often suggests a less stable or enduring emotion than pleasure as, What pleasure the possession of my money could have afforded him I am unable to say but as it did give him evident delight I was not sorry that I had parted with it so readily

(Kipling) Deep was the Old Dog's delight to hear the praises of his Beauty sounded by such aristocratic lips as the Hon. Peter Brayder's. (Meredith) Joy is often used in place of pleasure and still more often in the place of delight. It is the preferred and often the necessary

the sensuous or emotional reactions of one who takes

delectation of his guests. Enjoyment on the other hand usually implies an attitude or a circumstance or a favorable response to a stimulus that tends to make one gratified or happy as. He gave himself up to the vigorous enjoyment of his pipe for a silent minute or two. (Conrad) She drank in all the new impressions joyously from that moment dated her enjoyment of French ways and her delight in Paris. (H. Ellis) He accepted chance and weather with a sort of grave enjoyment. (Cather) Fruition is now so often used even by good writers and speakers in the sense of realization or fulfillment that it has become increasingly rare in its earlier and generally approved sense of pleasure in possession or of enjoyment in attainment as, If we live by hope let us desire the end and fruition of our hope. (Lalimer) in love we must deserve nothing or the fine

one has to be before learning. If at growth is more desirable than fruition. —Lucas) where realization or fulfillment is stressed and the word implies only the bearing of fruit or the coming to an issue and carries

method which had grown up under the shelter of the old causal method. —Eddington)

Am. *Happiness felicity bliss amusement diversion recreation, entertainment (see under AMUSE)

Ant Displeasure anger vexation

pleat Variant of PLAIT

plebiscite *Mandate initiative referendum

pledge, n. Pledge earnest token pawn hostage gage as here compared agree in denoting something that is given or held as a sign of another's faith or intention to do what has been promised. Pledge originally and still in some applications a technical legal term applied in general to anything (often in the past a person) handed

I do set my bow in the cloud and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. (Gen. 9: 13) In specific concrete use token is applied to something which serves as a proof or an obligation or a gift or a debt or the like. Thus a coin like piece of metal sold by a transportation company for use as a ticket is usually called a token. Coins, notes and the like issued by some countries, states or cities as currency at a nominal or face value above their real value as metal (or other substance) but redeemable at their face value are collectively called tokens. Pawn originally a close synonym of pledge (as. He must leave behind for pawn his mother wife and son. —Dryden) now specifically refers only to an object of more or less value deposited as security for the money loaned on it by another. Usually by a person (called a pawnbroker) whose business is the loaning of money on such security as, he left a watch with the broker as a pawn. In very precise English use pawn often carries a suggestion of something held for a

another until one's agreement or promise has been fulfilled as, to hold the king's children as hostages for the safe return of the captured barons. In extended use (which is comparatively rare) the term is applicable to anything which serves as an earnest or pledge of something to come. One who wisely schemed. And he set from the future took. In trained thought and lore of book. (H. Kupper) Gage originally the equivalent of pledge in the earliest sense of that word. Now archaic in that sense the term still occurs however as a designation for something which is given as a pledge (such as a glove, a cap or the like) that a person will appear to fight an opponent to assert a claim or the like. In this sense it is found chiefly in the phrase to throw down (or fling down) the gage which is figuratively to defy

Ant Abjure.

plein Air Open-air *outdoor al fresco

plenary *Full complete replete

Ant Limited

plenteous *Plentiful ample abundant, copious

Am. & Ant. See those at PLURITUDE

Plentiful plenteous ample abundant, copious in common more than a lequate or sufficient excess. It is plentiful or plenteous of what is in great or rich supply. Plenteous is now taken as cheap when it is plentiful and dear when it is scarce. (Shaw) The king made silver and gold at plenteous as stones. (2 Chronicles 1: 15) That is ample

*Earnest, originally the money or other thing of value given by a buyer to a seller to bind a bargain in its

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

which is generously sufficient to satisfy a definite requirement "Ample apologies indeed for fifteen years of persecution (Macaulay) Their mother's fortune though ample for her situation in life could but ill supply the deficiency of his (Austen) That is abundant which is very plentiful or of which there is an unusually large supply "She found the fruit abundant (Meredith) His abundant vitality (Bennett) Abundant sometimes implies profusion. "Abundant beautiful bright treasures (Meredith) That is copious which is marked by great abundance as, a copious supply. A copious stream [of words] (Hudson) Copious is especially applicable to that which varies in the quantity or number of things produced, yielded used or the like. It is, therefore, not always interchangeable with the other words. Thus, one says a copious (or plentiful) supply of food (not "food was copious") "there was a copious crop of potatoes this year" (not "potatoes were copious this year") Copious showers" (R. D. Wood) "Latin be read copiously to the end (Lover) "Copious eating and still more copious drinking (A. Huxley) In literary use copious often implies profusion of word or richness of vocabulary or fulness of information. Declaimers of a copious vein" (Berkley) French English or any other copious language (Hobbes) Be copious and distinct and tell me a great deal of your mind (Johnson)

Am Frutiful prolific (see FERTILE) sumptuous, opulent, luxurious "profuse lavish prodigal

Ant Scanty scant

pleonasm "Verbal redundancy tautology circumlocution, periphrasis.

pliable "Plastic pliant ductile malleable adaptable

Ant Liable "supple "elastic resilient springy flexible "compliant, acquiescent

Ant Obdurate

pliant "Plastic, pliable, ductile malleable adaptable

Ant See those at PLIABLE

plight "Predicament dilemma quandary scrape fix jam, etc.

Ant Situation condition "state posture "difficulty rigor hardship vicissitude

plight, v "Promise, engage pledge covenant contract

Plot, n 1 "Plan, design scheme project.

Ant Chart, map graph.

2 Plot, intrigue machination conspiracy complot, cabal frame-up are here compared only as meaning a secret plan devised to entrap or ensnare another or others. Plot implies careful planning of details and an intent to accomplish an evil, mischievous, or treacherous end. It may involve one or more devisers and a person or group, a class, or a people, as the victim as the Gun powder Plot There is a plot against my life my crown (Shakespeare) the plot against him Had madmen a tamer (Tennyson) Intrigue implies more complicated

scheming or maneuvering than plot and the use of petty underhand methods. It more often implies an attempt to gain one's own ends through clandestine means, as in politics, in business, in love or the like rather than (as plot frequently implies) an attempt to destroy to betray to usurp power or the like as, Mr Swift bath finely described that passion for intrigue that love of secrecy

clandestine and lying which belongs to weak people hangers-on of weak courts (Thackeray) The party politicians forgot the good resolutions and reverted to their familiar intrigues (H. G. Wells) Machination (commonly in the plural) usually implies hostility or treachery to the makers often also it suggests craftiness in devising or contriving annoyances, injuries evils, or the like if these evils are to be connected it may be applied to a plot an intrigue or any of the secret plans

Ant analogous words

Ant antonyms

Con contrasted words.

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

named by the words in this group Mrs Morland knew so little of lords and barons that she entertained no notion of their general mischievousness and was wholly unapprehensive of danger to her daughter from the machinations (Austen) Tortured by some black trouble of the soul and given over to the machinations of his deadliest enemy (N. Hawthorne) Conspiracy (as here considered see also under CONNIVE v) and the archaic term complot differ from plot chiefly in implying a combination of persons or groups as the devisers and agents and in being applied chiefly to such a plot when it involves treason or great treachery as, "To lay a complot to betray thy foes (Shakespeare) Heaven hath married Their complots (Southey) "This is the fifth conspiracy hatched in France (Tennyson) 'Tis a long devised Conspiracy the whole tribe is involved (Browning) In legal use where conspiracy is a technical term the word implies the doing of an unlawful act or the use of unlawful means in accomplishing a lawful end as,

Every contract combination in the form of trust or otherwise or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations (First U. S. Anti-trust Act) Cabal (as here considered see also CONSPIRACY) applies usually to an intrigue in which a group combines to accomplish some end favorable to it but injurious or disastrous to the person or group (often specifically the government) affected as

"The cabal against Washington found supporters exclusively in the north (G. Bancroft) Frame-up originally

American slang applies to any plot which involves fraud or a fraudulent end especially the infirmation of a person as by planting false evidence or by staging a questionable situation in which he will be found and suspected of a crime as Some one put those little glass figures amongst my traps It was a frame up (Agatha Christie)

Ant Connivance collusion (see under CONNIVE)

contrivance "device contraption maneuver stratagem "trick, ruse, artifice

3 Sketch outline diagram delineation draft tracing blueprint See under SKETCH

plot v 1 Plan design scheme project. See under PLAN

Ant Fashion, fabricate forge form shape "make conspire "connive collude

2 "Sketch outline diagram delineation draft trace blueprint

Ant Create "invent "chart map graph

pluck v "Fortitude grit backbone guts, sand

Ant "Courage spirit mettle resolution tenacity determination, "decision hard hood audacity "sternity

plumb, adj "Vertical perpendicular

plume v "Pride pique preen

Ant "Appreciate value prize

plump "Fleishy stout portly rotund chubby fat corpulent obese

Ant Cadaverous. — Con "Lean, spare scrawny skinny lank lanky "haggard pached wasted

plunder, v "Rob rifle loot, thieve, burglarize

Ant Despoil spoliate sack pilage "ravage "strip denude bare.

plunder n "Spoil, pillage booty prize, loot, swag

Ant Robbery larceny "heist

plutocracy "Oligarchy anocracy

ply v "Handle manipulate wield swing

Ant Exercise "practise, drill operate work, function (see ACT v) manage direct control "conduct.

pocket, v "Hole hollow cavity void vacuum

poet Poet versifier rhymist (or rhymer), rhymester (or

rimester), poetaster, bard minstrel scop gleeman, jongleur, troubadour, trouvère minnesinger, scald (or skald) come into comparison when they denote a composer who uses metrical or rhythmical language as his medium. Poet etymologically a 'maker' is used in a generic sense and in several highly specific senses. In its generic sense it applies to any writer of verse in its specific senses it applies only to a composer of verse who manifests certain qualities regarded as essential by the age or time or by the writer or speaker who uses the term. With all its variations in implications in these specific senses poet usually stresses inventive and imaginative power as the prime essential sometimes without clear reference to skill in constructing verses. Every man that writes in verse is not a Poet (B Jonson).

The Poet is chiefly distinguished from other men by a greater promptness to think and feel without immediate external excitement and a greater power in expressing such thoughts and feelings. (Fordworth) Versifier may designate any composer who uses verse as his medium without reference to any quality or qualities thought of as essential to poetry. In contrast to poet however it

use in the seventeenth century when opposition to rhyme especially in heroic verse was crystallizing and there was a pronounced distinction between poets who employed blank verse and those who employed rhyme. In earliest use the terms were often descriptive rather than depreciative in later use especially in the age of romanticism when poet was regarded as a title to be bestowed rather than claimed. *rhymist* and *rhymester* were often used by poets in speaking of themselves or of their fellow poets. I am nae poet in a sense. But just a rhymist like by chance. Where'er my Muse does on me glance I jingle at her (Burns). Novelist realist *rhymester* play your part. Paint the mortal shame of nature with the living hues of art (Tennyson). Poetaster is and has always been a term of contempt applied to versifiers whose work is regarded as unimportant trashy inane or the like. There are always poetasters enough but of great poets there are never so many as not to leave room for more (J Hawthorne). Bard in strict historical use applies only to one of a class of Celtic poets especially of Welsh and Irish poets in ancient times who composed verses such as those praising heroes chiefs or warriors or recounting historical facts or traditions, and who sang or recited them to the accompaniment of the harp or similar musical instrument. In extended use bard is a more or less romantic designation of any poet especially of one who is closely associated with a particular place (thus Shakespeare is called the Bard of Avon Burns, the Ayrshire Bard Wordsworth the Bard of Rydal Mount) or one who is thought of as a composer of verse that sings itself or is written to be sung. Compile in all the lyrical poetry of the last 150 years a list of half a dozen first class or even second-class bards who wrote primarily to

tions but it places less emphasis on personal character and more on natural lyrical power. O black and unknown bards of long ago How came you down to torch the sacred fire? How in your darkness did you come to know The power and beauty of the minstrel's love? (J W Johnson). Scop an Anglo-Saxon word was applied to a type of Anglo-Saxon poet similar to the bard the scop was however a minstrel attached to a court who provided entertainment by the songs and poetic narratives which he composed or adapted and he delivered Gleeman (a word of Anglo-Saxon origin) and jongleur (of Norman French origin) are now often used in precise writing in place of minstrel in its earliest sense but with a more definite implication of the minstrel's

changeable. Both designate one of a class of poets who existed between the tenth and the fourteenth centuries chiefly in what is now known as France but who used distinctly different tongues. Troubadour applies to a type of poet musician found chiefly in Southern France and Northern Italy frequently a knightly amateur who composed lyrics (often also the music) in the French tongue usually of an amatory character and characteristically in a complicated metrical pattern. Troubadour applies to a type of poet found in Northern France who composed in the main metrical romances long narrative poems dealing with the loves and exploits of heroes which were recited or sung by jongleurs and others. Troubadour therefore comes close to bard in some of its implications however the two words in their strict historical senses are not interchangeable because they

troubadour rightly implies not naturalness but a technical skill in versifying. I speak after my fashion for I am a Troubadour you know and won the violet at Toulouse but my voice is harsh here (La Fontaine).

troubadours and having much in common with especially in their emphasis on love songs and skill in versification. Scald applies to a type of ancient Scandinavian

poet
poetaster *Poet versifier rhymist rhymester bard
minstrel scop gleeman jongleur troubadour trouvère
minnesinger scald

keen acute *incisive trenchant cutting blunt crude
point, *Direct aim level train lay

his own) to the accompaniment of a harp or other instrument and performed tricks later it was robbed of some of its implications of jugglery and buffoonery (except in reference to a black faced entertainer in a minstrel show) and given some of the more elevated connotations of poet in its extended use it is close to bard in its implication

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each term.

Ans Turn bend (see *curve* v) *direct address
 devote steer pilot engineer *guide
point of view. Point of view, standpoint, viewpoint, angle slant agree in denoting the position or attitude that determines which aspect of an object of contemplation is seen or presented. Point of view as the idiom. English term standpoint and viewpoint came into English as the result of efforts to find a one-word term and a less awkward phrasing as, from the point of view of history from the standpoint of history. The substitutes were slow in meeting approval, but both are now generally accepted although viewpoint is still held to disfavor by many persons. Standpoint is increasingly frequent in writing (it was once felt as colloquial) and is acquiring connotations which tend to distinguish it from point of view and viewpoint. Point of view and viewpoint may suggest either a physical or mental position. Standpoint is gradually being restricted to the mental point of view as, to paint a scene from the point of view of one standing on a hillside to consider totalitarianism from the German standpoint (or point of view). Point of view permits the inference that there are other ways of looking at that which is considered and therefore usually suggests lack of completeness in the vision or one-sidedness in the view expressed or presented. Standpoint more often connotes than definitely implies a fixed way of looking justified by one's fundamental principles, one's wealth of information or the like and not necessarily resulting in a limited understanding. Every intellectual product must be judged from the point of view of the age and the people in which it was produced (Pater). My criticism of what seem to me one-sided views will be better understood if my general standpoint is known (Lange). These distinctions though apparent in recent good use are not however always observed. Angle definitely implies one-sidedness or limitations in the scope of one's vision. "Every man of genius sees the world at a different angle from his fellows, and there is his tragedy. But it is equally a measurable angle" (H. Ellis). In the rhetorical speeches from Shakespeare which have been cited we have a new clue to the character in noting the angle from which he views himself (T. S. Eliot). Slant (a colloquial term) stresses bias, but it may be the bias derived from temperament, mental habits or experience rather than from prejudice as, he always takes a pessimistic slant when any proposal for avoiding war is made. No one sees anything without some personal slant (See Review of Lys). All of these words are synonyms in their extended senses for they agree in meaning *one's view* (as held or advocated) or *views*. Point of view (or viewpoints) however implies that the view is an opinion or personal judgment as, to express one's point of view, his point of view is generally known. Standpoint suggests a basic principle or body of principles as to question the validity of an opponent's standpoint. We believe the latter standpoint to be that generally assumed by the British Empire (See Review). Slant and angle also in colloquial usage suggest opinion on but they imply personal bias far more than does point of view. I remember my confusion when an American professor wanted to know my slant on the leadership question. (Irish Statesman)
Ans *Position stand attitude
poise, v *Stabilize steady balance ballast trim
Ans *Support uphold back
Con Disturb agitate upset (see *miscomposure*) *overturn overturn overthrow subvert
poise n 1 *Balance equilibrium equipose tens on
Ans Suspending or suspens on hanging (see corresponding verbs at HANG) *equanimity composure
 2 *Tact, address, savoir faire

Ans Self possession solemn assurance *confidence
 calmness tranquillity serenity (see corresponding adjectives at CALM) grace of gravity elegance
poison, v Poison, venom, virus, toxin,bane agree in meaning matter or a substance that when present in an organism is introduced into it chemically produces an injurious or deadly effect. Poison, etymologically a potion or drink acquired its first specific meaning when it was applied to a potion containing a highly poisonous ingredient especially in such a quantity as to prove fatal to the drinker. In its sense development it came to be applied to the deadly ingredient rather than to the drink containing it and to be thought of as something that could be introduced into the system not only through the mouth but in other ways as killed by a poison barbed arrow, morphine (usually introduced hypodermically) is in sufficient quantities a poison carbon monoxide gas, when inhaled is a deadly poison. In still more recent use the term is applied to any substance manufactured within an organism which under certain conditions chemically produces disease or death as poisons in the blood made up of accumulated substances which should have been eliminated in urine cause uremia. The term poison is now the most general of all these words and is referable to any highly noxious or deadly matter without reference to whether it is swift or slow in action, whether it is of animal, vegetable or mineral origin or whether it is introduced into the system or is manufactured within the system. In its secondary sense poison is merely a figurative extension of its literal sense as fear uncontrolled is a poison that destroys all self confidence. Venom and virus had for their earliest meaning a fluid containing a poison secreted by a snake scorpion bee or the like whenever the creature bites or uses its organ of offense or defense such as a fang a sting or a spine. Venom still retains this meaning in precise use though it is sometimes applied to a poisonous secretion of a plant. Man spurs the worm, but pauses ere he winks. The slumbering venom of the folded snake (Byron). Virus on the other hand has practically lost this meaning and is more commonly restricted to designating the poison in the juices of a person having an infectious disease (for fuller treatment see CANAR). Toxin is specifically applied to a poison or poisonous secretion that is manufactured in the plant or animal body. A toxin such as the venom of a snake may be harmful to others but not to the organism itself. A toxin produced by faulty metabolism or a lack of balance in the constructive and destructive processes in an organism is usually exceedingly harmful to the organism. A toxin may also be the product of bacteria as in tetanus diphtheria or botulism and therefore dangerous to the organism in which it is produced. Bane is an old word now rare except in poetic or deliberately archaic use and in certain combinations such as ratbane (rat poison) and henbane dogbane wolfsbane (certain plants containing a poisonous juice supposedly fatal respectively to hens dogs etc.). Originally applied to anything that caused destruction or woe or that wrought great harm (a meaning still found in such phrases as the bane of his existence) it came to be specifically applied to any poison that is fatal if not counteracted by an antidote. My death and life. My bane and antidote are both before me. This [the bane] in a moment brings me to an end. But this [the antidote] informs me I shall never die. (Addison)
poisonous Poisonous venomous, virulent toxic (or toxical), noxious (or mephical), pestilential pestilential, miasmatic (or miasmatic), mischievous, miasmatic come into comparison as meaning having the properties or the

effects of poison (see POISON). In its literal sense, poisonous always implies that the thing so described will be fatal or exceedingly harmful if introduced into a living organism (usually a human organism) in sufficient quantities as by eating, drinking, inhaling or the like, as the most *poisonous* of mushrooms, *poisonous* gases, "[aniline] is also *poisonous* but by proper chemical

concern us. As *poisonous* of your humor (Shakespeare), 'What a difference between Pope's little *poisonous* barbs and Dryden's strong invective!' (Tennyson), 'The sentence was pronounced in a stifling *poisonous* atmosphere' (Conrad). In its literal sense, *venomous* applies not only to reptiles, insects etc. (such as the snake, scorpion, bee), whose bite or sting introduces or is believed to introduce a deadly venom (see *venom* under POISON) into the organism, and to plants believed to contain a poisonous fluid (as a *venomous* snake, 'a garden of *venomous* plants'—Marvell), but also to the bites, stings, or wounds inflicted by venomous creatures (as, a *venomous* snake bite). The adjective is, however, used far more often in its figurative senses, where it

a venom, in current use the poisonous substance produced in an organism by an infectious disease) it is now applied chiefly to infectious diseases of a particularly malignant or violent form, or in technical use, to the virus (as defined above) that induces a violent and often fatal attack, as, 'poverty produces outbreaks of *virulent* infectious disease sooner or later' (Shaw), one of the

flowers (H. Ellis). *Toxic* is chiefly in literal use where it sometimes implies the presence of properties or effects of a town or poisonous secretion manufactured in an animal or vegetable organism (as, a *toxic* condition of the blood, a *toxic* goiter, *toxic* poisoning of the system) or at other times implies only the character or the properties of a poison, and therefore means little more than *poisonous* (as the *toxic* principle of a certain drug, *toxic* gases, a *toxic* drug). In its rare figurative use *toxic* often implies invidious and destructive activity comparable to that of some toxins in the human organism, as Arsène Dumont thought that it [civilization] inevitably held

agreed that a student should be trained only on the best models. There has been with respect to poetry a *perilous* notion that the young should be gradually led up to excellence through lower degrees of it (Bridget). So *pestilential*, so infectious a thing is sin that it scatters the poison of its breath to all the neighbourhood (Jer. Taylor). *Miasmatic*, *miasmatic*, *miasmatic* all imply a reference to *miasma*, or supposedly infectious matter emanating from swamps or jungles or from putrescent substances and floating in the air, as, a *miasmatic* march. 'The morning must be grey and *miasmatic*' (Amy Lowell). A *miasmatic* place. In their now much more common extended use, these words especially the first two, come close to *pestilential* in implying a power to spread contamination or to poison the minds or souls of the multitude, as *miasmatic* doctrines, the *miasmatic* influence of a certain institution.

Ana Mortal fatal lethal, *deadly *pernicious baneful noxious, deleterious, detrimental.

polemic, *polemical*. *Controversial, eristic, apologetic.

Ana. Argumentative, disputatious (see corresponding nouns at ARGUMENTATION) contentious litigious (see BELLIGERENT).

policeman. Policeman, officer, constable, bailiff, catchpole (or catchpoll), gendarme, bobby, peeler, cop, bull come into comparison when they denote a member of the police or the force or body officially charged with the duty of preserving peace and order in the community by preventing violations of the law and by taking into custody persons who are known or are alleged to be guilty of such violations. *Policeman* is the general term referable to a member of any police force whether civil or military, or if civil, whether under the jurisdiction of town or city or of a state. The term is referable to such a person regardless of the specific duties

township, or a special official, often a sheriff, also charged with executing the warrants of judicial officers, such as warrants for arrest, attachment, eviction, and the like. It is also used of a member of a constabulary or an organized police force serving a county, state or section of a country. In British use *constable* is used as a term of address for a policeman. In British, and in rare American use, a *bailiff* is a sheriff's constable and therefore a county police officer, catchpole is the now contemptuous equivalent of *bailiff* in this sense or sometimes of any constable. *Gendarme* is often used by English-speaking persons of a French or other European

peeler
group

are both British colloquial equivalents of *police* derived from the name of Sir Robert Peel who as British home secretary was responsible for acts organizing the Metropolitan Police (of Greater London) and the Irish constabulary. *Bobby* is used chiefly in England of any policeman but especially of uniformed policemen wearing a helmet. *Pedler* was originally an Irish designation for a member of the Irish constabulary, a police force organized on military lines. It was later applied to any policeman. *Copper* and *cop* (literally one who cops or catches) are slang terms common both in the United States and in Great Britain. They often refer to a policeman who is on the lookout for offenders such as a patrolman or a motorcycle policeman. *Bull* also is a slang term for *policeman* and is often applied specifically to a detective.

polish, n. Polish, burnish, furbish, buff, shine agree in meaning to smooth or brighten by rubbing. Polish, the most common of these words fundamentally implies friction that removes all roughnesses of surface or gives a crude product a smooth often a lustrous finish or renews the finish of an old product, it may imply the use of a tool, instrument or machine (such as a file or brush or a grinder) or the application usually in addition of a gritty powder or paste or the like as to *polish marble* for a tombstone to *polish mahogany*, to *polish glass* to *polish furniture* to *polish shoes*. *Widowpanes* which she had *polished* until they shone like jewels. (V. Watkins) *Burnish* etymologically implies a causing to shine or gleam. As originally it is still used chiefly in reference to metals or to objects made of metals which are rubbed until they become lustrous as *burnished gold* to *burnish one's shield* to *burnish brass candlesticks*. In present use the term is also applied to things which are as though they were burnished as the blue green of the pines shone in the sun—a *burnished colour*. (Jeffries) Even his hair seemed like *burnished bronze* in the evening light. (Shaw) *Furbish*, which is now used more often in a figurative than in a literal sense in earliest use implied cleaning of rust from armor weapons and the like, by friction as, *furbished the rusty sword again*. (Dryden) In extended use it commonly implies freshening up renovating or the like with very little emphasis (if any) on rubbing brushing or scouring. I took it [the play] to make alterations and *furbished* it up in a day or two. (Lamb) *Buff*, originally a tradesman's word implies polishing with a soft rough oil treated leather (originally of buffalo hide) or with a stick or tool (called a *buff*) faced with such leather or with chamous velvet or the like as to *buff brass* to *buff knives* to *buff one's fingers*. *Shine* is often used in place of *polish* when cleaning or brightening are implied as to *shine silver*. Ana *Renew restore refresh rejuvenate.

Ant Tarash

polite *Civil courteous courtly gallant chivalrous

Ana *Gentle genteel *suave urbane diplomatic

polite *thoughtful considerate attentive

Ant Impolite

politic 1 *Expedient advisable

Ana Practical *practicable *possible feasible

practicable *shrewd astute perspicacious sagacious

2 Diplomatic bland smooth *suave urbane

Ana Ingratulating insinuating *disarming unctuous

slick, only *falsome *wise prudent judicious

politician Politician, statesman, politico are synonyms

terms only when they denote a person who is

versed in or engaged in politics or the science or art of

government. In American use they are often, though

not always, regarded as opposites rather than as later

changeable terms. When used without derogation, *politician*, as distinguished from *statesman* both in British and American use applies to a person who by training and temperament is able to deal with masses of persons so as to accomplish desirable ends, such as election to a political office (sometimes of oneself sometimes of one's chosen candidate) or the passage of bills or the acceptance of measures one upholds, or the settlement of especially difficult problems to the satisfaction of one's constituency or of the country as a whole. Usually *politician* also connotes the power to deal successfully with opposition especially opposition coming from other political parties. "What makes Burke stand out so splendidly among politicians is that he treats politics with his thought and imagination (Arnold). The loose cog in the wheel happened to be that he [a former successful mayor of New York City] held a political position and was 2 000 miles away from being a politician. He did not know how to handle people and did not know how to deal with them or how to get along with them (Alfred E. Smith). In American as distinguished from British use *politician* is often a highly derogatory or contemptuous term implying scheming self interest, artifice, or intrigue in accomplishing one's ends. He has

a loose shifty expression of face and one which gives you the impression of a thorough politician in the bad sense of the word (E. L. Godkin). American readers are asked to note that the term 'politician' is used in the English sense as meaning one engaged in politics and has no derogatory application. (Foreword to *International Who's Who* 1940) *Statesman*, in both American and British use carries little if any reference to party politics (except that in effusive American use a politician is sometimes pronounced a *statesman*) but throws the emphasis upon skill and sagacity in the management of affairs of state as in the capacity of president or prime minister a member of Congress or of Parliament an ambassador or the like. The term in contrast to *politician* (sometimes to *demagogue*) is often applied to the highest representatives (either in actuality or in thought) of this type as Unhappily the republic (the First French Republic) was subject to men who were mere demagogues and in no wise statesmen. (Macaulay)

Tuckman was a scholar born as Webster was a statesman born (Van Wyck Brooks). Men are employed to bring up the name of a politician so that he may be called a statesman (S. Anderson). *Politico* is sometimes used in Great Britain in place of *politician* in the derogatory sense. In American use it is sometimes preferred to *politician* when a term devoid of all depreciation is desired, and yet there is no intent to suggest laudable qualities.

politico *Politician statesman.

pollute *Contaminate, defile taint taint

Ana *Debase vitiate corrupt deprave pervert

*abuse outrage mistreat profane desecrate blasphemy

(see corresponding nouns at PROFANATION)

pothorn Craven distastefully recant *cowardly

pusillanimous

Ana *Mean ignoble abject *contemptible despicable

sorry scurvy

Ant Doughtless

polymathic *Learned erudite scholarly

pomade, pomatum, = *Oil grease lubricate anoint

unctuate cream

pomp, n *Display parade array

Ana Ceremony ceremonial liturgy ritual formality

*form ostentatiousness or ostentation pomposity

showiness or show (see corresponding adjectives at

snowy)

pompous. *Showy, ostentatious, pretentious
Ana Ceremonious, *ceremonial, solemn, formal stately,
 imposing, majestic, grandiose (see GRAND) *splendid,

Ana *Massive massy, bulky, substantial clumsy
 *awkward maladroit *onerous burdensome, oppres-
 sive, exacting

*cate, trust, cartel

*etty, pussy trial

fulfilling meeting

noting (see SATISFY)

*Common ordinary, familiar, vulgar
 neral. *universal generic, common accepted
 admitted (see RECEIVE) prevalent, *prevailing.

current

Ant. Unpopular esoteric

porch. Veranda, piazza, portico stoop *balcony
 gallery, loggia.

port, n. Harbor, haven.

port, n. Presence, carriage, front, *bearing deportment
 demeanor, mien, manner

portal. *Door gate, doorway, gateway postern

portend. Presage augur prognosticate *foretell
 predict, forecast, prophesy forebode

Ana. Betoken, *indicate, bespeak, attest *agry
 import, *mean denote

*Foretold presage prognostic, omen augury
 portentous, foreboding *warning, *apprehen-
 sive warning cautioning or caution (see
 warning verbs at WARN)

*Ominous unpropitious inauspicious

*threatening menacing (see THREATEN) prod-

*monstrous prophesying or prophetic presaging
 verbs at FORETELL

porter. *Beer lager bock ale stout

portico 1 *Colonnade arcade arcature peristyle
 2 *Balcony, gallery, loggia, veranda, piazza porch.

1 *Part, piece detail member division
 ment, sector fraction fragment parcel.

Ana Quantity amount (see SUM n.) apportionment
 rationing or ration (see corresponding verbs at APPO-
 RTION) allotment, assignment allocation (see corre-
 sponding verbs at ALLOT)

2 *Fate destiny, lot doom

Ana Distribution dispensation division dealing (see
 corresponding verbs at DISTRIBUTE) fortune hat,
 *chance luck.

portion, n. *Apportion parcel ration prorate

Ana *Allot, assign allocate *distribute dispen-
 se deal

*Fleshy, stout, plump rotund, chubby, lit-
 tle obese

*burly, husky, brawny *muscular

lit. Photograph, *image, simulacrum effig-
 y icon, mask.

Posture, attitude, stance See under POSTURE.

*Assume, affect, simulate, feign, counterfeit.

1 Pose, air (or airs), affectation, mannerism
 *misms when they mean an adopted rather than a

way of speaking behaving and the like Pose
 implies an attitude deliberately assumed in order to

it may be

insurgent attitude has now become a pose (usage note)

Air, except in the plural form airs, does not always
 imply assumption, for it often suggests acquirement

consideration of a problem from all angles or of a thing
 in all its relations in order that nothing important will
 escape one unlike weigh in an allied sense (see CON-
 sider, 1), it does not now usually suggest a balancing
 that leads to a conclusion, as, "Witness this weighty
 book so nicely pondered yet so strongly wrought"
 (Dryden), "[Feverel] pondered on what his Aunt said
 He loved Lady Blandish and yet he did not wish to see
 her Lady Feverel (Afterdith), the great Sung master
 was wont to spend the day pondering the subjects
 of his brush by the side of running streams" (Binyon)
 Meditate adds to ponder an implication of a definite

consideration of a plan project or the like that it
 approaches intend or purpose in meaning as are you
 really serious in meditating a dance at Netherfield?
 (Austen) Muse comes close to meditate in implying

wander with it and muse upon it and dream upon it
 (Keats) What an old fashioned place it seems to be
 said Elizabeth Jane while her silent mother mused on
 other things than topography" (Hardy) Ruminant
 (etymologically to chew the cud as a ruminant animal)
 implies a going over the same problem the same subject
 or the same object of meditation again and again it
 may be used in place of any of these words but it does
 not carry as strong a suggestion of weighing as ponder
 of concentrated attention as meditate, or of absorption

deliberate speculate *think cogitate

ponderable Appreciable *perceptible, sensible
 palpable tangible

Ana Important significant momentous, weighty,
 consequential (see corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE)

Con Trivial trifling *petty paltry

ponderous. Cumbersome cumbersome, *heavy weighty,
 hefty

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

through environmental influences as, she has the air of a teacher he spoke with an air of authority Used absolutely air often implies distinction and aristocratic breeding Mr Wickham was far beyond them all in person, countenance air (Austin) When it and (especially) airs definitely imply artificiality and the intent to give a false appearance they usually also imply a vulgar pretense of breeding of grandeur or of superiority, as I put on airs Oh! they give themselves such airs (Austin) Affectation usually designates a specific trick of speech or behavior of one who obviously puts on airs or whose trick impresses others as deliberately assumed and insincere Mannerism designates an acquired peculiarity or eccentricity in speech or behavior it seldom implies insincerity but it nearly always connotes habit or potential habit A mannerism consciously assumed becomes thereby also an affectation what begins as an affectation may become an unconscious and habitual trick of behavior and so a mannerism

2 Posture attitude
poish, adj *Stylish fashionable, modish smart chic, dapper dashing spruce natty, nifty nobby, toffish brave, braw

posit *Presuppose presume assume postulate premise position, n 1 Presupposition presumption, assumption postulate, premise See under PRESUPPOSE

2 Position, stand attitude as here compared denote a more or less fixed mental point of view or way of regarding something Position and stand both imply reference to a question at issue or to a matter about which there is difference of opinion Position however is often the milder term since it, unlike stand seldom connotes aggressiveness or defiance of a widely held or popular opinion as he was asked to make known his position on disarmament he took the stand that disarmament would not accomplish the ends its proponents had in view There is a strong sceptical element in Newman though he would have been shocked at the developments of his position by the Roman Catholic Modernists (Inge) He agreed thoroughly with my stand that no government or private organization could give health people had to achieve it by their own efforts (V Huxley) Attitude suggests a personal or sometimes a group or communal point of view especially one that is colored by personal or party feeling is influenced by one's environment or the fashion of the moment and is on the whole more the product of temperament or of emotion than of thought or conviction as, a humorous attitude to life, the Greek attitude to nature Eudora's attitude to her own age and interest (M Austin) a resentful attitude to criticism Their attitude towards truth (that bug bear of Pottersham) was typical Clare wouldn't see it Jane saw it perfectly clearly and would reject it without hesitation if it suited her book (R Macaulay) Ana *Point of view viewpoint standpoint angle stand

3 Position place situation, office post, job berth, billet, capacity are here considered only in the narrow sense of the particular employment in which one is engaged for a salary or wage Position and place mean little more than this they differ little from each other except that sometimes position is preferred where the employment indicates a higher social status or more dignity in the work involved and place when the reference is to a menial employment as, he has found a position as office manager she has lost her place as a cook there are few good teaching positions open at present the employment agency can provide places for several good servants, chauffeurs, and farm hands at once This distinction however is not maintained in

good usage for example, in British use especially place has not entirely lost its earlier denotation of a position in the government at court or the like (as, in my younger years I used many endeavours to get a place at Court—Addison To glut their insatiable craving for place—J Morley) In university and collegiate use a placement officer is charged with the work of finding places for students leaving college or on vacation Situation (see also STATE) is not always distinguishable from position or place It is frequently the preferred term in the classified columns of newspapers (as, situations wanted situations vacant) and it sometimes carries a stronger implication of occupancy (or need of an occupant) than position as to seek a position (i.e. an opening or a place in a group staff system) to take or obtain a situation (i.e. a place one fills) as governors Office as here considered (see also FUNCTION 1) applies specifically to a position of trust, authority or the like especially in the service of a nation state city or the like or of a company corporation or association It often implies the selection of its occupant by election, appointment or the like It usually also suggests definite duties or functions tenure and (though not necessarily) emoluments beyond those given to holders of positions or situations as to elect a new man to the office of mayor he holds the office of attorney general of the state appointed to one of the highest offices in the country the directors elected the president of the corporation to the office of chairman of their board Post originally and still applied to the place where a soldier is stationed for sentry or guard duties, in the sense here considered applies to a position, or more often to an office attended by great responsibility or involving the performance of onerous duties as he has been appointed to the post of secretary of war it is rumored that he will give up his post at the beginning of the new year In British use post is now the common term for a place in the teaching profession Job berth billet are more or less colloquial terms (the last somewhat more frequent in British than in American use) for position situation office or post Job specifically stresses the work involved as a teaching job he has a hard job, a man is lost when he is without a job The term once applied chiefly to places involving heavy labor but now used not only with out deprecation but even with a suggestion of some special significance as he is the only man for that job a job requiring skill and courage Berth distinctively implies a place (often a small place) in a system, a staff or a particular service often, but less clearly than billet it suggests a place to which one has been allotted assigned or appointed as he has a good berth in the civil service

The men who cling to easy billets ashore (Harper's Magazine) Capacity as here considered (see also AMPLITUDE) comes into comparison with the other terms only when it denotes a position or job with reference to the nature of the tasks to be performed or to the qualifications of the person who performs them as he is with the firm in the capacity of financial adviser he serves them in the capacity of butler but they call him their houseman.

Ana. *Work employment, occupation calling pursuit métier business

positive 1 Certain *sure cocksure

Ana *Confident assured sanguine sure dogmatic doctrinaire oracular *dictatorial.

Anf Doubtful

2 *Affirmative.

Anf Negative. — Con *Neutral indifferent nugatory *vain idle hollow nullifying annulling (see NULLIFY)

Ana analogous words. Anf antonyms Con contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

possess. Own, enjoy, hold, *have

Ana. Control, manage, direct, *conduct, retain *keep, reserve withhold

possession, n 1 Possession, dependency, territory, colony, dominion, protectorate, mandate come into comparison as meaning a country or state that is subject in

The Acquisition of - Backed by the -

Personal possessions such as one's clothes one's goods, one's valuables or, in extended use one's family one's relatives, or one's dependents, as to gather up one's belongings

suffice

folk

Effect

but usually less so than possessions It is often applied to personal as distinguished from real property especially when the reference is to the estate of a deceased person, as he died leaving no effects of value, all his effects were divided among his relatives

rol of the federal government, as Alaska is a territory of the United States most of the western states of the

British colonies which after the American Revolution united to form the United States of America, French colonies in the West Indies Dominion is now the pre-

united by a common allegiance to the crown Not all of these in their official titles use dominion, however, thus the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia are dominions in this sense Protectorate applies either to a country over which a more highly organized or more powerful country assumes control for the purposes of protecting it from aggression or internal disturbance and of managing its affairs or to the form

(C. Dumas) Mandate (see also COMMAND) is the term applied to any former German colony or other conquered territory that was assigned by the Treaty of Versailles, 1919 to another nation (mandatary) not as a possession but as a protectorate with power to administer and regulate its affairs, especially for the benefit of the colony or territory as German East Africa was one of the mandates assigned to Great Britain

2 In plural form possessions. Possessions, belongings, effects, comparison with together constitute wealth Possessions means resources pecuniary value Possessions may be applied to the

estate of a deceased person or to the legal administration of the property of an insolvent or bankrupt person or concern the assets include all the possessions of marketable value which may be turned into money to provide

assets is never exactly the same as resources, because latter word does not, as assets always does, imply

the proper conditions does or may exist or occur Although he [H. L. Hunt] still asserts that community of would be the ideal institution, he reluctantly made it as a basis for a possible state (G. L. Duke

(*) indicates place of treatment of each group

son), there will be such [a minority of abnormal] ... ore important part as back stairs a back door
 persons) in ... ment of the backwoods.
 pre ...
 who ...
 can ...
 Gate *done ...

Presupposition presumption assumption

value (as ...
 the Inn ...
 comfort ...
 into con ...
 devised ...
 process ...
 (as, tele ...
 b ...
 d ...
 re ...
 b ...
 le ...
 n ...
 pl ...
 n ...
 j ...

co ...
 willing ...
 (Cowe ...
 tion n ...
 a med ...
 only w ...
 Elia) ...
 a world religion? ... to other Anglicanism as ...
 specifically implies suitability to an expressed or under ...
 stood purpose or appropriateness as a means of ...
 accomplishing a given or implied end as a northern ...
 novel is not feasible for some invalids in winter the ...
 suggested plot was not feasible for the type of play he ...
 n shed ... write ...
 Ana Practical *practicable *expedient advisable.
 a *Probable likely
 Ana Credible believable colorable *plausible po-
 tent al dormant *latent
 post n *Position place situation office job berth
 billet capacity
 posterior, ady Posterior rear hind hinder after back
 agree in meaning behind in order of arrangement
 space Position ...

stance of the context to evoke a picture of how the
 parts of the body are disposed or to reveal the intention
 or end There's a posture for a man to ...

op
 the
 At
 exi
 of
 sta
 bet
 pic
 to
 her
 box
 without her hearing him or changing her attitude
 (L Wharton) Uttering platitudes In stained glass
 attitudes (H S Gilbert) Pose applies to an attitude or
 to a position of some part or parts ...

Ans *Bearing carriage deportment mien.
 2 Situation *state condition mode status estate
 Ann *Position stand att ...

*powerful, puissant forceful forcible
 orous energetic strenuous lusty *effective
 *effectual *strong sturdy tenacious.
 test

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

potential **Dormant** *latent quiescent abeyant
Ant Active actual
pother, n Flurry fuss ado *stir bustle
Ana *Haste hurry speed dispatch agitation upset
 perturbation disturbance (see corresponding verbs at
 discovrosa)

Con Coolness, collectedness composure (see corresponding adjectives at cool)

pouch *Bag sack

pound, v *Beat, pummel buffet baste belabor, thrash
 thresh.

Ana *Strike hit smite slug batter mutilate (see
 MADI)

poverty. Poverty indigence, penury, want destitution,
 privation are here compared as denoting the state of one
 who is poor or without enough to live upon Poverty,
 the most comprehensive of these terms may imply either
 the lack of all personal property or possessions (as, the
 monk's vow of *poverty* prevents him from having any
 thing he may call his own) or it may imply resources so
 limited that one is deprived of many of the necessities
 and of all of the comforts of life (as, in Syria he feathered
 his nest so successfully that in two years he raised
 himself from *poverty* to opulence —(Buchan) Indigence
 (often opposed to *affluence*) does not suggest dire or absolute
 poverty but it always implies reduced or straitened
 circumstances and therefore usually connotes the en-
 durance of many hardships and the lack of comforts as
 to endure *indigence* in his old age clothing neat and clean
 but somewhat threadbare gave evidence of his *indigence*

The road that leads from competence and peace To
indigence (Cowper) Penury may or may not imply
 abject poverty but it does suggest such an extreme of
 need especially of money that one is cramped or oppressed
 by the lack of it, as Chilly Penury repressed
 their noble rage (Gray) she has to take anything she
 can get in the way of a husband rather than face penury
 (Shaw) But *penury* may imply the semblance of poverty
 that comes from miserliness or parsimoniousness (cf *penur-*
ous under *strive*) as, Her relatives considered that
 the *penury* of her table discredited the Mingots name
 which had always been associated with good living
 (E H Harrison) Want (see also LACK) and destitution both
 imply an extreme of poverty that leaves one without the
 means of mere subsistence both terms especially the
 latter often imply starvation and homelessness or the
 need of charity as he is in great want a small weekly
 gift that secures a family against want Here to the
 homeless child of want My door is open still (Gold
 smith) One estate passing by death from heir to heir
 three times in one year (as happens easily during a
 war) is wiped out by them [death duties] and the heirs
 reduced from affluence to *destitution* (Shaw) Privation
 though implying a state that is comparable to the one
 suggested by *indigence* does not as the latter term does
 necessarily suggest poverty although it always implies
 a condition of being without many of the necessities of
 existence or an insufficient supply of them it may con-
 note another case of such a condition than a lack of
 money or of possessions of value as an explorer must
 often undergo prolonged *privations* months of *privation*
 had made every member of the family look scrawny and
 ill nourished

Ana Necessity *need exigency strait pass pinch (see
 penury)

Ant Riches

power, n 1 Power force, energy strength, might
quiescence *atom* come into comparison when they mean
 the ability to exert effort as in doing bearing resisting
 or the like Power is the most general of these terms and

denotes the ability latent or exerted inherent or ac-
 quired, physical or mental or spiritual to act or be acted
 upon to effect something or to affect or be affected by
 something as the finest machine in the world is useless
 without a motor to give it power the mechanical power
 of the internal-combustion engine the king has great
 power over his people to raise the productive power of a
 body of workers the sound of a great flood moving with
 majesty and power (Cather) *What is it which has
 made it [the Authorized Version] a factor of such power
 in the development of our speech? (Lowe) The
 palmed reserve had no power to awe them into decay
 (Conrad), to give an attorney the power to act for one

hateful to feel their power over me when I knew that
 they were nothing but fanatics (Judson) Force as here
 compared (see also FORCE 2) implies the exertion or
 the exercise of power the term usually therefore carries
 with it a suggestion of actually overcoming resistance
 actually setting a thing in motion or accelerating its
 motion actually driving a person or thing in the desired
 direction or the like thus, one has the power to do
 something but exerts force when he accomplishes it a
 wind gathers force accumulated force which drove
 them as if discharged from a cross-bow (Jefferson) [the
 tiller of the soul] deals with a hard and rebellious element
 not to be conquered mainly by skill but mainly by
 force (H Ellis) He had in fact settled down into a
 dilettante having learnt to scorn the triumphs which
 he lacked the force to win (Brenett) Therefore force is
 often applied to a person or thing that exerts its power
 with marked efficacy or efficiency as, They believed
 that the Church was the only force which could con-
 solidate the nation (Inge) Giles Overreach for
 Mansinger's New Way to Pay

A great force
 "Ant
 balance
 Energy
 power is
 power is
 is capab
 cal scien
 is in gen
 the other
 or weight
 is describ
 for work
 other mat
 tential ene
 exhibits k
 will reach t
 exhibits po
 be mechan
 like as, th
 derived fro
 pounded ba
 especially as applied to persons energy implies stored up
 power releasing itself in work or craving such release
 as The power of poetry is, by a single word, to lay
 energy into the mind which compels the imagination to
 produce the picture (Coleridge) The prodigious energy
 put forth by industry in time of war (A C Lawson)
 "Politics and patriotism afforded practical outlets for
 Greek energy (B Russell), It was marvellous that
 the energy of her spirit could carry through so triumph-
 antly her frail nervous system (H Eliot) Strength
 applies to the power that resides in a person or thing as
 a result of qualities or conditions that enable him or it
 to exert force or to manifest great energy or to resist
 pressure strain stress, attack, or the like Physically

strength implies soundness as of health or construction or the like (as *strength of body* the *tensile strength* of a rope the *blasting strength* of an explosive), mentally and morally it implies capacity for endurance resolution intrepidity or the like (as to show *strength* in trial, or temptation, or in danger) when applied to armies, forces, fleets and the like, it usually implies numbers, equipment, resources etc. (as it was impossible to estimate the exact *strength* of the enemy's army a fleet incomparable in *strength* with any other) *Might pass* since arm are more or less rhetorical or poetic words meaning operative or effective power or force. *Might* often suggests great or superhuman power it is therefore appropriate when the reference is to supernatural beings or supernatural forces or to human power that is so strong that it cannot be gaisaid. Protect us by thy *might* Great God our King (S F Smith) Let us have faith that right makes *might* (Lincoln) The pride and *might* and vivid strength of things (Goldsworthy) *Power* is often indistinctly distinguishable from *might* but in very discriminating use it generally also connotes an impressive display of power. We should advance ourselves To look with forehead bold and big enough Upon the power and guisance of the King (Shak) Wherefore should not strength and might There weakest prove Where boldest, though to sight unconquerable? His [Satan's] *guisance* I mean to try (Milton) *Arm*, which is a figurative extension of *arm* the upper human limb is capable of two applications, both implying operative or effective power. Sometimes, it is applicable to the power or body having authority that executes as one's *arm* executes that which one's mind conceives or one's will directs thus, the police force is the *arm* of the law the civil authority was in past times called the secular *arm* that is, the *arm* of the ecclesiastical authority *Arm* is also, in military use applied to one branch of the service as, the air *arm*. Sometimes it is applicable to the might that shows itself especially in overcoming an enemy in these cases, *arm* often seems metaphorical rather than idiomatic English. Son of man I have broken the *arm* of Pharaoh king of Egypt (Ezekiel xxx 21) To whom is the *arm* of the Lord revealed? (Isaiah li 1) He whose strong *arm* the Orient could not check He who had held the Souldan at his beck (Wardsworth) *Arm* Ability capacity capability "as if genius talent faculty qualification competence (see corresponding adjectives at *ARM*)

Ant Impotence.

1 Power, faculty, function come into comparison only when they mean an ability to act or perform in a given way or a capacity for a particular kind of action or performance. Since as so defined all of these terms are used specifically of human beings they primarily suggest a mental ability or capacity that controls or directs conscious operations of the body or spirit as well as of the mind. Power, the comprehensive term of this group may apply to a capacity for action or performance that does not or apparently does not call the mind into play (as the power to digest food the power of reflex movement) but it more frequently applies to an ability or capacity that involves either mental activity or mental receptiveness (as the power to think clearly the power to understand, to lose one's power to remember to Rama had been given this quickness of mind and power to divine distant things —Hudson the power of hearing debate sounds distinguishing in the soul three principles or powers reason passion and desire —C I Dickinson) Faculty, often but far from always applies to a native or inherent power in earlier use it applied especially to those powers which were the possession of every normal

human being though not always manifested in the first months of infancy or the earliest years of childhood as the faculty of hearing, the faculty of speech. Still later, the word became a technical term of psychology referable to any one of the three (or more) powers of the human mind (often will memory reason) which psychologists discovered by an analysis of the entity called "mind" or "soul", as, "The understanding and will are two faculties of the mind (Locke). The truth is that memory and imagination the two most important human faculties are scarcely cultivated at all (Grandgent) Individual analyses not only resulted in enumerating widely different faculties and in widely differing definitions of faculties called by the same name (such as reason and understanding) but brought out a tendency to regard each faculty as a separate and distinct thing consequently the term as applied to one of the enumerable powers of the mind or soul has fallen into disrepute and is avoided in current psychological use. However, *faculty* as meaning generally a distinct discoverable power of the human mind or soul and *faculties* as meaning all the powers of the mind which are essential for its successful operation, are both found in good writing especially nontechnical writing as 'There has been endless discussion whether we have a distinct faculty for the knowledge of God (Fage), It is the one occasion when violent grief disturbing his faculties appears in his correspondence (Belloc) In current psychology *function*, as denoting an activity which can be more or less definitely associated with the brain or the central nervous system or a part of either is usually preferred to *faculty* and sometimes to *power*. All mental activities such as seeing hearing perceiving conceiving imagining recalling etc. are termed *functions* (Carl Burchison) Some psychologists distinguish kinds of psychology according to the stress laid upon mental processes as evidences of the existence of faculties (*faculty psychology*) or as activities involving the sense organs central nervous system and brain (*functional psychology*)

2 Power, authority, jurisdiction, control, command away, dominion are here compared as meaning the right or prerogative of determining ruling or governing, or the exercise of that right or prerogative. Power even in this specific sense never loses its fundamental implication of ability, but in this case it is a capacity for rule that resides in one by virtue of one's rank one's office or even one's character or personality as, in an absolute monarchy the King has sole power all power over life and death was placed in the hands of the general, knowledge is power It is a strange desire to seek power and to lose liberty, or to seek power over others and to lose power over a man's self (Bacon) Power when used with reference to a definite person or body or office commonly connotes divisibility or strict limitation as, the trustees have power of appointment the charter gives the city power to tax miles he was given power of attorney but he never exercised that power there is no division of power when a dictator rules It is not enough that a statute goes to the verge of constitutional power We must be able to see clearly that it goes beyond that power (Justice Holmes) Authority is often used interchangeably with power nevertheless there is an essential difference in meaning. In precise use authority refers to power resident in or exercised by another than oneself, thus one may have power (not authority) to determine one's own actions, but a parent or a master or a ruler has the authority (or less precisely the power) to determine the actions of those under him so one is obeyed not to authority (not power) authority (more precise than power) is needed to restrain persons from infringing upon

the plural often refers to the same person

the plural often refers to the same person

wrote be accounted under Father Latour's jurisdiction (Cather) Demanding from us a complete subjection to the poetry that occupies us yet never asking of poetry more than lies within its proper jurisdiction (Day Lewis) Control as here compared stresses possession of the authority to restrain or curb and its effective exercise or of actual power to regulate or keep responsive to one's will not only persons but things thus a teacher who has lost control of his class has reached a point where the pupils no longer recognize his authority a fire has gone beyond control when those who are fighting it have

way I made my success I always kept the control (S. Anderson) Command implies such control as makes one the master of men and such authority that obedience to one's order or one's will either inevitably follows or inexorably enforced thus one speaks of the officer in command (rather than in control) of a regiment or says that a person has command of a situation (rather than control of it) when he completely dominates it or has all persons or things involved in it under control so the president assumes command of the army and navy in

brush did its work with a steady and sure stroke that

language and a greater control of the emotion (T. S. Eliot) Sway tends to be slightly rhetorical because its use in this sense was originally figurative and the word still carries a hint of its etymological implications of swinging or sweeping through an arc or circle hence when a word is desired that means power but also connotes extent or scope and preponderant influence compelling authority potency or the like sway is the proper choice as the British Empire has extended its

ion, in precise use imputes sovereignty to the power in

it is as if the law were delegated by the states and must be exercised in subordination to the State, who alone possess supreme dominion (Ch. Just. Marbury) dominion in any shape would soon become Freeman)

glit privilege prerogative birthright exemption (see corresponding verbs at CONDUCT) y *supremacy

Powerful potent puissant, forceful forcible

compacting words into the expression of spontaneous life (S. Alexander) illusions no longer point be

somewhat more restrained in their suggestion of power nevertheless imply an ability to effect impressive results

undoubted force on the observer as a forceful personality a forceful style a forceful writer he relied more on a forceful clarity to convince his readers than on the brilliant and exciting ambiguities of propagandist eloquence (A. Huxley) Forcible on the other hand suggests the

asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

actual exertion of power or force. It often implies the use of physical violence in attaining one's ends as to make a *forcible* entry into a building to take *forcible* possession of goods not paid for to favor *forcible* measures in treating unruly prisoners. There are times however when *forcible* falls short because it does not imply aggressiveness militancy or decided potency. In such cases discerning writers often prefer *forcible* thus one might prefer to describe Theodore Roosevelt a personality or a dictator a speech as *forcible* rather than *forcful*.

Ana Able capable competent efficacious effectual.
***Effective** efficient ***vigorous**, energetic strenuous
Ant Powerless inefficacious

powerless Powerless, impotent, impuissant agree in meaning unable to effect one's purpose intention or end. *Powerless* denotes merely lack of power or efficacy as he suddenly found himself *powerless* to move *powerless* as an infant (*De Quincy*). *Argument is powerless* against their feeling (*Hardy*). I hope that the luxuries of this palatial mans on are *powerless* to corrupt your heart (*Shaw*). *Impotent* (see also *impotent* 1) implies not only powerlessness, but positive weakness or especially complete ineffectiveness as, An angry little up there sea continually sprays and thrashes with *impotent* irascibility (*Stevenson*) terrible and *impotent* rage (*Wilde*). "Fifteen years later one King of England was put to death an *impotent* victim (*Belfrage*). Set him [a French man] to write poetry he is limited artificial and *impotent* set him to write prose he is free natural and effective (*Arnold*). *Impuissant* like *puissant* (see under *powerful*) is a literary term often it is indistinguishable from *impotent* but it is sometimes preferred when there is a contrast between the greatness of the attempt and the complete ineffectiveness of the result as an *impuissant* man defying fate to send an *impuissant* army against a *puissant* invader.

Ana Inert ***inactive** passive supine feeble ***weak**, infirm decrepit

Ant Powerful efficacious — **Con** ***Effective** efficient.

practicable 1. Feasible ***possible**

Ana Operating or operable working or workable function *ing* (see corresponding verbs at *act*)

Ant Impracticable

2. *Practicable*, *practical* are not synonyms in good current use but they are sometimes confused when they imply a capacity for being used or turned to account. *Practicable* (see also *possible* 1) applies chiefly to things which have not been worked out (as a plan, project, scheme, design) or which have been recently devised, invented, constructed or the like (such as a new machine, a new form of entertainment, a new implement) and about which one of the following questions arises: is it capable of being developed or worked out or is it likely to prove successful in operation or use. Thus many plans for the eradication of poverty are dismissed as "not *practicable* (or *impracticable*)" the possibility of wireless telegraphy was questioned until Marconi demonstrated its *practicability* no *practicable* winter automobile that operates on runners rather than on wheels has yet been devised. *Practical* applies not only to things (concrete and immaterial) but also as *practicable* never does, to persons. The term in all of its senses stresses an opposition to that which is *theoretical*, *speculative*, *ideal*, *unrealistic*, *imaginary* or the like and implies a relation to the actual life of man: his daily needs, or the conditions which must be met. When the term also implies a capacity for use it emphasizes actual usefulness rather than highly probable or merely discovered usefulness thus the automobile when first

invented was not regarded as *practicable* by many persons but as a result of numerous improvements in the course of time it is now regarded as most *practical* vehicle for pleasure business transportation and the like, "Without his [Faraday's] researches in magnetic electricity we might have missed those most *practical* machines of our modern life the dynamo and the telephone" (*H. Ellis*). Hence, *practical* may apply to anything that is such in kind character amount effect or the like that it is definitely useful or serviceable in actual life as, very few students of French gain a *practical* knowledge of it unless they spend at least a year in France. In everything he undertook he demanded a utilitarian purpose and a *practical* result (*Buckham*).

These writers cannot confirm any one in the faith, they can merely have the *practical* value of removing prejudices from the minds of those who have not the faith but who might possibly come to it (*T. S. Eliot*). With the real, practical blindness of leaving some money for her board they moved on (*DeLand*).

practical ***Practicable**

practically ***usually**, morally

practice or **practise**. ***Practice** (or as a verb spelled also *practise*), exercise, drill come into comparison as verbs meaning to perform or cause one to perform an act or series of acts repeatedly and as nouns denoting such repeated activity or exertion. *Practice* fundamentally implies doing especially doing habitually or regularly often in contrast to thinking, believing and professing or to theory and precept as to *practice* what one preaches the *practice* of one's religion to *practice* medicine the *practice* of one's profession in theory every citizen votes but in *practice* rarely more than half avail themselves of the privilege. If a thing has been *practiced* for two hundred years by common consent it will need a strong case for the Fourteenth Amendment to affect it (*Justice Holmes*). *Practises* also implies a doing over and over again of certain acts for the sake of acquiring proficiency, dexterity skill or the like or in the hope of attaining perfection as *Practice* makes perfect (*Proverb*) to *practise* on the piano one hour each day, rifle *practice*. I suppose they teach you to make Latin verses? That's a very good *practice* (*Arch Marshall*). Exercise fundamentally implies a keeping busy or a setting to work it usually presupposes the possession of a power or of powers which can be developed or strengthened only by activity especially repeated activity or can be manifested only in practice as give him plenty of opportunities to *exercise* his intelligence a wise father avoids the *exercise* of authority except when other means fail "he had liberality and he had the means of *exercising* it (*Austen*) so long as a child is with adults it has no occasion for the *exercise* of a number of important virtues namely those required by the strong in dealing with the weak (*B. Russell*).

Will can only be *exercised* in the presence of something which retards or resists it (*Inge*). Like *practice* *exercise* may be used also to imply acts performed repeatedly for the sake of an ulterior end but *exercise* usually refers either literally or figuratively to those directed to the attainment of health or physical vigor as Tom was being *exercised* like a raw recruit to grow mentally dull through lack of physical *exercise*. *Exercise* is good for the muscles of mind and to keep it well in hand for work (*Lowell*). Poetry is in France an *exercise* not an expression. It is to real French expression to prove what gymnastics and hygiene are to health (*Brownell*). Drill fundamentally connotes an intention to fix physical or mental habits as deeply as though they were bored in by the use of the drill tool, in current use the term

stresses repetition as of military evolutions of word pronunciations of grammatical rules or the like as a means of training and disciplining the body or mind or of forming correct habits as to drill troops a drill in arithmetic. This is a real danger in modern education owing to the reaction against the old severe drill. The mental work involved in the drill was good what was bad was the killing of intellectual interests (B Russell)
 Ana *Perform execute fulfill *follow pursue
 *repeat iterate

practice, n 1 *Habit habitude usage custom
 consuetude use wont
 Ana Procedure *process proceeding *method system way fashion mode manner
 2 Exercise drill See under PRACTICE n.

Ana *Use utility usefulness usage *form convention convenience pursuit calling *work
 Ant Theory precept

pragmatic, pragmatic Officious, meddlesome
 *impertinent intrusive obtrusive
 Ana *Curious prying inquisitive *busy assiduous
 *edulous agitated disturbed perturbed (see DISCOMPOSE) interfering interposing intervening (see INTERPOSE)

praise, v Praise, laud acclaim extol, eulogize agree in meaning to express approbation or esteem Praise often implies no more than warmly expressed commendation

What we admire we praise and when we praise advance it into notice (Cowper) When specifically referred to persons it frequently suggests the judgment of a superior as to praise a pupil for his diligence. However it is also used in reference to God (or a god) or a saint. Then it implies glorification by acts of homage such as song or prayer Praise God from whom all blessings flow (Amen) Sometimes it connotes thanks giving. Though we have not beef and mutton yet (God be praised) we want them not our Indian corn answers for all (Winthrop) Laud implies very high sometimes excess ve praise as lauded to the skies

Both of the writers lauded contemporaries who were certainly no better than middling performers in the several arts (C E Montague) Acclaim usually suggests enthusiastic expression of approval etc as by loud applause or cheers Dr Welch was acclaimed not only in his own country but throughout the civilized world (V Heiser) Extol retains its etymological implication of lifting up or raising and suggests praise that exalts or magnifies They extolled your perfections to the heavens (B Jonson) It is often used when a contrast between approval or esteem and their opposites is enforced To find virtue extolled and Vice stigmatized (Addison) An age must always decry itself and extol its forbears (Galsworthy) Eulogize sometimes inter-changeable with extol differs from it in implying formal ty both in the method and in the occasion very frequently it suggests a set composition or oration (eulogy) suitable for a funeral or testimonial He eulogized constitutional government as immeasurably superior to despotism (Locky) Eulogies turn into elegies (Spenser)

Ana *Commend applaud compliment *extol magnify aggrandize

Ant Blame — Con Asperse *malign traduce vilify calumniate defame belittle disparage *decry detract from belittle reprehend reprobate censure denounce *criticize

prank, n Prank, caper antic monkeyshine, dido agree in meaning a playful then a mischievous, act or trick Prank still carries the strongest implication of devilry of all these words though it is a little suggestion of

malice and greater emphasis upon the practical joke than in the past Hear thou how many frolicsome pranks he has played up (Shak) *His [Middle]

especially in the plural

Children in overflowing spirits and frolicsome ways to find childish capers annoying Antic stresses the ludicrousness and grotesqueness of the movements, gestures and postures rather than the spirit in which the acts or tricks are performed as the antic of a clown. Sometimes, however it suggests grandstand play as to watch the antics of boys climbing poles The Carter bridge tradition was that to drive stock hideous cries, coupled with yahoo antics should be used (Hardy) Monkeyshine (a slang term in American use) may be applied to a caper or antic but it usually also implies amusing mimicry or extreme nimbleness in movement. It is a frequent designation of the mischievous tricks and capers of young boys Dido (also slang) adds to prank the implications of racket making and often of malicious mischief as to cut up dido on Halloween

Ana Frolic gambol rollick sport play (see under PLAY n) levity *lightness frivolity vagary caprice freak whim whimsy

prank, v *Preen prune prink primp perk up doll up
 Ana *Adorn ornament decorate deck bedeck embellish beautify

prate Chatter *chat gab patter prattle babble gabble jabber gibber

prattle Chatter patter prate gab, *chat babble gabble jabber gibber

pray Plead petition appeal sue See under PLEA

Ana Supplicate entreat beseech implore *beg
 prayer Prayer suit, plea petition, appeal and their corresponding intransitive verbs pray, sue plead, petition appeal agree in meaning an earnest and usually a formal request for something (or to make such a request) Prayer and pray (or to) imply that the request is made to a person or body invested with authority or power or especially to God or a god the words usually therefore connote humility in approach and often fervor in entreating We do pray for mercy And that same prayer doth teach us all to render The deeds of mercy" (Shak) In religious use however where prayer and pray always imply an act of worship they may or may not connote a request or petition This implication of making a request is retained however in the specific legal use of these terms in a court of equity where formally one prays for relief the prayer in a bill in equity is the part that specifies the kind of relief sought The words are also used in formal petitions or remonstrances to a legislative body Suit and sue (for or to) imply a deferential and formal oral citation sometimes for help or relief but often for a favor a grace a kindness and the like Except in legal use (see SUIT n 3) in reference to the address of a man (as a suitor) to the lady he hopes to marry and in some idiomatic phrases such as sue for peace "the words are somewhat archaic in flavor There kings shall sue and suppliant States be seen Once more to bend before a BRITISH QUEEN (Joppe) "Is it that I sue not in some form Of scrupulous law that ye deny my suit" (Shelley) Plea (see also APOLOGY) and plead (for) often suggest a court of law the status of a defendant or of an accused person and his formal statements in a

over to the plaintiff's allegations or the state's charge. *Plea* especially has technical senses not here considered. In general use however, both terms imply argument or urgent entreaty, of which self justification is usually the motive, as to make a *plea* for forgiveness, to *plead* for a more tolerant attitude. "Though justice be thy *plea* consider this. That, in the course of justice none of us Should seek salvation" (*Shak*). I *plead* frankly for the theistic hypothesis as involving fewer difficulties than any other (*Inge*). *Petition* and its verb *petition* (*for*) imply a formal and specific request often in writing presented to the person or body that has power to grant it. In modern use the words carry little or no connotation of object humility of entreaty or the like. Rather they suggest a right to make a request, as one of the sovereign people or as one who is confident that it will be judged on its merits as to *petition* (or send a *petition* to) the legislature to repeal an obnoxious law. To make a *petition* to the court for a new trial. *Appeal* and *appeal* (*for* or *to*) basically imply a call for attention to and favorable consideration of one's plea as to *appeal* for mercy to *appeal* to one's family for help. Often they additionally connote an insistence on being heard and hence a change of plea from an inferior to a superior power such as a higher court or a higher authority or in more recent use the emotions in an attempt to evoke a favorable response or judgment as to *appeal* to the supreme court for a new trial the court of last *appeal*. Against the decree of fate there is no *appeal* (*A. Huxley*). Man talism and Dobbins who pursue women with *appeals* to their pity or jealousy or vanity (*Shaw*). In current use the terms often omit the *to* phrase and imply a sympathetic or favorable response or a compelling quality, as an *appealing* way the song has a human *appeal*.

Ana Supplication entreaty, beseeching imploring begging (see *ago*) worship adoration (see under *severe*).

preamble *Introduction prologue induction prelude overture preface foreword prolegomenon proem exordium prologium protas avant propos

precarious *Dangerous hazardous, perilous jeopard dangerous risky

Ana *Doubtful dubious questionable distrustful mistrustful (see corresponding verbs at *distrust*) chance chancy haphazard *random

Con *Safe secure *steadily even equable constant.

precedence *Priority
Ana Leading or lead guid ng or guide (see corresponding verbs at *guide*) antecedence foregoing (see corresponding adjectives at *preceding*)

Precedent, *adj* *Preceding antecedent, foregoing previous, prior (former anterior)

preceding *adj* Preceding antecedent, precedent, foregoing previous, prior, former anterior agree in meaning being before especially in time or in order of arrangement Preceding (opposed to succeeding following) is restricted to time and place it usually means immediately before as the preceding day the preceding clause events preceding the opening of the story Antecedent (opposed to subsequent consequent) usually implies order in time but unlike preceding it often suggests an indefinite intervening interval as events antecedent to the opening of the story Chaucer's poems were written in a period antecedent to the Elizabethan Age Very often also the word implies a causal or logical as well as a temporal relation thus to understand the success of modern dictators we must have a knowledge of antecedent conditions (that is of conditions

earlier in time and causative of dictatorships), a conclusion is based on a chain of antecedent inferences Precedent often applies to one thing which must precede another thing if the latter is to be valid or become effective thus, a condition precedent in law is a condition that must be fulfilled before an estate can be vested in one or before a right accrues to one Foregoing (opposed to following) applies almost exclusively to statements as, the foregoing citations the foregoing argument Previous and prior (opposed to subsequent) are often used interchangeably esp with to, as previous to or prior to a given date But prior sometimes implies greater importance than previous thus a previous obligation suggests merely an obligation entered into earlier in point of time whereas a prior obligation is one which surpasses the other in importance and must be fulfilled in advance of the other (or others) Former (opposed to latter), even more definitely than prior, implies comparison, as there can be a former engagement only when there is also a later one a previous or prior engagement may prevent one's making a second Anterior (opposed to posterior) also comparative in force applies to position usually in space sometimes in order or time as, the anterior lobe of the brain Organization must presuppose life as anterior to it (*Coleridge*)

Ant Following

precept Rule *law canon regulation statute ordinance

Ana *Principle fundamental axiom *doctrine tenet dogma injunction behest bidding (see *command* N)

Ant Practice counsel

precious, *Costly expensive dear valuable invaluable priceless

Ana *Choice exquisite recherché rare valued prized appreciated cherished (see *appreciate*)

precipitate, *adj* Precipitate, headlong abrupt impetuous, hasty, sudden, as applied to persons or their acts or behavior denote in common characterized by excessive haste and unexpectedness Precipitate especially stresses lack of due deliberation sometimes it suggests prematurity, and is therefore especially applicable to decisions or to actions based on decisions It was feared by some that she might be precipitate in her choice (*Irving*) Headlong throws the emphasis on rashness and lack of forethought it is used to describe not only persons and their acts but the qualities exhibited by such persons or in such acts, as headlong folly headlong haste Abrupt, when applied to a person's actions suggests complete lack of warning or sometimes unceremoniousness as an abrupt departure the story came to an abrupt end when applied to manners or words it usually implies curtness as he answered abruptly when applied to style it retains its etymological implication of a sudden breaking off and connotes sharp changes in thought without any attempts at transition Impetuous implies violence or vehemence as applied to persons it often also suggests impulsiveness or at times extreme impatience You know the impetuosity of my brother's temper (*Fielding*) No necessity exists for any hurry except in the brain of that impetuous boy (*Meredith*) Hasty stresses quickness of response and often suggests thoughtlessness and hot temper rather than impulsiveness I am known to be a humorous patrician hasty and tender like what I think I utter and spend my malice in my breath' (*Shak*) Sudden, as here compared is distinguishable from sudden meaning unexpected only by its added implications of extreme hastiness or impetuosity as sudden in temper, given to sudden rages Now and then an access of sudden fury would lay hold on a man or woman (*Keats*)

Ans Headstrong wilful refractory (see **UNRULY**)
Ant Deliberate — **Cori** Leisurely *slow
IP Do not confuse precipitate with precipitous

precipitate, *Speed accelerate quicken, hasten hurry

Ans Drive impel (see **MOVE** *) *force compel coerce constrain

precipitous *Steep, abrupt sheer

Ans Soaring towering rocketing ascending rising (see **RISE**)

IP Do not confuse precipitous with precipitate

précis Sketch aperçu survey *compendium syllabus, digest pandect

precise Exact accurate *correct nice right

Ans Definite express *explicit strict *rigid rigorous stringent

Ant Loose — **Cori** Lax, slack (see **LOOSE**) *careless heedless

preciseness *Precision

p Precision preciseness agree in denoting the

*precise Precision sought for or m

*hing When used reason with such nor nothing less

than what appears

consideration is said as expressing herself with incomparable precision

(Arnold) to describe with precision the persons to whom this high privilege was given the word citizen was substituted for free inhabitant

(Ch Just Taney) [Rhetoric] is merely a vague term of abuse for any style that is so evidently bad or second rate that we do not recognize the necessity for greater precision in the phrases we apply to it

(T S Eliot) When used in reference to the arts sciences and the like the term usually implies such clearness of definition or such sharpness in distinction or in distinguishing that there is no confusion as to outlines boundaries dividing lines, movements or the like as

However we may distinguish as it by using words we do not and cannot carry out the distinction between legislative and executive action with mathematical precision

(Justice Holmes) Taught her to play the piano with the force and precision of a crack regiment of cavalry

(H G Wells) Acting singing and dancing seem to me the best methods of teaching aesthetic precision

(B Russell) Precision is also used in reference to an instrument a machine or a part of a machine or the like that must be made with such exactness of measurements that an infinitesimal fraction of an inch would debar it from fulfilling its function as instruments of precision (or often precision instruments) the fabrication of precision parts (A C Morrison) Preciseness is now rarely used in place of precision for it has come to carry so strong an implication of severity or of strictness sometimes overta city in the observance of religious laws the code of one's profess on the proprieties as dictated by one's class or social equals or the like that it is deprecative as often as it is laudatory as avowing of Puritanism and overstrict preciseness (Fryane)

prejudiced preciseness (C H Yonge) the letter had the preciseness of an Imperial mandate (Meredith)

the preciseness of his enunciation and diction is almost the only sign of his foreign birth

preclude *Prevent obviate avert ward off

Ans *Hinder obstruct impede block bar *stop discontinue quit cease *exclude eliminate shut out debar

precocious Untimely forward *premature advanced

p Precision preciseness agree in denoting the

*precise Precision sought for or m

*hing When used reason with such nor nothing less

Ans *Immature unmatured unripe

Ant Backward

precursor, *Forerunner harbinger herald

Ans *Sign mark token symptom antecedent determinant *cause reason

predicament, **Predicament**, **dilemma** quandary plight, scrape, fix, jam, pickle are here compared as denoting a situation from which one does or can extricate himself only with difficulty

Predicament originally a term of logic denoting the character status, or classification assigned by a predication now carries in its current sense no implications derived from this meaning except possibly the implication that the situation constitutes a problem for those who are involved in it

The term may imply lack of freedom to do what one wishes or finds essential for some reason or it may imply deep perplexity as to ways out of the situation

*Advice may be of such nature that it will be painful to reject and yet impossible to follow it and in this predicament I conceive myself to be placed (Crabbe) The predicament now finds itself confronted—

happy leisure

by mat

predicament in life I got muddled

I have three children (S Anderson) Dilemma so originally and still a term of logic denoting a choice of alternatives presented by an opponent in argument either of which is extremely damaging to one's case

applies to a situation which constitutes a predicament from which one can escape only by a choice of equally unpleasant or unsatisfactory alternatives as the army was confronted with the dilemma of capitulating or starving

Quandary differs from dilemma chiefly in its stress on puzzlement or perplexity, in fact this implication is often so emphasized that the suggestion of a dilemma or a choice between alternatives is lost or obscured as he was in a quandary as to how he could keep his appointment

All his quarandaries terminated in the same catastrophe a compromise (Dumas) All the other words now definitely imply a difficulty often a very disagreeable situation

Plight in its earliest use did not carry this suggestion, for it was applicable to a situation of any kind or character but in current use even when unqualified the term commonly suggests an unfortunate trying or unhappy situation as, the plight in which the world finds itself to-day (J A Hobson)

the plight of this poor family is beyond description

Cayley Drummie in *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray* has it for his main job to size up the pretty plight of Tanqueray and his wife and to speculate laudably about things which they cannot very well say (C E Montague)

Scrape applies to a plight in which one is involved through one's own fault often it suggests a being in disgrace or disfavor as I only suspected it to be Bingley from believing him the kind of young man to get into a scrape of that sort (Austen) they're every one of em in scrapes and I've got to pay the price (Meredith)

Fix and jam are colloquial equivalents of plight but fix stresses rather the difficulty in extrication, and jam stresses the tight place or hopeless involvements in which one finds oneself as he will be in a fix if he doesn't settle his debts when they are due hereafter he is in a jam financially

Pickle applies to a particularly distressing or sorry plight as How cement thou in a pickle (Shak) But when I was left alone in Melbourne I was in a pretty pickle I knew nobody and I had no money (Shaw)

Ans *State a situation condition posture position

strait emergency exigency *necessity

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book

An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

predicate, v Affirm, declare, *assert, aver, protest, avouch, avow, warrant.

predict, v Foretell, forecast, prophesy, prognosticate, augur, presage, portend, forebode.

Ans. Foresee, foreknow, divine *warn, forewarn, caution, surmise, *conjecture, guess.

predilection. Predilection, partiality, prepossession, prejudice, bias agree in meaning an attitude of mind as exhibited in a feeling or idea which predisposes one to make a certain choice or judgment or to take a certain view without full consideration or reflection. Predilection always implies a strong liking that results from one's temperament, one's principles or one's previous experience and that predisposes one to prefer certain kinds of friends, books, foods, methods or the like or to accept a thing without reference to any other test, *as*. For great men I have ever had the warmest predilection (*Carlyle*). 'n predilection for the strange and whimsical (*Coleridge*). Out of the mass of words that make up a language every writer uses only a limited number and even among these has his words of predilection (*Ellis*). The scientist's refusal to believe in a chaotic universe [not] based on any personal predilections (*Wells*). Partiality implies a disposition to favor a particular person or thing because of some predilection or more often because of overweening fondness or passionate

Ans. *Dominant, predominant, paramount, excelling or excellent, outdoing, outstripping (see corresponding verbs at *EXCEED*). *consummate, finished.

pre-empt. *Arrogate, usurp, appropriate, confiscate.

Ans. *Take, seize, grasp, grab *exclude, eliminate, shut out, debar.

animals and to human beings who give close attention to details of grooming. *Prune* is currently less often used than *groom* in this sense, with the result that it is sometimes mistakenly regarded as incorrect. 'Below them, in their holes in the sandstone, pigeons preened themselves and moved swiftly' (*cf. H. Lawrence, A. S. Byatt*).

more than adornment as too much ornament.

Accept *receive, admit, take *approve, endorse, favor, *oblige, accommodate offer, tender, present.

Selection, election, *choice, option.

Ans. *Learning, propensity, proclivity, bias, bent, turn, knack, aptitude, *gift.

Ant. Aversion.

predispose. Dispose, *incline, bias.

Ans. Influence, sway *affect, touch, impress, strike.

Predominant. *Dominant, paramount, preponderant, preponderating, sovereign.

Ans. Controlling, directing, conducting, managing (see *CONDUCT*).

*prevailing, prevalent, *chief, principal, leading, main, foremost.

Con. *Subordinate, secondary, dependent, subject.

Ans. *Dominant, predominant, paramount, excelling or excellent, outdoing, outstripping (see corresponding verbs at *EXCEED*). *consummate, finished.

pre-empt. *Arrogate, usurp, appropriate, confiscate.

Ans. *Take, seize, grasp, grab *exclude, eliminate, shut out, debar.

responding verbs at **PRELATE**) *favor, countenance
*loving penchant

prelection. *Speech address, oration harangue
allusion lecture talk sermon homily

prelude *Introduction prologue in fiction overture
preface foreword introduction, story exordium

preliminary *preliminary *preliminary

premature. Premature, untimely, forward, advanced,

precocious are not actually synonyms for they are rarely
interchangeable but they can be into comparison when
they mean untimely early in coming happening develop-

ing or the like Premature applies usually to that which
takes place before its due or proper time (as a premature

birth a premature announcement) or comes into exist-
ence before it is fully grown or developed or ready for

presentation (as a premature baby a premature conclu-
sion a premature report) or to actions or persons that

manifest overhaste or impatience (as I have been a
little premature in respect to my journey - 4000)

Untimely usually means little more than unnatural but
when as frequently happens it is applied to that

which comes or occurs in a chance of its due or proper
time it approaches very close to premature in meaning

the term however applies not so often to that which
begins a life outward existence or the like before its

proper time as to that which ends or destroys a life a
warrior or a growing or developing thing before it has

run its normal natural or allotted course as the un-
timely falling of fruit from a tree the untimely death of

the man and their untimely fruits that brought sum-
mer a tempest to an end or the harvest period by

untimely light (the storm) Forward as here compared
applies chiefly to living things especially to young per-

sons young animals young plants to growing crops but
also to men to mean that at some signs of progress

beyond those that are normal or natural for a thing or
things of its kind at the time in question as an unusually

forward thing it is the most forward in mental devel-
opment of their children In current use advanced men is

to suggest forward when by comparison with other per-
sons, other growing things, other actions etc. of the

same kind or class the person or thing so described is
notably ahead of the others as the most advanced

children in the school *conflict between the economic
interests of the advanced and backward peoples (J A

Hobson) Precocious strictly implies a premature fruiting
or flowering in current use however it is rarely applied

to plants but chiefly to children who show undue signs
of intellectual maturity or an unusual forwardness in

mental development He was precocious and his
mixing with natives had taught him some of the more

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premise or premiss. Postulate position presuppo-
sition presupposition assumption. See under **PRETEXT.**

Anna Ground *reason proposition *propositional

premise. Postulate position *presuppose premise
assumption

premium Premium, prize, award, reward, need,
guardon, bounty, bonus agree in meaning something

which is bestowed upon a person as a recompense for
greater effort superior merit superiority in competition

or the like Premium, as here considered is applied
usually to something extra or additional that serves as

an incentive to buy sell loan complete strive or the
like as the school offers premiums for excellence in

certain studies to pay a premium in addition to an
hourly wage to workmen who perform a given amount of

work in less than the standard time awarded to ask a
premium as well as interest for a loan to increase the

sales of a manufactured article by giving premiums
Prize is applied to something (etymologically something

of value) which is given for or in honor of which may
be won by chance it is bestowed upon the winner in a

contest or competition, or in a lottery as bridge prize
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(Browning) He had embarked early upon that de-
perate game of which the prize was a throne and the
fortress (A Keppel) Awarding is both a decision
of judges and a bestowal of a prize or an honor it is
therefore often preferred to prize when the recipients
have not been competitors in the strict sense but have in
their work or performance fulfilled the conditions re-
quired by those who offer prizes as to receive an award
for civic service Boy Scout awards Award is logically
the correct term for the act of awarding a prize or for
the decision in a particular competition as the judges
have inspected the exhibits and will soon make their
awards the Rhodes scholar ship awards will be announced
this week Reward strongly involves the idea of recom-
pense for that which is good or meritorious (only local
only for that which is evil) it may be used in reference
to a prize or premium only when that has been earned
thus a winner of a prize for the best novel of the year
may feel that he has been given a reward for intense
effort a reward is offered for the return of a lost article
(not for its finding) heaven is thought of as the reward
for a good life and not as its prize "He seemed to take
a reward for doing what in justice he ought to do (Swift)

The reward of one duty is the power to fulfill another
(G Eliot) Meed and Guardon are close synonyms of
reward but they are used only in poetry or rhetorical
prose They are often employed without distinction but
meed tends to suggest a reward recognizing merit and
proportioned to it and guardon a prize or honor conferred
as a reward He must not float upon his watery bier
Unwept and wailed to the dashing wind Without the
meed of some melodious tear (Milton) The harsh
criticism of the coach on the bank when we rested for a
moment to receive our meed of praise or blame (A C
Benson) Verac like the laurel its immortal meed
Should be the guardon of a noble deed (Couper) take
A horse and arms for guardon choose the best (Tenny-
son) Bounty and bonus are applicable chiefly to a sum
of money or its equivalent given as a premium or re-
ward Bounty is usually but not exclusively applied to
a premium promised by a government or governmental
agency as an inducement to enlistment in the army or
navy to emigration to a distant colony to the destruc-

mature (T S Eliot)

Anna Immature unmaturing unripe un-mellow abor-
tive fruitless (see FUTILITY) *precipitate hasty sudden
abrupt

Ant Matured

premeditated *Deliberate considered advised
designed studied

Anna Intended purposive meant (see INTEND) *volun-
tary intentional unduly

Ant Unpremeditated casual accidental - Con-

*Precipitate abrupt headlong hasty sudden

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

tion of noxious animals or pests and the like or as a subsidy to industry as the State pays a bounty for every wolf killed during the Civil War some men enlisted for the bounty and then deserted **Bonus** on the other hand is applied to something given over and above what is regularly received or due as salary wages dividends interest or the like either as a reward or encouragement or as a distribution of surplus as a soldier's **bonus** a shareholder's **bonus** When used in reference to men in the army and navy bounty refers only to the sum of money paid at enlistment **bonus** to any sum of money insurance and the like granted after discharge

Ann *Gift present gratuity favor enhancement intensification, heightening (see corresponding verbs at EXTENSIFY)

preoccupied *Abstracted absent absent-minded distraught distraught.

Ann *Intent engrossed absorbed *forgetful oblivious, unmindful

preponderant, preponderating *Dominant, predominant, paramount, sovereign

Ann *Supreme pre-eminent transcendent surpassing outstanding salient signal (see NOTICEABLE)

prepossession Partiality prejudice bias *predilection **Ann** Bent turn knack aptitude *gift *leaning *predisposition inclination (see corresponding verbs at INCLINE)

preposterous Absurd *foolish silly
Ann *Irrational unreasonable bizarre grotesque fantastic

prerequisite Requisite *requirement.
Ann *Necessity *need exigency

prerogative *Right, privilege perquisite appanage birthright.

Ann Immunity *exemption *claim title *freedom license liberty

presage, n *Foretoken prognostic omen augury portent

Ann *Sign symptom mark token forewarning warning (see WARN)

Presage, s Augur portent forebode prognosticate *foretell, predict forecast, prophesy

Ann *Indicate betoken bespeak signify import denote *mean

prescind *Detach disengage abstract

prescribe Prescribe assign define come into comparison when they mean to fix arbitrarily or authoritatively for the sake of order or of a clear understanding **Prescribe** stresses citation especially by one in command and usually implies that the aim is to give explicit directions or clear guidance to those who accept one's authority or are bound to obey one's injunctions as the Constitution *prescribes the conditions under which it may be amended* the Anglican Church *prescribes the prayers used in its various services* the attending physician *prescribes the medicines for his patient* Can be used of a copy thereof to a person demanding it on the terms *prescribed by law* (Ch. Just. Mars all) They were ready within the time *prescribed by Aust* (Meredith) Assign in the sense here considered (see also ALLOT ASCRIBE) usually refers to its other senses at least a suggestion of allotment or ascription it implies arbitrary but not despotic determination for the sake of some practical end such as harmony in operation or functioning the proper distribution of a number of things or the settlement of a dispute by agreement as a committee is responsible for *assigning the periods for all classes* the city charter *assigns the duties of each elected official and the limits of his authority* some

phoneticians *assign* one value to a letter and another *assign* etc and some another *Ye know the spheres and various tasks assign'd By laws eternal to the æt'nal kind* (Mythology) *assign* demons, etc. (Pope) Define implies an intent to mark boundaries between things so as to prevent confusion or conflict or overlapping as to *define the jurisdiction of the various courts* the Constitution of the United States *prescribes the powers of the government* *assigns the limits to each and defines the functions of each branch*

Ann *Set settle fix establish direct enjoin instruct order *command.

prescribed Prescribed, appointed, destined come more closely into comparison than the verbs from which they are derived because some of these adjectives have acquired or retained implications not found in the verb. As here compared they agree in meaning fixed or settled beforehand. **Prescribed** usually implies an authoritative setting of bounds not primarily to limit or confine others activities or to restrict others' freedom but to achieve some end such as uniformity in practice or equipment or a conservation of time or energy thus a *prescribed* form of words commonly constitutes a formula such as a pledge of allegiance an oath of office or the like the *prescribed* prayers for a service are the prayers that are ordered to be said but they are not necessarily the only ones that are said the *prescribed* reading for a course represents not the maximum which an energetic student may accomplish but the minimum which is required of every student in order that all students may have a common ground. **Appointed** may imply prior determination by agreement of those concerned or it may imply prior determination by a superior power it *stresses* a marking out or fixing in a clear and unmistakable fashion as of a time or place of meeting a task to be accomplished a course to be followed an end to be aspired to or a limit to be observed as *We were all back in our places at the appointed hour* (Galsworthy) *Eternal Father! Who bidd'st the mighty ocean deep its own appointed limits keep* (W. Whitman) Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds (inscribed on N. Y. City post office and translated from Herodotus) **Destined** presupposes a decree by an invincible power such as God or Fate or especially in modern use a relentless human intention that which is *destined* is in strict use that which is inevitable and cannot be escaped *The day when I must die My feet shall fall in the destined snare* (Wherever my road may be) (D. G. Rossetti) *You think that you are Ann's suitor that you are the pursuer and she the pursued Fool it is you who are the pursued the marked down quarry the destined prey* (Shaw) The word however is now often used loosely and without an implication of inevitability it may, and commonly does refer to something that has already happened as at last we reached our *destined goal* she first met her *destined* husband when she was sixteen

Ann Set settled fixed established (see SET)

allotted assigned apportioned (see ALLOT)

prescription *Receipt recipe

presence *Bearing deportment demeanor men manner carriage port front

Ann Personality individuality (see DISPOSITION)

aspect *appearance, look

present, v 1. *Give bestow confer donate afford

Ann *Grant award accord

2. *Offer tender proffer proffer

Ann Exhibit display parade *show advance

*adduce allege cite

Ann analogous words

Ant antonyms

Con contrasted words

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

present, * Gift gratuity, favor loan largess, saving
 Ana Contribution, * donation benefaction grant
 subvention (see ARRORTMENT)
 presentiment * Mingling foreboding * apprehension
 Ana * fear, dread alarm terror fortunate anticipation,
 * prospect * disquieting or disquietful * accompanying or
 * accompaniment disturbance perturbation (see corre-
 sponding verbs at DISCOMFORT)

preserve, * Save conserve
 Ana * Rescue deliver redeem ransom protect guard
 safeguard (see DEFEND)

preserves see under SAVE *

press, * Throng crush * crowd mob rout horde
 Ana * Multitude army host legion

pressure * Stress strain tension abate thrust sore *
 prestige * Influence authority weight credit
 Ana * Veneration * Reverence * Power away don't
 in reputation requite honor glory fame

presume * Presuppose postulate premise posit
 assume
 Ana Surmise * conjecture * deduce, * infer judge
 gather conclude

presumption Presupposition assumption postulate
 premise position see under PRESUPPOSE
 Ana Surmise * opinion conviction belief * conjecture
 surmise (see under CONJECTURE *)

presuppose Presuppose presume, assume, postulate
 premise posit agree in reasoning to take something for
 granted or as true or current especially as a basis for
 action or reasoning. Their corresponding nouns presup-
 position, presumption assumption, postulate premise
 (or premiss), position when they denote that which is
 taken for granted.

1) poseths, in either case existing doubt on that which is
 taken for granted as, a lecturer who talks above the
 heads of his listeners presupposes too extensive a knowl-
 edge on their part, a school of theology that presupposes
 the total depravity of human nature. At the other ex-
 treme the terms may be used in reference to something
 that is taken for granted because it is the logically
 necessary antecedent of a thing that is known to be true
 or the truth of which is not presently in question as, an
 effect presupposes a cause, so deliberate a murder pre-
 supposes a motive, belief in the supernatural presupposes
 a belief in natural law. (Note) Presume and presump-
 tion are often loosely used to imply conjecture (see, I
 presume (that is, venture to believe) they are now in
 London) in precise English they always carry the im-
 plication that whatever is taken for granted is entitled
 to belief until it is disproved. Therefore one presumes
 only that for which there is justification in experience
 or which has been shown to be sound in practice or in
 theory.

tion in its favor It cannot be presumed that any clause

waken their case by assuming too much for the sake of
 argument let us assume that the accident occurred as it
 contented "I know of nothing more false in science or
 more actively poisonous in politics than the assumption
 that we belong as a race to the Teutonic family"
 (Oscar Reisch) "I assume that for purposes of the
 class was to be a mere convenience" (Julius F. Alden)
 Postulate either as a verb or as a noun, it arises from
 assume or assumptum only in being far more restricted in
 its application and more exact in its implications. One
 can assume or make an assumption at any point in a
 course of reasoning but one postulates something or lays
 down a proposition as a postulate only as the groundwork
 for a single argument or for a chain of reasoning or for
 a system of thought. Postulate therefore has reference
 to one of the underlying assumptions which are a correct
 abstract in which are included all incommensurable and
 which thought or action (also artistic representation) is
 impossible because of the limitations of human knowl-
 edge or of human reason (for ed art) thus, the ordinary
 man always postulates the reality of time and of space
 the dramatist postulates certain conventions which it is
 necessary for the audience to accept "be it in the
 uniformity of nature which is said to be a postulate of
 science (H. Russell), the prevailing theoretical system
 is one which postulates the reality of God (used by a
 personal God (A. Huxley) the kind of primitive
 postulates by the general and theory of relativity"
 (Stanton) Premise is often used as though it were a noun
 in meaning with postulate. Premise the noun, it by
 denotes a proposition or one of the two propositions in
 a syllogism from which an inference is drawn. In loose
 use it commonly refers to any proposition which is the
 starting point in an argument. But a premise is a term
 in it is loose use a proposition that is usually an as-
 sumption, as a postulate often is. It may have been
 previously demonstrated or it may be admitted as true
 or axiomatic but it is always advanced as true and be-
 lieved as such. His opponents could not assent to his
 conclusion because they doubted the truth of his pre-
 mises. Premise the verb, which means to lay down as a
 premise or as a premise usually refers to the broader
 rather than to the technical meaning of the noun, as he
 premised is argument on a proposition which is admitted
 as true. Premise the verb, which means to lay down as a
 premise or as a premise usually refers to the broader
 rather than to the technical meaning of the noun, as he
 premised is argument on a proposition which is admitted
 as true. The verb sometimes

postulate chiefly in implying affirmation as a truth they
 rule out the implication of an assumption which is often

grounds for postulating the existence of God outside the
 view (large)

* conjecture guess * infer deduce

Presumption, assumption postulate
 premise position see under PRESUPPOSE.

surmise conjecture guess (see under CONJECTURE)
 surmise deduction judgment (see under INFER)

surmise * opinion view
 * assume affect simulate feign counterfeit

is ground for a difference of opinion as, some debaters

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

Ana *Disguise dissemble cloak mask *deceive
 delude mislead beguile
 pretense or pretence 1 Pretension, *claim title
Ana Plea pretext excuse *apology apologia *right
 birthright privilege
 2 Pretense (or pretence), pretension, make believe
 make belief are here compared only as terms that are
 sometimes confused especially when they involve the
 idea of offering something false or deceptive as real or
 true. They are seldom synonymous terms because they
 rarely agree in denotation. Pretenses may denote false
 show in general or the evidence of it as she is utterly
 devoid of *pretense* there is too much *pretense* in his
 piety the *pretense* that eludes the detection of others
 and that which deceives the pretender himself (*Brown*
et al). The term may also apply to an act that is performed
 an appearance that is assumed or a statement that is
 made in the hope that it will convince others of the
 truth or reality of something that is false or unreal as
 declining to dance before her on a pretense of sickness
 when in fact he was in perfect health (*Cowper*). No one
 was deceived by his pretenses of professional skill
 (*C. Wharton*); rushing away from the disguised
 transparent pretense of quelling the dog (*Low*)
 mother's affectation pretense of his being the
 the family (*W. Austin*). Pretension as here oc-
 (see also CLAIM, AMBITION) is now rarely if ever
 place of *pretense* as a concrete act appearance or state-
 ment but it is often used in the sense of false show or the
 evidence of it with however somewhat differing impli-
 cations. Where *pretense* in this general sense often implies
 hypocrisy or intentional deceit, *pretension* suggests
 rather an unwarranted assumption that one possesses
 certain desirable qualities or powers and therefore more
 often implies overweening conceit or self-deception as
 Oh! how sick I am of theories and systems and the
 pretensions of men! Give me nothing but common
 place unpretending people! (*Meredith*). His disdain
 of affectation and prudery was magnificent. He hated all
 pretension save his own pretension (*Mitchell*). Make
 believe or the rarer make belief applies usually to
 pretense or pretences that arise not so much out of a
 desire to give others a false impression as out of a strong
 or vivid imagination such as that of children or poets
 who like to take that which their fancies create as real
 or as true as in children the love of make believe usually
 expresses itself in games in adults in the reading of
 fiction or in attendance at the theater. Both terms are
 occasionally used to denote the acceptance against one's
 better judgment of that which is manifestly unreal or
 untrue because of some power in the thing itself or in its
 accompaniments. The attitude of our own people
 towards popular superstitions half belief and half make-
 believe is so common among churchgoers (*Inge*).
Ana Humbug, fake sham fraud deceit deception.
 *imposture affectation *pose air swaggerism
 Pretension 1 *Claim title pretense
Ana *Right privilege prerogative assertion affirm-
 ation declaration protestation (see corresponding verbs
 at ASSERT)
 2 *Pretense make believe make-belief
Ana *Hypocrisy sanctimony cant dissimulation
 duplicity guile *deceit
 3 *Ambition aspiration
Ana Hoping or hope expectation (see corresponding
 verbs at EXPECT) dream vision *fancy
 Pretentious 1 *Showy ostentatious pompous
Ana *Gaudy garish flashy *ornate flamboyant
 Bomb baroque rococo
Ana Unpretentious
Ana analogous words *Ant* antonyms *Con* contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

2 *Ambitious utopian
Ana Aiming aspiring pining (see AIMS) conspicuous
 striking arresting (see NOTICEABLE)
 preternatural *Supernatural supranatural miracu-
 lous superhuman.
Ana Unnatural anomalous (see IRREGULAR) *adnor-
 mal atypical outstanding remarkable salient (see
 NOTICEABLE) *exceptional
 pretext Excuse plea alibi *apology apologia
Ana Ruse *trick, maneuver stratagem subterfuge
 *deceit on justification vindication defending or
 defense (see corresponding verbs at MANTAIN)
 pretty Bonny comely fair *beautiful lovely hand-
 some good looking beauteous pulchritudinous
Ana Charming attractive alluring taking (see under
 ATTRACT) dainty delicate exquisite (see CHOICE adj.)
 prevail, in form prevail on or upon. *persuade
 persuade
Ana *Move actuate
 impress, move

especially to that
 when generally or commonly
 in the place indicated (often the
 present where no statement is made) as the prevailing
 prices for shares of the ten largest industries the prevail-
 ing opinion among book-sellers the prevailing tendency
 to obliterate the dividing lines between all the arts
 (Loves), the prevailing fatalism of Islam (*A. Huxley*).
 Prevalent applies especially to that which is general or
 very common over a given area or at a given time. The
 term however does not suggest as prevailing usually
 suggests a predominance as in frequency in favor or
 the like rather it connotes a frequency without neces-
 sarily implying that it is the most frequent thus the
 prevailing (that is the most frequently evident or the
 usual) wind in a section is from the southeast but south-
 west winds may nevertheless be prevalent there colds
 and gripe are prevalent in northern states during the
 winter a widely prevalent pronunciation of a word may
 not necessarily be the prevailing pronunciation. Rise
 adds to prevalent an implication such as the rapid spread
 of the thing which is so qualified or of a great increase
 in the number of its instances or merely of commonness
 or abundance as Rumour is already rise here as to
 Dr Trefoil's successor (*Trollope*) spiritual maladies,
 so rise in our day (*Carlyle*) a heresy which is very rise
 just now (*Inge*). Legends were rise of its [Spain's]
 extraordinary wealth (*Buchan*). Current (etymologi-
 cally running or flowing) applies especially to things
 such as language philosophy etc that are constantly in
 process of change or development or to things such as
 vices diseases etc that circulate constantly from one
 person or thing to another hence current so often de-
 scribes that which is widespread in its use adoption or
 acceptance at the time in question that it has come to
 imply the present if no other time is indicated, thus
 current English is the English language of the present
 time a current notion is one that is widely accepted at
 the moment banknotes postage stamps coins etc of
 the current series are those still being printed or minted
 for circulation or sale no current fashions current tend-
 encies a current practice. However when the term
 applies to periodicals or other things that come out in a
 series in installments or the like current describes the
 one appearing during the present week month or the
 like or the latest to appear as, the current issue of a
 well known magazine the current installment of a new

novel (that is, of a novel appearing serially in a periodical). But *current* is often used in the place of the other words of this group when the time or place is definitely indicated and merely the passing from one term to another is stressed, as, "He was word the *current* language of his day." (*J. F. Lowe* 7) "As *current* in her time, the Evangelical creed was simple" (*H. L. H.*) "He had been given in fourteen, the *current* version of her origin" (*J. H. Austin*).

Ann. *14. dominant predominant preponderant *com
mon, ordinary familiar general, *universal.

prevalent. *Prevailing life current

| | |
|---|---|
| <p><i>Ana</i> *Common ordinary bird
 (pregnating saturating (= <i>RYNPAIR</i>)
 accustomed) customary</p> | <p>petralling im-
 *usual, wanted</p> |
|---|---|

prevaricate, *l $\frac{1}{2}$, equivocate $\frac{1}{2}$ after $\frac{1}{2}$.

Ana l va's etyle "escape" "mitgeissent be' e

present. I prevent, anticipate forestall are comparable when they carry the meaning to be or get ahead of or to deal with beforehand with reference especially to a thing a due time its actual occurrence the action of another or the like. Prevent, except in deliberately archaic use no longer carries its etymological meaning of to go or get before. It is however was one of its common senses until about a century ago and is found in the work of the best writers before the Victorian era. Oh! prevent them {the wise men from the East} with thy humble oyle And lay it lowly at his blessed feet Have thou the honor last thy Lord to greet (*Milton*) In current use prevent additionally implies frustration as of an intention or plan or an averting as of a threatened evil or a rendering impossible as by setting up an obstacle or of obstacles. Sometimes the emphasis upon hindrance (see PARVEY) It is so strong that the etymological implication is nearly lost but in the sense here considered (which affects strongly the meaning of the adjective *preventive*) advance provision or preparation against something (good or bad) he is clearly implied as to take measures to prevent an epidemic (*preventive measures, preventive medicine*) Who stands aloof? tell me is it I? whose preventing care In peace provokes it acting against a war? (*Pope*) Anticipate (see also FORESEE) in modern use takes the place of *prevent* when merely getting ahead of another (especially as a precursor or forrunner) is implied. Most of the great European thinkers of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were in this measure inspired influenced or anticipated by Hüttenbrenner (*Hilffs*) The pathy and succinct comparisons that our medieval ancestors, anticipating the modern language delighted in (*Lowell*) Like *prevent* *anticipate* sometimes suggests balking another in carrying out an intention or plan but unlike the former word it does not imply setting obstacles in the way of its performance or execution but implies rather its prior performance or execution. He would probably have died by the hand of the executioner if the executioner had not been anticipated by the populace (*Maccanlay*) Diction truly the word implies dealing with using, trailing off the like in a sense of a thing a due time or pre par order but it often involves another implication which can be gained only from the context as to anticipate a payment on a loan to make a payment

learning its force or effectiveness. It thereby involves
 beforehand action that serves to render a thing (espe-
 cially something inevitable) powerless to harm, or merely
 powerless; thus, Thackeray's preface to "Pendennis" was
 an attempt to forestall criticism of his narrator as
 a *forensic* public opinion on an I give it its judgment" (L. P.
 Sm 4). "Fosterity will still be explaining me long after
 I am dead! Why, then, should I *forestall* their labour?"
 (A. Macaulay)

[illegible]

It is directed in such a manner as to permit the exit of food from the heart while they prevent its entrance" (T. H. Husley). Preclude differs from prevent in stressing the existence of some situation or condition or the taking of anticipatory measures that effectually stop or prevent every possibility of a thing's occurring or of a person's doing something as he makes everything so clear that all misunderstanding is precluded. Death precluded him from completing his investigation. In wishing to put an end to pernicious experiments, I do not mean to preclude the fullest inquiry (Stark). Obviate usually implies the use of intelligence or foresight. Preclude also often implies these but sometimes it suggests the operation of chance. The chief distinction between these words when anticipatory measures are implied is that obviate usually connotes an attempt to forestall disagreeable eventualities by clearing away obstacles or by disposing of difficulties as the use of bills of exchange obviates the risk in transporting money from one country to another; prompt payment will obviate the necessity of our taking legal action against you. No care or art in organization of society could obviate the inherent incompatibility of individual perfection with the course of nature" (G. L. Dickinson). Avert and ward off differ from the other words of this group in always implying prevention of an evil, approaching or overcoming it. They suggest therefore immediate and effective measures in the face of what threatens. Avert however suggests the use of active measures to force back the evil before it is actually encountered as to avert a catastrophe by prompt action. The satisfaction of averting was (J. R. Green), it was very doubtful whether the consequences could be averted by sealing my lips (Shaw). Ward off on the other hand implies a close encounter and the use of defensive measures to ward off an opponent a blow or thrust. In order to avoid the evil or to diminish its disastrous effects as, it is now too late to ward off a chill to ward off an infection of ants. If we can ward off actual war till

obstruct block bar dam de-
UDE) prohibit *forbid interdict

~~prior *preceeding antecedent pre-
ice
place of treatment of each group.~~

Ant Subsequent consequent
prey, * Victim quarry, ravin.
Ant *Spoul or spoils, booty prize.
price, * Price, charge, cost, expense, as here compared agree in meaning that which is given or asked in payment for a thing or for services or the like Price and charge in their ordinary nontechnical use commonly designate what is asked or demanded—in the case of price especially for goods or commodities in the case of charge especially for services, as what is the price of this book? the price of meat has risen greatly, the market price of wheat the charge for haulage (or portage) goods delivered free of charge within a radius of one hundred miles there is a small charge for registering a deed In economics however price does not necessarily refer to a fixed sum of money asked by a seller but to the quantity or number of units of one thing exchanged in barter or sale for another thing thus the normal or natural price of a thing in economics, is theoretically the amount (usually of money) which is proportionate to the amount (also usually of money) that has been spent in its production not the amount which has been determined by external conditions or the will of the seller Labour was the first price the original purchase-money that was paid for all things (Adam Smith) Charge especially in accounting also applies to that which is imposed on one as a financial burden and with the payment of which one is charged thus the fixed charges of a business include rentals, taxes, interest and the like Cost and expense in their ordinary nontechnical use commonly apply to what is given or surrendered for something—cost often implying somewhat specifically the payment of the price asked and expense often designating the aggregate amount or in the plural the aggregate of the amounts disbursed for something as they found the cost of the piano made too severe a drain on their resources the cost of provisions traveling expenses the heavy expense of a long illness In looser use cost sometimes replaces price with however a difference in connotation thus What is the price of this article? means how much do you ask for it? What is the cost of this article? means how much do you want from me in payment for it? In highly precise use cost applies to whatever must be given or sacrificed to obtain something to produce something or to attain some end whether it be money labor lives or the like or whether it is actually given or sacrificed as the price of this article is below the cost of its manufacture victory will be won only at great cost if he felt that the cost in effort was greater than he could afford Expense also may denote expenditure especially but not only of money as Fresh men is got only by enterprise and expense (Justice Holmes) A convenient way of producing the maximum amount of copy with the minimum expense of intellect (Babbalanja)
Priceless Invaluable precious *costly expensive dear valuable
Ant Cherished treasured prized valued (see **AP** **PRICATE**)
Prick, * Punch, puncture *perforate bore drill
Ant *Enter pierce, probe penetrate *cut slit slash
pride * Pride vanity vainglory are here compared as meaning the quality or the feeling of a person who is keenly aware of his excellence or superiority in any way The same distinctions in implications and connotations are found in their corresponding adjectives proud, vain, vainglorious Pride and proud may imply either justified or unjustified self-esteem in so far as that which one regards as a merit or a superiority is real or is imagined
Ant analogous words. **Ant** antonyma. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

and as the feeling which governs one manifests itself either in proper self-respect and in abhorrence of that which is beneath one's standards of what is right and good or in inordinate and arrogant conceit in one interpretation, pride is a sin or vice and the antithesis of humility (as "Those that walk in pride he is able to abase"—Daniel iv 37, "Proud she may be in the sense of respecting herself; but pride in the sense of contemning others less gifted than herself deserves the two lowest circles of a vulgar woman's Inferno"—Holmes), in the other interpretation pride is either a virtue or a highly pardonable even commendable feeling or quality that is the antithesis of shame and that spurs one to equal or better one's best or gives one rightful gratification (as to take pride in one's work, proud of one's ancestry or of one's skill in fencing "the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice [five sons killed in Civil War] upon the altar of freedom"—Lincoln) Vanity and vain imply an excessive desire to win the notice, approval or praise of others, both connote an interest centered on oneself and often suggest a concentration on things of little or no importance relatively, as Old Auchinleck had not the gay tail spreading peacock vanity of his son (James Boswell) (Carlyle), The heart of the vain man is lighter than the heart of the proud (F. Marion Crawford), poor Robert looked only at himself he had nothing but a small and worthless mortification which was only wounded vanity (DeLand), The idea flattered his vanity which had had little to feed on of late (Arch Marshall) Vainglory and vainglorious imply excessive pride which manifests itself in boastfulness and arrogant display of one's power skill influence, or the like as vainglorious conquerors, vain glorious boastings (Living), It is not vain glory for a man and his [looking] glass to confer in his own chamber (Shak) Vainglory is a word which the very best action Will taint and its soundness eat through (C & M Lamb)
Ant Arrogance haughtiness ostentatiousness disdainfulness or disdain insolence (see corresponding adjectives at **PROUD**) *impudence smugness, grishness (see corresponding adjectives at **COMPLACENT**) self-esteem, self love egotism egotism *conceit
Ant Humility shame
pride, * Pride, plume, plume, preen come into comparison as reflexive verbs meaning to congratulate oneself because of something one is or has or has done or achieved Pride usually implies a taking credit to oneself on or upon something that redounds to one's honor or gives just cause for pride in oneself, as to pride oneself on one's ancestry one's ability one's success or one's taste Mark prided himself upon maintaining outwardly a demeanour that showed not the least trace of overstrung nerves (C. Blackmore) Plume adds to pride the implication of a display of vanity or of a more obvious exhibition of one's gratification the term usually but not invariably suggests less justification than does pride as the Victory plumed herself on the way in which he had instilled notions of reticence into his staff (Kipling)
Cicero plumed himself on fluting with disreputable addresses (Buchen) Pique as here compared (see also **PROVOKE**) differs from plume chiefly in carrying a hint of sturred up pride or satisfaction usually the cause of the pride is a special accomplishment as Every Italian or Frenchman of any rank piques himself on speaking his own tongue correctly (Walpole) *Pride observed Mary who piqued herself upon the solidity of her reflections, is a very common failing, I believe (Austen) Preen (see also **PREEN**) is sometimes, but infrequently used in place of plume with often a slight suggestion of

bird moving about in an self-dance among the flowers—a living *prima* is a gem that changes its colour with every change of position? (*Madison*) *Indiscent* (etymologically from *indis* a rainbow) *imel* as a rainbow he play of shifting colors such as is ext. I tell by a soap bubble by mother of pearl by the stumage of some lilies, and the like. The whole texture of his [Chaucer's] mind though its substance seems plain and grave shows itself at every turn *indiscent* with poetic feeling like plot of a (*J. H. Lowell*) something *indiscent* like the singing of wetland (*A. Keppel*) *Opalescent* and the somewhat rarer *opal* not only both the *opal* in its quality and the *indiscent* of an *opal* as, "Tell an hardly ever paints guns not but a certain *opalescent* light which has as much of an emotion as of imitative truth in it (*Kant*)" The *opal* is light which comes through the lateral rays of Quatrefoil (*Shelley*) and makes a sort of veil under the lofty vaulting (*Shelley* *the hawk* by *H. Adams*)

prisoner. Prisoner captive convict agree in denoting one who is deprived of liberty and is held in custody. Prisoner is the general term applicable to anyone covered by this definition but it is frequently used in a more specific sense and applied to one who is confined to a prison or jail as prisoners of war to take one prisoner the prisoners in the penitentiary. Captive implies or sure by force as a war prisoner or galley and the like it also often implies bondage or slavery rather than imprisonment and *imprison* suggests capture for ransom.

Heath brought in by a soldier to Rome. *War* *ransom* *imprison* *convict* (*Shelley*) Convict although it is a term a person proved guilty of a crime by a court is usually is more often applied to an imprisoned person serving a long sentence for a crime or felony and we regard the uniform character etc of his class as an *enclave* *convict* a chain gang of *convicts* *pristine* (removal) *primordial* *primitive* *primal* *primary* *prime*

Ana (fresh) *fresh* *new*

privation 1. Lack absence defect.

Ana Negation nullification annulling abrogation (see corresponding verbs at *NULLIFY*)

2. Poverty want destitution indigence penury

Ana Deplete on drain on exhaustion impoverishment (see corresponding verbs at *DEPRIVE*) *need* *necessity* *exigency* *poverty* *strait* (see *NECESSARY*)

privilege *Right prerogative birthright perquisite appurtenance

Ana Concession *allowance *favor *boon (see *GIFT*)

**cl* = title

privity Unheralded unheralded surreptitious backstairs clandestine furtive *secret covert stealthy

prize *v* Value treasure cherish *appreciate

Ana Esteem respect admire regard (see under *REWARD*)

prize *n* 1. Spoil, booty, plunder, gulfage, loot, swag

prize *n* 2. Premium award reward meed guerdon bounty bonus

Ana Recompense or recompense requital compensation (see corresponding verbs at *PAY*) *winnings* or *innings*, *earnings* or *earnings* (see corresponding verbs at *EARN*)

Ant I forfeit

probable. Probable possible likely are here compared only in the sense of uncertain yet such as may be or may become true real or actual. *Th*

logically =

summe

from evidence at hand is the one which the weight of evidence supports even though it does not prove *prob* the *probable* is the one at which so much of the evidence points as to give grounds for a presumption that he is guilty the *probable* of a person in a language of actualities is the period during which one half the persons of a given age at a given time will remain alive according to mortality tables as the *probable* cause of a fire the *probable* author of an anonymous book the *probable* error of a ship the *probable* error of a man. That is possible which is within the powers of performance attainment conception or the like of an agent or agency especially a human agent (as it is possible to cross the Atlantic in an airplane known as far as only to God that we can relieve him is certain, that we can cure him is possible) or which is within the *probable* limits of a person's ability or a thing's capacity as determined by nature necessity circumstances, etc. like (as it is not possible to carry more than a thousand gallons of gas in this airplane communication with Mars may never be possible the number of possible armaments [for an infant] is small until the child has learned to grasp objects that it sees — *D. R. R. R.* of which though not probable may happen by chance or is dependent on a contingency or contingencies (as the election is possible but not probable it is possible that the will come this way I think that so near as to obstruct means so near as actually to obstruct—and not merely near enough to threaten a possible obstruction — *Just* *Stolmes*) That is likely (see also *ART*) which to all appearances is that which is alleged suggested required or the like in contrast with *probable* *likely* does not as often or as invariably suggest grounds sufficient to warrant a presumption of truth but in contrast with *probable* it usually implies many more chances in favor of its being true than the *probable* murderer is the suspect whose guilt is nearly but not completely established by the evidence a *possible* murderer is merely one against whom suspicion is directed for some reason (often inadequate reason) or other the *likely* murderer is the one among the *possible* murderers who comes early from a more or less superficial point of view has had the strongest motive and the best opportunity to commit the murder or toward whom the circumstantial evidence most directly points as the murderer so, no likely host to the back door in a house a estate has been mentioned the likely outcome of the war changes from month to month that in the deep woods would be a *likely* rendezvous for gangsters. *Likely* is also often used in the sense of *promising* because of appearances, ability to suit favor and the like as, a *likely* young man a *likely* candidate

Ana Credible believable colorable *plausible *reasonable taxonal

Ant Certain improbable

probationer *voice novitiate apprentice postulant neophyte

probe *v* Pierce penetrate *enter

Ana Examine inspect *scrutinize *prove (try) test

probe *n* Inquest gat on *inquiry inquisition inquest research

probability *Honesty honor integrity

Ana Uprightness justness conscientiousness scrupulousness (see corresponding adjectives at *UPRIGHT*)

*truth veracity *see*

problematical, problematic.
questionable

*Doubtful, dubious

proclamation. Declaration, announcement, publication, advertisement, promulgation, broadcasting. See

proceed. Issue emanate, stem flow, derive, *spring.
arise rise originate.

*suspend stay, postpone; protract prolong (see EXTEND).

Ant. Hasten, hurry

procreate. *Generate engender, beget, get, sire, breed
propagate reproduce

proctor. *Lawyer, counselor, barrister, counsel, advocate, attorney, solicitor, procurator

procurator. *Lawyer, counselor, barrister, counsel, advocate, attorney, solicitor, proctor

*Get, obtain secure acquire gain win earn.
egotiate arrange concert *reach compass.

process, n. Process, procedure, proceeding come into comparison as denotation the

we process of digestion a comp
"perfect knowledge is no me
(I use) The idiomatic phrase
course of being made produ
evolved attained or the like

*make, form, shape
*vent

in exper
vestigatio
parliamen
better than

2 Product, production, produces come into comparison

in which they have in view often the term means
little more than an instance sometimes a course of con

Ans. (L. P. Smith)
Ans. Progress, advance (see under ADVANCE) con
ducting or conduct management controlling or control
direction (see corresponding verbs at CONDUCT) per
formance execution accomplishment
corresponding verbs at PERSONA
prochronism. *Anachronism meto
nism
proclaim. *Declare announce
promulgate broadcast
Ans. *Reveal, disclose discover di
vulgate vent, venturate (see ADVANCE)
advertise
Ans. analogous words. Ant. antor

sense to denote all things (sometimes all things of a specified or implied kind) manufactured or grown to satisfy human wants as to let it *production* an increase of *production* in factories with defense contracts is extremely necessary, the industrial *production* of food distribution. Produce is ordinarily a collective noun applied to agricultural as distinguished from industrial products (as

the meagre *produce* of the land — *Compare* the *produce* exchange [it is, the exchange in which contracts are made involving large-scale sales or purchases of wheat, corn and other grains and other agricultural products] sometimes, however, it is applied especially to vegetables and fruits (as, the farmer sells his *produce* at the public market — a new market for the sale of fresh *produce*)

production 1 *Work product, output, artifact
Anna Lee's production performance (see corresponding verbs at *perform*) *effort, exertion.

2 *Product, produce

proem, . *Introduction, prelude, induction, prelude, overture, preface, foreword, *legomenon, caudum, preamble, prologue, prologue, avint, prologue.

profanation Profanation, desecration, sacrilege, blasphemy are here compared as meaning a violation or a misuse of something regarded as sacred. Profanation, though strongly derogatory, does not impute such baseness to the act or content as do the other words. It usually implies an attitude of irreverence or contempt in the offender that leads him to show his feelings in acts or in words that outrage those who hold the place or the thing sacred. The term often specifically suggests but vulgar intrusion or irreverent vandalism as the *profanation* of a sanctuary by ignorant tourists (a wall was built round the tomb to protect it from *profanation* — *Profound*). Desecration in strict use carries a strong implication of defilement or pollution as of churches, temples, sacred vessels, etc. and a consequent loss of a sacred or hallowed character or of ceremonial cleanliness (as, the *desecration* of a cathedral by its use as a barracks by invading troops) sometimes, however, mere deprivation of the sacred character is implied (as, various *profanations* of the Sabbath threaten a gradual *desecration* of that holy day — *Profane*). Sacrilege etymologically implies the stealing of sacred objects, such as the vessels used in the Eucharistic service. This sense still obtains, especially in British use as, The very books that are used in the worship of God are *sacred*. The man who steals them is guilty of *sacrilege* (*Manning*). The more common sense in ecclesiastical use

religious ends or uses. *Profane* (etymologically outside the temple) in its strictest sense implies an opposition to *sacred* (see *holy*). In this sense it is purely descriptive and not derogatory; thus, *profane* history as distinguished from *sacred* history is history dealing with nations or peoples rather than with biblical events or characters. *Profane* literature as distinguished from *sacred* literature, comprises all literature except the Scriptures, other sacred writings, and sometimes writings having a definite religious end or use. *Profane* love applies to human love as between man and woman, as

in ships, like the holy men gathered together in monasteries develop traits of profound resemblance (*Conrad*). Secular (etymologically of the age or time, therefore of the world) usually implies a relation to the world as distinguished from the church or religion, or the religious life, it may be opposed to *sacred* and come close to *profane* (as, *secular music*, the *secular drama*) it may be opposed to *religious* in the sense of governed by a monas-

"There are peoples in the world who have no secular dances, only religious dances — *It is* Lay is commonly applied to persons (sometimes to their activities, interests, duties, etc.) that do not belong to the clergy. It therefore usually implies an opposition to *clerical* or *ecclesiastical* as, the laymen and laywomen of the parish, a *lay preacher*, *lay sermon*, *lay delegates* to a doctrinal

in a convent. Lay is also used loosely in the sense of non-professional or of not having a professional source or character; thus, a *lay* opinion on a question of law is merely an opinion delivered by one who is neither a lawyer nor a judge. Temporal (as here considered, see also *TEMPORAL*) implies an opposition to *spiritual* (in the sense of not concerned with material or mundane but with immaterial and eternal ends) and is applied chiefly

be a *sacrilege* (*Cather*). In more general use *sacrilege* is

110 111 112

*OFFER

lon Art, handicraft, craft *trade

*Offer tender present prefer

oppose, design, *intend confer bestow, present

*give

Con Reject spurn refuse *decline

profane, adj 1 Profane, secular, lay temporal as here compared agree in meaning not dedicated or set apart for

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

etiological.
ly, ungodly, godless, *
is, villainous, *vicious.
wng swearing
led tuon malison extra
re corresponding verbs at

proficient *Proficient, adept, skilled, skilful, expert* agree in meaning having the knowledge and experience necessary to success in a given line especially of work or endeavor. All these terms are applied primarily to persons when applied to things the implication is that the quality of the person has been attributed to the thing. One is *proficient* who as a result of training and practice, has acquired competency beyond that of the average. *Proficient* in the art of self-defence (*Shaw*).

Jane began to type. It bored her but she was fairly *proficient* at it. (*R. Macanlay*) One is *adept* who has proficiency aptitude and often cleverness as *adept* at legerdemain. The Oriental is *adept* in extracting himself pleasantly from the most compromising situations. (*V. Hiss*) One is *skilled* who has mastered the details of a trade or handicraft or the technique of an art or profession. *Skilled* may imply aptitude or proficiency in modern industrial use however it simply connotes that one has met a standard set up by employers for a special type of work or job as, a *skilled* laborer, the *skilled* trades. By long practice he was *skilled* in the arts of teaching (*Gibson*) One is *skilful* who unites adeptness and dexterity in execution or performance as a *skilful* operator of an automobile, a *skilful* teacher, a *skilful* economist of means (*Poiter*) One is *expert* who has attained extraordinary proficiency or is marvelously adept as an *expert* accountant, an *expert* bridge player, *expert* knowledge of engines. Neither of them was *expert* in the roping of cattle (*McAuliffe*).

Ana Efficient *effective* *effective* capable **able* competent qualified finished accomplished **con* summate practiced drilled exercised (see under *PRACTICE*, c)

Con *Awkward clumsy maladroit inept *gauche* **ignorant*, untaught

profile **Outline* contour a silhouette sky line

profit **Use* service advantage account avail *Ana* Reward award meed guerdon (see *PREMIUM*) gain *ng* or gain winning earning (see corresponding verbs at *GAT*)

profit, s **Benefit* avail boot bestend

Ana Get gain, win earn **advance* progress

profitable **Beneficial* advantageous

Ana **Favorable* auspicious propitious **expedient* advisable politic

Con Detrimental deleterious (see *PERNICOUS*) harmful or harmful, injurious hurting or hurtful (see corresponding verbs at *INJURE*)

profligate Dissolute reprobate **abandoned*

Ana Debauched corrupted depraved debased perverted (see under *DEBASE*) degenerate corrupt **vicious* **loose* relaxed slack lax

profound **Deep* abyssal

Ana Penetrating probing piercing (see *ENTER*) scrutinizing inspecting examining (see *SCRUTINIZE*) *Ant* Shallow

profuse *Profuse, lavish, prodigal, luxuriant, lush, exuberant* come into comparison because they carry as their basic meaning giving out or given out in great abundance. That is *profuse* which seems to pour or be poured forth in abundance without restraint or in a stream as *profuse* apologies, *profuse* sweating, *profuse* in expenditure, *Pour*est thy fall heart. In *profuse* strains of unpremeditated art (*Stille*) A land where life was great and beauty lay *profuse* (*Browning*) That is *lavish* (etymologically deluging) which is so exceedingly *profuse* as to suggest positively magnificent or extravagance or negatively the absence of all stint or measure as, *lavish* gifts, a *lavish* feast, *lavish* expenditure.

Ana analogous words *Ant* antonyms *Con* contrasted words

tures 'the *lavish* attentions of his mother (*Meredith*)

Our *lavish* use of a bountiful supply of crude oil (*A. C. Morrison*) It is a noble *lavish* and distinguished work (*Lucas*) That is *prodigal* which gives or is given so lavishly and so recklessly as to suggest waste or the ultimate exhaustion of resources as the *prodigal* son of a wealthy father, *Chary* of praise and *prodigal* of counsel (*Stevenson*) he had been *prodigal* of the excellencies of his nature and like Timon he became bankrupt and fell upon bitterness (*Meredith*) That is *luxuriant* which produces or is produced in great and rich abundance the term usually connotes not only profusion but gorgeousness or splendor in that which is produced, as the *luxuriant* growth of nature, *luxuriant* hair, the *luxuriant* imagination of Milton religion might well flourish quite as *luxuriantly* as it did in former times (*J. B. Krueh*) That is *lush* which is not only *luxuriant* but which has reached the peak of its perfection the term distinctively connotes richness fullness of development or luxuriance as How *lush* and *lushy* the grass looked how green! (*Stark*) *lush* tropical forests *lush* dinners here when anybody came were the climactic experiences of Ouyard's soul (*Hervey Allen*) The air was knife-keen and as fresh as lettuce

a far cry from the *lush* full blown landscape of the south through which they had set out that morn'g (*Jan Struther*) That is *exuberant* (etymologically prolific or fruitful) which produces or is produced so abundantly or luxuriantly as to suggest exceedingly great vigor vitality or creative power as an *exuberant* fancy the *exuberant* genius of Shakespeare *exuberant* foliage to restrain my too *exuberant* gesture (*McAuliffe*) In current use *exuberant* applies chiefly to persons their words emotions qualities, or the like that display a vigor or vitality that is almost rampant as, *exuberant* energy the child's *exuberant* gaiety

Ana Copious abundant (see *PLANTIFUL*) **excessive* immoderate extravagant **liberal* bountiful munificent generous

Ant Spare scanty scanty *Con* **Meager* skimpy *scrimpy* **meagre* sparse

progenitor **Ancestor* forefather forebear

Ant Progeny

prognostic **Foretold* presage omen augury portent

Ana Indication denotating bespeaking (see corresponding verbs at *INDICATE*) symptom **sign* mark token

prognosticate **Foretell* predict forecast prophesy augur presage portend forebode

Ana **Indicate* betoken bespeak **foresee* foreknow apprehend divine anticipate

program or **programme** *Program* (or *programmes*), scheduled timetable agenda agree in denoting a formulated plan listing things to be done or to take place especially in the time order. *Program* is the term of widest meaning. It may refer to a mental plan or to one that is written or printed it may be applied not only to a plan for a meeting an entertainment a service or the like but to one made by an individual in ordering his own day or his own future or to one made by a group that has certain ends in view and proposes their orderly achievement as what is your *program* for today? the *program* of a concert theater programs the Five-Year Plan was the name given the industrialization program of the Soviet Union. *Schedule* stresses the importance of the time element and implies a plan of procedure which establishes not only the chronological order of events or steps but also their time limits as, the *schedule* for a college year, a *schedule* of production in a factory,

See also explanatory notes facing page 1.

a schedule for the erection of a building *Schedule* is sometimes used but timetable usually more often for a tabulated list of regularly recurring events, such as arrivals and departures of trains as a *timetable* of times a *timetable* of classes. *Agenda* (a plural noun sometimes construed as a singular) is more informal than the others in its implications. It is applied chiefly to an order of business for a meeting.

progress, v 1 *Advance* (see under *ADVANCE* v) 2

Anna *Improve* *ent* *betterment* (see corresponding verbs at *IMPROVE*) *her* *way* *impetus* (see *HEAD* w)

3 **Progress** *progression* are not always clearly distinguished although both are more or less sharply differentiated. Both denote movement forward. *Progress* is a fuller treatment see *PROGRESS* n under *ADVANCE* v 2) usually applies to the movement considered as a whole stressing the distance covered the change of

its form as, the protuberances of a potato he has a *protuberance* on the cheek which has not as yet been diagnosed. An obvious moral is indeed a heavy *protuberance* which injures the gracefulness of a poem" (*Landy*) A bulge is a protuberance or expansion of a surface caused usually by pressure from within or below as a bulge in a wall there is a slight bulge in the soil before the first stalk of a plant appears.

projector, n See under *PLAN* n

prolegomenon, n *Introduction, prologue induction, preface overture preface foreword proem, exordium preambular prelude protasis, avant propos.

prolific Fruitful fertile fecund

Anna *Team* of swarming abounding superabundant (see *TEAM*) generating breeding propagating reproducing or reproductivity (see corresponding verbs at *GENERATE*)

And *it* *seems* *as* *if* *it* *is* *the* *first* *fruits* *of* *the* *earth*

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itself or in its details often implying a continuous series of steps degrees or stages toward an objective but sometimes implying little more than a moving on more or less continuously as made of *progression* (better than *progress*) That slow *progression* of things, which naturally makes elegance and refinement the last effect of opulence and power (Sir J. Reynolds) Every generation attains its own discoveries in a *progression* to which there seems no limit (J. Ruskin) The *progression* of sound waves (H. A. Durrant)

progress, v *Advance

Anna *Move live impel further forward promote

*advance develop *mature

Ant Retard

progression, n *Succession series sequence, set suite suite chain train string

2 *i progress

progressive, n Liberal advanced radical left.

Ant Reactionary

prohibit, v (verb) Inhibit enjoin interdict ban

Anna *Prevent restrain by state forbid shut out *exclude *hinder impede obstruct *restrain curb check

Ant Permit — *Con* *Let allow suffer tolerate endure *bear

project, v Scheme design plot plan See under *PLAN* n

Anna Propose purpose *attend *sketch outline diagram delineate

project, n Scheme design plot *plan

Anna Sketch delineation draft outline diagram (see under *SKETCH* v) *device contrivance

projection, n Projection protrusion protuberance, bulge

come into comparison when they denote something

distant (antipodal) (see corresponding nouns at *VERBACE*)

prologue, n *Introduction, induction, preface overture preface foreword prolegomenon proem, exordium preambular prelude protasis, avant propos.

prolong, v Protract *extend lengthen elongate

Anna *Continue last persist endure *increase augment enlarge *expand amplify

Ant Curtail — *Con* *Shorten abridge abbreviate

prolusion, n Introduction, prologue induction, preface overture preface foreword prolegomenon proem, exordium preambular protasis, avant propos.

prominent, n Remarkable conspicuous salient, out

standing signal *noticeable striking arresting

Anna *Chief leading main principal important, significant (see corresponding nouns at *IMPORTANCE*)

promiscuous, n Heterogeneous motley *mixture

Anna Mixed mingled blended merged (see *MIX*)

*canon haphazard desultory casual *indiscriminate

wholesale sweeping *luculent, lewd wanton, lascivious.

Con Discriminating perceiving discerning (see corresponding nouns at *DISCRIMINATE*) discreet prudent

forethoughtful (see under *PRUDENT*)

promise, v Promise engage pledge, plight contract

contract come into comparison as meaning to give one's word that one will do make give accept or the like

something stipulated Promise both as a transitive and as an intransitive verb implies a giving assurance (see

under *PROMISE* n)

Ant Deny

Con Fulfill

Con Fulfill

Con Fulfill

Con Fulfill

Con Fulfill

Con Fulfill

Con Fulfill

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Con Fulfill

provide accommodations for four delegates to the convention, an engaged couple, to engage a secretary. *Mr Lorry readily engaged for that and the conference was ended. (Dickens) Mrs Doria engaged to go down to the baronet. (Meredith) she said she was engaged for the next three dances. But engage may also imply the securing of a promise from a person and the use of argument persuasion flattery threats or the like in the attaining of that end as 'Yes, and I hope to engage you to be serious likewise' (Austen) Her highness when I left her engaged me to write to her' (Lady Al IV Montagu) Pledge, chiefly a transitive verb may imply either the giving voluntarily of a promise by some act or words that suggest the giving of a solemn assurance or the provision of a formal guarantee (as to pledge one's honor that one will see that a dying friend's wish is respected they pledged their loyalty to the sovereign as they lifted their wine glasses. By the second [clause] they pledge themselves to maintain and uphold the right of the master —Ch Just Taney) or the putting of an other or of others under a solemn promise to do to forbear, or the like (as to pledge a thousand men to temperance. Austria awarded with excited and angry men pledged to destroy the Church —Belloc, to pledge the children to allegiance to the flag) Pledge a very old and now archaic word appears rarely except in certain idiomatic expressions where the entire phrase means to promise solemnly as in to plight one's faith or one's honor or one's truth (then implying betrothal or as in the words used in some marriage ceremonies marriage) or one's word as he pledged his faith that the unjust would be avenged. Covenant more often an intransitive than a transitive verb implies at least two parties to the promise each making a solemn agreement with the other or others. A man cannot grant any thing to his wife or enter into covenant with her for to covenant with her would be only to covenant with himself (Blackstone)

The men of Ulster covenanted to defeat the present conspiracy. *set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland. (R. Macaulay) Contract (as here considered see also CONTRACT 3 INCUR) implies the entry into a solemn and now usually legally binding agreement (see CONTRACT 1) it is currently rare with a noun object (as, *We have contracted an inviolable amitie with the aforesaid queen —Hobbes) but it is not uncommon with for or with an infinitive object as to contract for a large loan the company has contracted to supply the schools of the state with textbooks

Ans Agree consent *assent, accede assure, *ensure insure

Promote Forward further *advance

Ans. *Help, aid assist *speed quicken hasten hurry

Ans Impede. —Con *Hinder obstruct block bar

Promotion 1 *Advancement preferment elevation

Ans *Progress progression exaltation magnifying aggrandizement (see corresponding verbs at EXALT)

Ans Demotion —Con Degradation demeritation debasement (see corresponding verbs at ABASE)

1 *Publicity propaganda ballyhoo

Ans Advertisement promulgation on broadcasting (see corresponding verbs at DECLARE)

Prompt, adj *Quick ready apt

Ans Alert, wide-awake vigilant *watchful expeditious speedy swift (see FAST) trained disciplined (see TEACH) *eager keen avid

Ans Remiss lax, slack (see NEGLIGENCE) dilatory

*slow

Promulgate Proclaim announce, *declare publish

advertise broadcast

Ans analogous words. Ans antonyms

Con contrasted words.

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ans *Reveal disclose divulge discover affirm avow, avow avouch (see ASSERT) *communicate impart

promulgation Proclamation declaration announcement publication advertisement broadcasting See under DECLARE

prone 1 Subject exposed open *liable susceptible sensitive incident

Ans Inclined predisposed disposed (see INCLINE 1) added cited habituated accustomed (see HABITUATE)

2 Prone, supine prostrate, recumbent, reclining couchant, dormant are here compared as meaning lying upon the ground floor or other surface. Prone and supine as applied to men or animals are contrasted terms which are often incorrectly used. Prone, in strict use implies a posture where the front of the body lies upon or is turned toward the ground the term is applicable not only to serpents and the like that move along the ground but to the natural position of most quadrupeds as distinguished from that of man as dogs prone upon the ground a creature who not prone. And brute as other creatures, but endued With sanctity of reason might erect His stature' (Milton) The term is also used in reference to men chiefly as a quasi adverb with verbs such as sit fall land etc implying a position with face and abdominal side downward. He fell prone upon the ground the doctor ordered him to lie prone for the examination. Then falls betrayed by shifting shells and hands. Prone in the seething water and his hands clutch for support where no support can be (Amy Lowell)

Supine (see also DORMANT) on the other hand implies lying upon one's back usually a lying flat upon one's back as he always sleeps in a supine position he fell backward and lay supine until help came. Jaded people looting supine in carriages. (Shaw) Prostrate in its earliest and still frequent sense implies the posture of one who throws himself forward full length in a prone position as in adoration, submits on humility surrender or fear as, to fall prostrate in worship at the most solemn moment of the liturgy, Prostrate in homage on her face (G. Bottomley) In somewhat extended use prostrate is applicable to men or an animal in either a prone or a supine position (as Quichly stoop n I once more drove my weapon to the hilt in his prostrate form —Hudson) and to trees and the like which lie full length upon the ground (as He clambered over half visible rocks fell over prostrate trees, sank into deep holes and struggled out —Cather) Recumbent applies chiefly to a person or animal lying down in a position suitable for repose or for sleep the term apart from the context carries no clear suggestion of the posture and may imply a flat position or one with the head resting against pillows or the like as a recumbent alabaster figure on the top of a tomb

Lady Blandish was recumbent upon the bed in peditrappings (Meredith) Rieling proudly from her recumbent position (Lytton) Reclining suggests either a supine position or a lean or back so as to rest against something often it is not clearly distinguishable from recumbent as she spent the afternoon reclining or her couch reclining gracefully in a chaise longue Couchant and dormant are used in heraldry to describe a lion or other animal on an escutcheon or coat of arms both imply a prone position of the body but couchant applies only to an animal with head raised and dormant to one with head lowered as in a sleeping position as a sable lion couchant on an azure ground

Ans Flat *level groveling wallowing, weltering (see WALLOW) crawl, *creep

Ans Erect

pronounce Pronounce articulate, enunciate are here compared in the sense of to form speech sounds. Pro

proportions or as being properly adjusted to each other as they have five married children and a *proportionable* number of grandchildren. For us to levy power *Proportionable* to the enemy is all impossible. (*Shak*) Commensurate and commensurable differ from the preceding words chiefly in carrying a stronger implication of equality between things each of which has a measure, a degree, an intensity or the like that is dependent on its relation to the other or others (as his productiveness is commensurate with that is, neither exceeds nor falls short of) his display of energy, the meagreness of the result was commensurate with the crudity of the methods. (*Buchan*) Sometimes both terms but especially commensurable differ from the other words in implying a common scale of values by which outwardly different things can be shown to be equal or proportionate in some significant way as the delight produced by a beautiful lyric and that produced by an equally beautiful movement of a sonata are commensurable because both imply the evocation of a mood, two heroes commensurable only in distinction for one was a hero of the battlefield and the other a hero of the moral sphere.

Ans Adequate *sufficient competent correspondent correlative, *reciprocal relative contingent *dependent

proportionate *Proportional, proportionable commensurate commensurable

Ans Correspondent correlative *reciprocal adequate *sufficient competent

Ant Disproportionate

Propose *Proposal* *proposition* as here compared denote something which is proposed to another or others for consideration. Although the dividing lines between the two terms are not always clear cut especially in current English the tendency to distinguish them sharply still prevails in strict usage. *Propose* usually carries a clear suggestion of the act of proposing thus one receives a *proposal* or entertains a *proposal* or listens to a *proposal*. It also commonly implies an offer as of one self as it would be husband or of a given amount of money in return for the transferring of a piece of property or other valuable possession as a *proposal* of marriage to submit a *proposal* to the owner to take care of his grounds for a small weekly wage. He offered to sweep the floor of the gymnasium then and there. This *proposal* conveyed the *Sphinx*. (*Shaw*) But it may imply the suggestion of a scheme a plan a project or the like which may be accepted or rejected as the will of the person or persons to whom it is proposed as [the Constitution] when it came from the framers' hands was a mere *proposal* without obligation or pretensions to it. (*Ch Just Marshall*) expressing regret that no *proposal* having for its object the readiness on of Master Byron to the academy could be entertained. (*Stun*) *Proposition* in its strictest sense applies to a statement (usually an affirmative statement) that is propounded for discussion argument proof or disproof as to demonstrate the truth of a *proposition* at first sight the *proposition* seemed absurd. It is a *proposition* too plain to be contested that the constitution controls any legislative act repugnant to it. (*Ch Just Marshall*) The term is also applicable to any implied or expressed principle that is or may be questioned or is regarded from the point of view of its truth or its falsity. What you think about the stars Padre? The wise men tell us they are worlds like ours. Jacinto I think not he said in the tone of one who has considered a *proposition* fairly and rejected it. I think they are leaders—great—punta. (*Cather*) *Proposition* has been and to a restricted extent still is used instead of *proposal* in the sense of a proposal made formally that some course of action be followed.

Ans analogous words

Ant antonyms

Con contrasted words

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

some policy be adopted some honor granted or the like. In this sense the term rarely in strict use refers to personal or to business affairs as We hold it essential to our success that the *proposition* of Sir George Clerk should be adopted. (*By S W Herbert*) The medical major at the first post declares it [a certain heroic act] is impossible. He has to sign the *proposition* for the citation. (*Hamway*) In lower colloquial use *proposition* is often used where *proposal* is still regarded by authorities as the preferred word as if you wish to buy this land make me a *proposition*.

propose Purpose *intend mean design

Ans Aim aspire plan, plot scheme project (see under PLAN)

proposition *Propose

propriety *Decorum decency etiquette dignity

Ans Grace *elegance dignity *form usage convention convenience

prorate *Apportion portion, parcel ration

prorogue *Adjourn dissolve

Ant Convoke

prosaic *Prosaic* *prosy* matter-of-fact come into comparison as meaning having a plain practical unimaginative unemotional character or quality. *Prosaic*, as here considered implies an opposition to *poetic* in the extended sense of the latter word. Although the term etymologically suggests the quality of prose it seldom refers to literary prose but rather to the ordinary language of men in communicating their wants their ideas or their experiences or in rendering intelligible that which is difficult to understand or make clear hence *prosaic* usually implies a commonplace unexciting quality and the absence of everything that would stimulate feeling or awaken great interest as 'To make verse speak the language of prose without being *prosaic* is one of the most arduous tasks a poet can undertake. (*Cowper*)

Let me have none of your *prosaic* curates. (*Gray*) a *prosaic* and humdrum life. The eighteenth century from the religious point of view was a period of rather cold and *prosaic* common sense. (*Inge*) *Prosy*, on the other hand, suggests a relation to *prose* the verb rather than to *prose* the noun and heightens the implication in the former of turning that which is poetry or interesting prose into dull plain prose as by paraphrasing or by translating. Consequently *prosy* stresses extreme dullness or tediousness and usually but not invariably implies a tendency to talk or write at length in a boring or uninviting manner as, *prosy* preachers a hopelessly *prosy* book. It is his special comfort to smoke a pipe and be *prosy* with some good natured fellow the dullest of his acquaintance. (*Scott*) Matter-of-fact stresses a concern for fact or for facts as well as lack of interest in that which is imaginative speculative visionary romantic or ideal sometimes it connotes accuracy in detail but often it suggests concern only for the obvious and a neglect of the deeper or spiritual reality as a *matter of fact* account of his experience in an air raid a *matter-of-fact* historian Mr Rose had got so dreamy that he felt the necessity of turning a little more *matter-of-fact* again. (*W H Mallock*) Faced with the *matter-of-fact* scepticism you are driven into pure metaphysics. (*Slaw*)

Ans Practical, *practicable humdrum, tedious *irksome

proscribe *Sentence condemn damn doom attain proselyte *Convert

prospect, *Prospect, outlook, anticipation foretaste are here compared as meaning an advance realization of something to come especially of something foreseen or

expected *Prospect* and *outlook* both imply a conjuring up of a picture or mental vision of what the future holds in store for one. *Prospect*, however, is chiefly applied to particular events or situations especially to those of interest to one as an individual and evocative of an emotional response. The *prospect* of the Netherlands Ball was extremely agreeable to every female of the family (A. C. H.). He had just received a box of new books and had deferred the *prospect* of a quiet Sunday at home (J. W. Harrison). She asked her father if the *prospect* of living always with his laughter and being taken care of by her affection was such an awful *prospect* (Conrad). Outlook suggests an attempt to forecast the future from the point of view of a thinker such as an economist or a philosopher or from that of a practical man as a politician or businessman who is concerned not only with immediate future but with the future of the world in general. It implies a forecast of the future in detail and is in evidence in conclusions as the outlook for business has been declared favorable. The outlook is different and often a different one at different times. It is a forecast of the future (R. W. Harrison). Anticipation usually implies a prospect or outlook but in addition it involves the implication of advance setting or any movement of that which is envisioned. Lord Byron (1819) once said that the worst evil one has to endure is the anticipation of the calamities that do not happen (A. C. H.). Forebode also implies a forecast or a prospect of suffering but it does not necessarily connote (as does anticipation) a mental anticipation of something from an actual experience. It implies a sufficient experience to give one a hint of what is to come but the experience or taste may be actual enjoyment or suffering or a feeling but poignant anticipation of it. A taste of torture to the flesh. The soul is tortured as if foretaste of hell fire is naught (flowing). Living me amidst the fretful dwellers of mankind. A foretaste of the calm. That Nature breathes among the hills and groves (Wordsworth). *Ans* Not an expectation (see corresponding verbs at EXPECT). I foresee with insight foreknowing or foreknowledge divining or divination (see corresponding verbs at EXPECT).

prostrate *Lune supine recumbent reclining couch out of mind
Ans Lat *level at feet (see MEANS)

prosy *Rhetoric matter of fact

Ans *In and prone binal inane *ukhume hum drum tedious

protrals *Introduction prologue induction prelude overture preface foreword introduction proem exordium preamble prologue inane tropes

protean *Changeable changeful variable mutable

protect Shield guard safeguard *defend
Ans *Save preserve conserve *insure insure assure shelter *arbor

protestoriate *Loss of dependency territory colony dominion mandate

protest, *I Avouch avow affirm aver *assert declare predict warrant

Ans *Swear affirm asseverate testify

2 *Object remonstrate expostulate kick

Ans *Oppose resist combat *demur scruple balk Ant Agree (sense 1)

prototype Prototype archetype mint type ectype are not all synonyms but they are often used carelessly or incorrectly because not clearly distinguished. A prototype is the original or the first instance of something which is imitated or reproduced with or without changes and improvements so that its successors follow in series.

and from a type or kind of thing as the Roman republic is not the prototype of modern republics as the United States of America. It is a question whether Langley's flying machine was the prototype of the airplane. An archetype is the pattern which serves as the model for all created things of the same kind. It may be ideal that is, a conception in the mind of the creator as according to Plato the Ideas are the archetypes of which sensible things are only the copies. It may be real that is, it may have concrete existence and thus be the pattern for all future things of the same kind. In the latter sense it is often used interchangeably with prototype of discriminating writers, however. It may be the words for prototype does not preclude the limitation of change and progress, but archetype in effect does since it stresses the determining influence of the pattern. "The House of Commons, the archetype of all the representative assemblies which now meet (Macaulay). Archetype is often misused as though it were a compound of antitype and type and not as it actually is, a word directly derived from the Greek. Originally a theological and philosophical term it is now found frequently in literary use. An antitype is that which corresponds to or gives real existence to something that is prefigured or foreshadowed by a type (that is, in a rare sense of this word a person or a thing that serves as a symbol or sign of what is to come). Thus, in the logical use Christ is the antitype of many persons and things in the Old Testament such as the goat slain in the wilderness, the paschal lamb and Melchisedek. In literary use an antitype often means the person or thing that realises or gives substantial form to a poet's or artist's conception as, more than one actual person has been identified as the antitype of Wordsworth's Happy Warrior. An ectype (now rare even in philosophical use) is the person or thing that is a copy of an archetype or a successor of a prototype. Thus, the works of the Creator are called ectypes in contrast with his designs or predetermined patterns, the archetypes. *Ans* Pattern. *model example exemplar

protract prolong extend lengthen elongate

Ans *Delay retard slow slacken *defer suspend stay postpone

Ant Curial -- Con *Shorten abridge abbreviate

protrusion *Projection protuberance bulge

protuberance *Projection protuberance bulge

proud I Proud, arrogant haughty, lordly insolent, overbearing supercilious disdainful come into comparison when they mean filled with or exhibiting a sense of one's superiority and I scorn for that which is regarded as beneath one. Proud does not always imply presumption or a right assumed rather than genuine superiority on the contrary it may be used in praise as well as in derogation but in all instances it usually connotes a lofty or imposing manner attitude or appearance, that may be interpreted as dignified elevated spirited imperious satisfied contemptuous inordinately condescended or the like according to the circumstances. Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud? Like a swift flying meteor a fast flying cloud. He passeth from life to his rest in the grave (B. A. A.). A strange shy lovely girl whose face was sweet with thought and proud with race (Macaulay). The high spirit and proud resolution of a real aristocracy (Lace). He has nothing to be ashamed of in you--rather everything to be proud of (Meredith). Arrogant implies a disposition to claim for oneself often dominantly or aggressively more or a deration than is warranted or justly due as, an arrogant nobility was in part responsible for the French Revolution. In holidays the atmosphere of home is apt to be dominated by the young people. Consequently they tend

to become arrogant and hard' (*B Russell*) **Haughty** implies a strong consciousness of exalted birth station or character and a more or less obvious scorn of those who are beneath one 'Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall' (*Proverbs* xvi 18) There was a deferential manner in the bearing of the men towards her which those haughty creatures accord not save to clever women (*Meredith*) The last four words of this group are more specific than the preceding terms and refer more to the ways in which arrogance or haughtiness is exhibited than to the temperament or attitude. **Lordly** usually suggests pomposity, strutting or a display of power or magnificence as **lordly officials** the **lordly captain** of a ship See *Yonder* night Who begs a brother of the earth To give him leave to toil, And see his **lordly** fellow-worm The poor petition spurn (*Burns*) Insolent implies both haughtiness and extreme contemptuousness it carries a stronger implication than the preceding words of a will to insult or affront the person so treated as she could not determine whether the silent contempt of the gentlemen or the insolent smiles of the ladies were more intolerable (*Austen*) **Overbearing** suggests a bullying or tyrannical disposition, or intolerable insolence as an overbearing employer, an overbearing snob No one had loved Hendrik van der Berg he had been too strong too overbearing to be loved (*S. Cloete*) **Supercilious** stresses the superficial aspects of haughtiness such as a manner intended to repel advances it refers to one's behavior to others rather than to one's conceit of oneself though the latter is always implied often it suggests not only scorn but also incivility and occasionally covert rudeness 'They have no blood these people Their voices their supercilious eyes that look you up and down (*Gairdner*) **Supercilious** and **haughty** they [camels] turn this way and that like the dowagers of very aristocratic families at a plebeian evening party (*Huxley*) **Disdainful** implies a more passionate scorn for that which is beneath one than does **supercilious** it is often as not suggests justifiable pride or justifiable scorn He [Caesar] makes me [Antony] angry with him for he seems Proud and disdainful harping on what I am Not what he knew I was (*Shak*) Don Manuel Chavez very elegant in velvet and broadcloth with delicately cut **disdainful** features—one had only to see him cross the room to feel the electric quality under his cold reserve (*Cather*)

Arrogant Contemptuous scornful disdainful (see corresponding nouns under *arrogant*) pretentious, pompous ostentatious (see *arrogant*) imperious domineering 'masterful'

Ant Humble ashamed

2 Van vainglorious See under **PRIDE**

Arrogant Exalted magnified aggrandized (see *EXALT*) self-satisfied 'complacent smug contented, satisfied' (see *SATISFY*)

Ant Ashamed humble

Prove 1 **Prove** try, test, demonstrate come into comparison as meaning to establish a given or an implied contention or reach a convincing conclusion by means of evidence argument experiment or any other appropriate means The same distinctions in implications and connotations are evident in their corresponding nouns **proof**, **trial**, **test** **Demonstration** when they denote the process or the means by which a contention is established or a convincing conclusion is reached **Prove** and **proof** (as here compared see also *INDICATE REASON* n 1) are the most widely useful of these terms for they are not only employed in reference to contentions and conclusions but also in reference to persons or things whose

strength, genuineness, fitness or the like is in question When used in reference to contentions or to conclusions reached by study they imply that evidence sufficient in amount and sufficiently reliable in its character has been adduced to bring conviction of the truth of the contentions or conclusions and to make other contentions or other conclusions untenable 'This proposition may or may not be true, at present there is certainly no evidence sufficient to prove it true' (*B Russell*) 'The legislation of the different colonies furnishes positive and indisputable proof of this fact' (*Ch Just Toney*) But **prove** and **proof** when used in reference to persons or things about which there is doubt in some particular imply the settlement of the doubt or the establishing of certainty of his or its strength genuineness fitness for use or service or the like as by subjecting the thing to an experiment or by giving the person a chance to manifest his quality in experience or by other means such as assaying verifying checking or the like as, to prove the strength of gunpowder, to prove a cannon (cf *proving ground*), to prove useful members of society to prove one's courage in action to put a man to the proof to demand visible proof of one's love, the proof of gold, the proof of the pudding is in the eating Try and trial (as here compared see also *ATTEMPT* v, *TRIAL* n) still carry implications from their earliest usages of to separate (for the separation of the good from the bad in a person or thing and, therefore stress not so much the conclusion reached as the process by which the guilt or innocence of a person is definitely proved or a thing a genuineness or falsity its worth or worthlessness its degree of strength validity or the like is definitely established as to try a person for theft to try a case in court 'The question whether a right has vested or not is in its nature judicial and must be tried by the judicial authority' (*Ch Just Marshall*) A boy does not like to be called a fool and is usually ready to try the question with his fists (*Meredith*) the trial of metal by fire the medieval trial by combat, the new employee is on trial, to take a new vacuum cleaner on trial Test both as a verb and as a noun implies a putting to decisive proof by means of experiment use experience or comparison with a high standard or through subjection to a thorough examination or trial for the sake of such proof or a determination of the facts as Experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution (*Washington*) the careful scientist subjects every experiment to severe tests to submit to an intelligence test The first time he [Don Quixote] made a helmet he tested its capacity for resisting blows and battered it out of shape next time he did not test it but deemed it to be a very good helmet (*B Russell*), how well his writing has stood the test of time (*L P Smith*) Demonstrate and demonstration (as here compared see also *SHOW* v 2) imply the conclusive proof of a contention or the reaching of a conclusion about which there can be no doubt In such use, **prove** and **demonstrate** and their corresponding nouns are not distinguishable except in the latter terms emphasize upon the resulting certainty or formality of method as, 'Lylell first imagined and then demonstrated that the geologic agencies are not explosive and cataclysmal but steady and patient' (*C W Elshol*) The schools knew that their society hung for life on the demonstration that God was a reality (*H Adams*) In current use there is a tendency to distinguish them and to employ **demonstrate** so that it implies scientific certainty based on sensible evidence or clear experiment, as these arguments [for the existence of God] are sometimes called **proofs**, though they are not demonstrations (*Inge*)

Ant analogous words. Ant antonyms. Conn contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ana Corroborate, verify, substantiate, *confirm: *justify, warrant
Ant. Disprove
1 *Indicate, broken, attest, bespeak, argue
Ana. Lividness, manifest evince, *show, demonstrate.
provenance, provenience. *Origin, source, inception
root, prime mover
Ana Beginning commencement, starting (see corresponding verbs at **arise**)
provident, 1 *Low (allier) usage victuals, viands, provisions, comestibles, grub, rata, clow
proverb. Maxim adage motto, *saying saw, epigram aphorism apothegm
provided, 2 **3**
providence, 1 *Prudence foresight forethought, discretion
Ana *Care solicitude concern thoughtfulness, consideration (see corresponding adjectives at **rum** **gustary**)
frugality, thriftiness economicalness or economy (see corresponding adjectives at **spare**)
Ant Improvidence
provident, 1 Prudent forethoughted forethoughted, discreet (see under **pat** **prince**)
Ana Careful solicitous concerned (see under **CARE** **n**)
2 thoughtful, considerate *sparing economical, frugal thrifty
3 *Public benign
province 1 *Limit domain sphere territory bailiwick
Ana *Boundary border frontier march *limit confine bound end
2 *Function office duty
Ana *Work calling pursuit métier business *task duty job
provisional, 1 Provisional, tentative come into comparison as meaning not final or definitive That is provisional which is adopted only for the time being and will be discarded when the final or definitive form is established or if the need of it no longer exists *Provisional* therefore is used to describe something made or devised

the French minister I do (take up this equality of government only provisionally reserving liberty to alter it according to occurrences (H. J. Hall) That is tentative which is of the nature of a trial or experiment or which serves as a test of a thing's practicability or feasibility

provoke, 1 Provoke, excite, stimulate, pique, quicken, galvanize come into comparison as meaning to rouse one

or character of that power; it is, therefore, the preferred term when nothing more is to be implied than the effecting of the stated result, as "It is one of the misfortunes of the law that it less become engrafted in its roots and its branches"

"What happens when we prolong and intensify the rubbing to such a degree that we provoke a spark" (Hart A. Darrow) Excite carries so strong an implication of a rubbing that stirs up, moves profoundly, serves as a challenge to one's powers, or the like that the term is often used merely in the sense of to rouse in any of these ways, as "the ideas which excited my own generation"

provoke, and thereby becomes a more explicit or richer word than the latter by suggesting the powerful or stirring nature of the agent or agency and the degree or intensity of the activity stirred up as "the curiosity excited by his long absence burst forth in very direct questions" (Austin), "no stimulus was employed to excite and inspire the imagination and the sense (G. L. Dickinson) Stimulate suggests a provoking or exciting

quicken, as, to stimulate the growth of plants by the use

(Grandgent), I have always believed that it is better to stimulate than to correct to fortify rather than to punish" (A. L. Jensen) Often stimulate specifically implies excitement or re-excitement of interest especially of a deep intellectual interest as, some subjects, which are remarkably stimulating to the mind of the pupil, are neglected because they are not well adapted for examinations (Inge), advertising designed to stimulate the public's waning interest Figure, a term of far more restricted application suggests provocation or stimulation

(Bennett) there has been a quickening of interest in minorities since Blacky came into power Galvanize (etc.)

decreased
 increase
 ss)

1 group

prowess *Heroism valor gallantry

Ana Bravery boldness, audacity astrepidity (see corresponding adjectives at BRAVE) *courage mettle spirit strength might pugnance *power

prowl, v *Wander stray roam ramble, rove range gad gallivant traipse, meander

proximity Proximity propinquity are often used interchangeably, because both denote nearness. Proximity however in good current use commonly implies nearness in space. It may be used with reference to either persons or things found in the same vicinity or neighborhood (as owing to its proximity to the sea the town usually enjoys mild winters) for centuries and centuries their [swallow] nests have been placed in the closest proximity to man — *Jefferies* *affected much as he might have been by the proximity of a large dog of doubtful temper — *Shaw* or it may be used as an equivalent of vicinity or neighborhood (as there was no inn in the proximity). Propinquity may imply proximity but it then usually distinctively suggests closeness, sometimes even contact.

We read a book because it happens to be near us and it looks inviting. It is a case where propinquity is everything (*S. M. Crothers*). It is more often used where proximity is not possible to imply nearness in relationship closeness in association in age in tastes or the like or even closeness in time as relations within the fourth degree of propinquity they are both cousins of his but not in the same degree of propinquity propinquity is a powerful aid in fostering attachments events in close propinquity to each other. If you can put up with a tumultuous propinquity of football man—you can travel up and down England at a nifty fare (for the round trip) with a football team while its lack prevails in the Cup (*Manchester Guardian*).

Ana Nearness closeness (see corresponding adjectives at CLOSE) adjacency contiguity juxtaposition (see corresponding adjectives at ADJACENT)

Ant Distance

proxy Deputy attorney *agent factor

Prudence Prudence, providence foresight, forethought, discretion come into comparison when they denote a quality that enables a person to choose the wise and sensible course especially in managing his practical affairs. The same differences in implication and connotation are apparent in the adjectives prudent provident foresighted forethoughted discreet when they mean man feeling such a quality. Prudence and prudent (see also wise) are the most comprehensive of these words for they imply both that one does not act rashly or unduly and that one has foreseen the probable consequences of one's act. Consequently the terms usually imply caution and circumspect on but may or may not connote selfishness mercantile calculation or other unpleasant qualities. One is given reason and common sense and prudence that one may use them (*A. C. Benson*). That type of person who is conservative from prudence but revolutionary in his dreams (*F. S. Eliot*). What is the difference in motivation in affairs between the mercenary and the prudent moti-
(*Austen*) An old fort where the Filipinos although outnumbering their assailants [Moros] had judged it more prudent to hold than to fight (*V. Heiser*) Providence and provident in ply thought for the future especially with reference to its difficulties and its needs and usually the provision in advance of that which will then be required. Earth and provident fear is the mother of safety (*Burke*). The creature who bears his image intended to exercise prudence (*F. D. Maurice*). I see your [Indian] tribe as a provident rather thoughtful people who made their livelihood secure by raising crops.

Ana analogous words

Ant antonyms.

Con contrasted words

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

and fowl (*Cather*) Foresight and foresighted stress a power usually the result of a highly developed intelligence of seeing what is likely to happen and of being prepared for it. The more we study the making of the principle the more we shall be impressed with the grasp and foresight of its founder (*Buchan*). Incapable of the foresighted control and adjustment of action which are the essence of all the higher forms of behavior (*Wm. McDougall*) Forethought and the less frequent forethoughted suggest rather due consideration of contingencies. In choosing the Yankee dialect I did not act without forethought (*J. R. Lowell*) Discretion and discreet stress the qualities which make for prudence or compel prudent action such as good judgment caution self-control and the like. In early use discretion and valor were thought of as complementary qualities.

The better part of valour is discretion (*Shak*). You put too much wind to your sail discretion and hardy valour are the twins of honour (*Beaumont & Fletcher*). In later use discretion and discreet often imply the power to restrain oneself when one is tempted to be temperate passionate unbecomingly loquacious, or the like.

Prudence and discretion forbade me to appeal against this decision (*A. C. Benson*). I dare say he will be a discreet man all his life for the foolishness of his first choice (*Austen*). He [Octavian] had been marvellously patient and discreet (*Buchan*). Well you don't give me away you are very discreet (*Cather*).

Ana Caution circumspection calculation (see under CAUTION) expediency advisableness (see corresponding adjectives at EXPEDIENT) frugality thriftiness or thrift (see corresponding adjectives at SPARING)

prudent 1 Judicious sensible, sane *wise sage sapient

Ana *Intelligent, brilliant bright smart alert *shrewd perceptive, sagacious, astute disciplined schooled (see TEACH)

2 Provident, forethoughted forethoughted discreet See under PRUDENCE

Ana *Cautious circumspect calculating wary politic *expedient advisable economical frugal thrifty *sparing

3 Prudent prudential are sometimes confused in use. Prudent applies to persons their acts, their words or the like and implies qualities of mind or character such as caution circumspection and thrift (see prudent under PRUDENT) or as wisdom in practical affairs (see WISE) as a prudent man a prudent course a prudent way of life. Prudential on the other hand applies not to individuals but either to habits, motives, policies, considerations or the like which are dictated or prescribed by prudence especially by forethought or business sense practical wisdom or the like (as in a prudential light it is certainly a very good match for her — *Austen*). A journal of the Andrew Lang lives by quoting But no prudential motive could bring him the gift. It is at bottom a present from Nature — *C. S. Lewis*) or to committees, groups, associations or the like having charge of practical affairs such as expenditures or exercising discretionary or advisory powers in regard to these (as "the prudential men the former designation especially in New England of a group of men selected to look after town affairs a prudential investment society the prudential committee of a Congregational church").

Ana Politic *expedient advisable advising counselling (see corresponding nouns at ADVICE)

prune, v

*Prick, prick, prink, primp, perk up, doll up

prying *Curious inquisitive snoopy peep

Ana Meddlesome officious *impertinent intrusive obtrusive

psalm. *Hymn laud canticle antiphon, anthem canon.
pseudepigrapha. *Apocrypha

pseudonym. Pseudonym, alias, nom de guerre, pen-
name, nom de plume, incognito, allonym agree in de-
noting a name other than one's true or legal name.
Pseudonym usually implies assumption of the fictitious
name, it more often suggests a creditable than a dis-
creditable motive for one's attempt to conceal one's
identity. Alias, in strict legal use covers not only as-
sumed names but those ascribed by others: thus, a boy's
true name may be John Potter but he is better known
by the alias John Rhoads (Rhoads being his stepfather's
name). In loose use however alias is associated with
offenders against the law and usually connotes an at-
tempt to free oneself, by a change of name from the
onus of a criminal record. Nom de guerre (a French
phrase adopted in English) is a pseudonym assumed by
one who seeks anonymity or freedom of action, especially,
but not invariably, as an adventurer, a critic, a con-
troversialist, or the like. Pen name or nom de plume
first a French phrase, now used in English.

one avoids the honors due because of one's rank or emi-
nence as the Duke of Wellington.

psychiatrist, psychiatrist. *Neurologist alienist psy-
chopathologist, psychotherapist psychoanalyst
psychic, psychical. *Mental intellectual intelligent,
cerebral
psychornalyst. *Neurologist psychiatrist alienist
psychopathologist psychotherapist
psychopathologist, psychopathist, psychopath
*Neurologist psychiatrist alienist, psychotherapist
psychoanalyst
psychicist alienist

publication. Declaration announcement advertise-
ment proclamation

rumors or of churches in recently settled countries.
Since the Congregation's objectives were the spread and
the maintenance of the faith (the Roman Catholic faith),
the term came to be applied to the concerted or sys-
tematic efforts of any group that tries to convert others.

for a cause that cannot work in the open, and with the
intent to win over the gullible or the unwary; as, to
attempt to undermine the people's faith in democracy
by communistic propaganda. To bring Antony to reason
two things were needed. He (Augustus) must acquire an
armed following of his own, by lavish expenditure and
adroit propaganda (Diction). In nonderogatory use
propaganda often implies the ends of convincing a prej-
udiced or ignorant public and of inducing it to accept
a certain course of action.

by markers of side shows at a circus) is a slang term in-
voked by the police.

proclaim
proclaim
proclaim

nome dwarf
gin, virginial
ledged raw

ticism critique review blurb
*Belligerent bellicose quarrelsome con-
troversial
cause militant assertive self-assertive,

*Might strength arm *power force, energy
indicates place of treatment of each group

pulsant. *Powerful, potent, forceful, forcible

Ant Impassant

pulchritudinous. Beautiful good looking, comely, bonny pretty handsome fair lovely *beautiful

pull, v. Pull, draw, drag, haul, hale tug tow, as here compared agree in meaning to move in the direction determined by the person or thing that exerts force. Pull, the general term is often accompanied by an adverb or adverbial phrase to indicate the direction as, two locomotives *pull* the heavy train up the grade, to *pull* a person toward one to *pull* down goods from a shelf to *pull* out a drawer, he felt *pulled* this way and that way by duty and by ambition. Draw usually but not invariably implies a pulling forward or toward the person or thing that exerts the force. *pull* implies smoother and often gentler motion than *pull* as, to *draw* a chair to the fireplace the coach was *drawn* by six horses, to *draw* a sled over the snow to *draw* the curtains to *draw* lots from an urn. In extended use *draw* often specifically implies a result dependent on a drawing as by lot (as, to *draw* a prize to *draw* a jury) or by extracting, steeping or the like (as, to *draw* a tooth to *draw* tea) or by an inferring (as to *draw* a conclusion) or by attracting (as the parrot *draw* him like a magnet — E. Wharton the *drawing* power of a play) or a bringing forth or eliciting from a source of supply (as to *draw* money from the bank, a being from whom we *draw* power and refreshment — Day Lewis) Drag implies a pulling slowly and heavily after one (the agent or thing exerting force) as over the ground or a surface. It usually suggests active or passive resistance as the horses *dragged* the overturned carriage half a mile the vessel *dragged* her moorings in the storm *drag* the laden net to the shore to *drag* logs to the river. It was just like Lady Pinkerton to have gone round to Hobart inciting him to *drag* Jane from my office (R. Macaulay).

The attempt which is now being made to *drag* Anglicanism away from its history and traditions (Inge) Haul, in its strictest use which still prevails in Great Britain implies a forcible pulling sometimes dragging, as when the hawser fell into the water there was no means of *hauling* the boat to shore to *haul* down the sails. That dangling figure was *hauled* up forty feet above the fountain (Dickens) Mr Bennett gasped and doubled up but without relaxing his grasp *silently hauled* him to his own tent (Kipling) In American usage *haul* often implies transportation whether as originally in a vehicle or conveyance actually hauled by man or animal power or later one hauled by a locomotive or the like or even, as now in an automotive vehicle as *wagons hauling* loads of wood, motor trucks *hauling* loads of gravel laden barges were *hauled* through canals by horses walking on the shore trains that *haul* coal from the mines to the storeyards. Haul was formerly often but is now seldom, used in place of *haul* merely in the sense of pulling forcibly as The rope that *haled* the buckets from the well (Tennyson) When however the idea of constraint or compulsion or of dragging to prison is involved either *haul* or *hale* is possible Saul made *havock* of the church entering into every house and *haling* men and women committed them to prison (Acts viii. 3) A pretty thing that would be the Senior Shipping Master of the Port of London *hauled* up in a police court and fined fifty pounds (Conrad) Rather than pay rates to be used in making Roman Catholic or even Anglo-Catholics of little English children Non-conformist Protestant ratepayers will let themselves be *haled* before the magistrates (Shaw) Tug implies a strenuous pulling but it may or may not suggest actual movement as the child *tugged* at his father's hand to

lug a car out of the mire with a team of oxen. "There sweat there strain, *lug* the laborious oar" (Rascommon) Tow implies pulling or drawing by a rope or chain something which is not using or is unable to use its own power as to *tow* a ship (by means of a tugboat) into its berth, to *tow* a wrecked automobile to a garage.

pulsate Pulsate, pulse, beat, throb, palpitate agree in meaning to manifest a rhythmical movement such as or similar to that which occurs in the circulatory system when blood is forced along by alternate contractions and distensions of the ventricles of the heart and of the arterial walls. The same distinctions in implications and connotations are to be found in the nouns pulsation, pulse, beat throb, palpitation when they are used of this rhythmical movement or of one distinct step in it. Pulsate and pulsation carry few specific or distinguishing connotations but they usually imply regularity continuity and vigor in the rhythm whether it is apparent in movements or in sounds as when the heart no longer *pulsates* death occurs the *pulsation* or *pulsations* of a motor engine. Pulse (the verb) is not common in scientific use *pulsate* being the preferred term. For *pulse* (originally to push or drive) still carries a strong implication of impelled movement, in distinction from *pulsate* it usually also connotes a lively succession of spurts waves, gushes or the like thus the arteries *pulsate* (not *pulse*) as the blood *pulses* (not *pulsates*) through them. The term however is common in literary use where it sometimes takes as its subject that which flows or moves in this fashion (as the blood) and at other times that which evidences the rhythmical movement (as the heart or blood vessels) as the *pulsing* waters of the sea. It [the vivacity of Chaucer] *pulses* through any book of lyrics printed yesterday (Quiller-Couch) Eurystheus act inwardly *pulsing* by his words (Hardy) They move and breathe in an environment that *pulses* and glows (Merrick) On the other hand *pulse* the noun is chiefly a scientific term, even its figurative use is affected by or dependent on the term's meaning in medicine and physiology. In this sense *pulse* usually denotes the number of pulsations of the arteries in a minute as observed commonly by feeling the radial artery of the wrist as a normal *pulse* a rapid *pulse* to feel a patient's *pulse* *Pulse* often also implies reference to the regularity vigor and continuity of the pulsation as an intermittent *pulse* a strong *pulse* a fluttering *pulse*. In heartdramas *hammers* his heavy *pulse* (Amy Lowell) In figurative use *pulse* when it does not take the place of *pulsation* commonly is but an extension of the scientific use as the group felt the *pulse* of public opinion before they decided to announce their program 'Rome was the heart and *pulse* of the empire and on its well being hung the future of the civilized world (Buckson) Beat (both verb and noun) is the ordinary nontechnical word often used in place of *pulsate* and *pulsation* and sometimes in place of *pulse*. It stresses however rhythmical recurrence of sounds more often than rhythmical and continuous alternation in movement thus one hears the beat of his heart or tries to still his beating heart. It is the preferred designation therefore for something that strikes the ear at regular intervals such as the tick or ticks of a clock a stroke or a series of strokes on a drum and the accented syllable in verse or note in music as to hear a watch beat the beat of a bird's wing against a window pane the beating of tom toms {The Negro evangelist} Beat on the Bible till he wore it out Starting the jubilee revival about" (V. Landay) The 'fourteeners [a fourteen-syllable verse] repels readers who have not the patience to accustom their ears and nerves to its beat (T. S. Eliot) Both the noun and verb throb imply violent,

Are analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

often painful pulsation either is preferred to *pulsate* or *pulse* or *beat* (or corresponding nouns), when there is the intent to imply excitement strain emotional stress or the like as every nerve in his body thro'bed. Here is a captain let him tell the tale. Your hearts will throb and weep to hear him speak. (Shak.) Geoffrey felt a great throb there was no terror in his mind at that moment. (G. Eliot) Palpitate and palpitation imply rapid (often abnormal) and fluttering pulsation. In medical use the term commonly implies overaction violent emotion, or a diseased condition, as to suffer from spells of palpitation of the heart. In extended use however the words often imply a rapid vibration, quivering or shaking without any connotation of something arid. Then delicate and palpitating as a silver reed. He stood up in the soft light of the morning. (Hewitt) Ana I hate fluctuate waver vacillate (see SWING) quiver shudder quaver tremble (see SHAKE)

pulsation *Pulse beat throb palpitation. See under PULSE*

pulse, *n.* Pulsation beat throb palpitation. See under PULSE

pulse, *v.* Pulsate beat throb palpitate

pulse, *v.* I pulse beat throb palpitate

pulse, *v.* I pulse beat throb palpitate

pummel, *v.* Beat pound buffet baste belabor thrash thrash

punch, *n.* I Strike hit smite slug slap swat, clout box cuff

punch, *v.* I Strike hit smite slug slap swat, clout box cuff

punctillious Punctual meticulous scrupulous careful

punctilious Punctual meticulous scrupulous careful

punctilious Punctual meticulous scrupulous careful

punctilious Punctual meticulous scrupulous careful

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ders the whole *figural* (Hardy) "She made a *figural* pretty show, with her thirty years and her agreeable slightly roguish face. (Newell) Poignant (as here compared) we also *movings* originally applied either to that which literally cuts or pierces deeply (as a *poignant* spear) or to that which is pungent to the taste or smell (as *poignant* sauce. —Chaucer the rich *poignant* perfume. —Hawthorne) In current use it often applies to emotions that are keenly or deeply felt or to experiences, words, or the like that produce such emotions or have the power to pierce one's inmost consciousness as *poignant* sorrow, *poignant* memories, tendencies as *poignant* that perhaps neither of us knew whether it was joy or pain (H. L. H.) "Which do you think is more *poignant*? Regret for what one has not done or remorse for what one has? I think regret" (C. Mackenzie) Racy literally has reference to that which has the peculiar character taste or pungency associated with a thing of its kind in its best and often its freshest condition as *racier* *racier* grapes the *racier* flavor of some mushrooms. The term is now more often used in an extended sense implying such qualities as native verve dash vitality or tang and the absence of all signs of decadence sophistication effiteness, or the like as pure mother English *racier* as fresh with idiomatic grace" (Dr. Quinsey). I orchard has such *racier* here and there peculiar *racier* vigorous of good blood and strong brain" (C. Brownell) The free and *racier* spirit of the soil had been banished from its [Barcelona's] amusements leaving a tame vacancy only too familiar at home (H. Eliot) Spicy applies literally to that which has the pungent taste of a food seasoned or flavored with or as if with spice or an odor redolent of spice (as a *spicy* cake the *spicy* odors emanating from the kitchen) but in the extended sense in which it is here chiefly considered it usually implies the addition of qualities which give the thing affected decided vigor or a pointed often sensational character or to some use a touch of smartness, of spiritedness, of acuteness or the like (as *spicy* criticism a clever *spicy* style a columnist's *spicy* gossip) Snappy applies literally to that which emits shooting sparks or a series of sharp quick reports (as a *snappy* fire) but in slang colloquial use it implies a somewhat comparable show of vitality animation smartness or the like (as a *snappy* young woman *snappy* conversation a *snappy* car) Ana Inclusive trenchant biting cutting penetrating piercing probing (see PIERCE) exciting stimulating provoking or provocative (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKE)

punish, chastise, castigate chasten discipline agree in meaning to inflict pain loss or other upon a person for his sin crime or fault Punish implies violation of law or sober rate of authority or intentional wrongdoing and subjection to the penalty imposed as If ye will not hearken unto me then I will punish you (Leviticus xxvi 18) no misdeed should be punished more severely than the most atrocious felonies (Macaulay) Chastise, in literal use

punish, chastise, castigate chasten discipline

punish, chastise, castigate chasten discipline

punish, chastise, castigate chasten discipline

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punish, chastise, castigate chasten discipline

punish, chastise, castigate chasten discipline

punish, chastise, castigate chasten discipline

punish, chastise, castigate chasten discipline

(Aspling) In its figurative sense the word carries implications of great telling power or driving force or of a capacity for exciting or stimulating keen attention or interest as his *pungent* wit If you would be *pungent* be brief for it is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed the deeper they burn (Southey)

usually patronizes democracy in England and al courage castigates it at home (Browne) Chasten

task (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

usually implies subjection to affliction or trial greater than is deserved. It therefore suggests as an aim not punishment, but a testing whereby one may emerge humbled and purified or strengthened. "For whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth. If ye endure chastening God dealeth with you as with sons (Hebrews xii 6-7). Discipline (see also TEACH) implies punishment chastisement or sometimes chastening with the intent to subjugate subdue or bring under one's control as to discipline striking students by taking away certain privileges these children show that they have never been disciplined. "But can he be disciplined...? Oh there is no question of discipline if he has been a little potentate too long. (Cather) Correct impl = punishment having for its aim the amendment or reformation of the offender. His faults be open to the boys, let them. Not you correct him" (Shaw).

Ann *Punish fine amerce mukt *imprison incarcerate immature *avenge revenge
Ant Excuse pardon — **Con** *Exculpate acquit exonerate absolve vindicate

puny, *Petty, trivial trifling paltry merely picaresque inf. picaresque

Ann Feeble, *weak frail infirm *small little diminutive slight tenuous (see TINY adj)

pupil *Scholar student disciple

purblind *Blind *sightless

purchaseable *vendible salable marketable

Ann *Mercenary venal, hushung

purchase, v *Buy

Ann Hire *employ gain win earn, *get obtain procure secure.

pure 1. Pure, absolute, simple, sheer are here compared as used in the sciences, the arts and to a certain extent in philosophy. They agree in denoting free from everything that is foreign to the true nature or the essential character of the thing specified. Pure distinctively suggests freedom from intermixture. When applied to concrete things it usually implies lack of contamination adulteration or pollution as pure water, a pure breed. When applied to an abstraction or to a concrete example of an abstraction it implies the absence of everything that would obscure the thing in its essence or in its ideal character as pure poetry (poetry entirely free of prosaic elements) pure science (science where knowledge, and not the application of such knowledge is the end). * Thus division into Realism and Romance is the main cleavage in all the Arts, but it is hard to find pure examples of either kind (Galsworthy). Absolute implies freedom from relation to or dependence on anything else, it is applied chiefly to abstractions such as space time and magnitude viewed independently of experience and considered in their ultimate ideal character. Thus absolute space as used in physics is space conceived of as apart from the things which occupy it and which limit or determine the ordinary person's notion of it. Because of such use, absolute often comes close to real, as opposed to apparent. *Absolute music in musical theory is music that depends solely on the distinctive properties of that art, such as tone harmony, and rhythm to produce its effects, and avoids, in contrast to program music all suggestion or characterization of external things. Absolute is applied to substances less often than is pure but both are applied to alcohol pure alcohol retains a modicum of water, absolute alcohol is completely dehydrated. Simple stresses singleness of character and is distinguished from that which is compound or complex. In very precise use it connotes homogeneity and incapacity for analysis or further reduction as, an element is a simple

substance. Quality and "relation" are simple notions. Simple as applied to abstractions or conceptions often suggests artificial freedom from complexity, and sometimes also unreality or untruth when the simplicity is attained by eliminating essential factors. The world to which your philosophy professor introduces you is simple. The contradictions of real life are absent from it. (J.V. James) Sheer, more than any of these words, tends to lose its significance and to become a mere intensive, as, sheer nonsense. However in precise use it still implies such a dissociation from everything else that the pure and essential character of the quality (trait virtue power or the like) to which it is applied is clearly displayed. The Ancient Mariner is a work of sheer imagination (Low).

Ann Elemental, *elementary *clear transparent lucid lustrid genuine *authentic.

Ant Contaminated polluted adulterated (of foods metals etc) applied (of science)

2 *Chaste modest, decent

Ann *Clean cleanly virtuous *moral ethical

Ant Impure immoral

purgation, *Purification catharsis = ablation, lustration purgative. *Physic, cathartic purge laxative *repent purge, v *Physic, cathartic purgative laxative agent.

purification Purification, ablation, lustration, purgation, catharsis are synonyms in their etymological meanings, all of them denoting a cleansing in their extended and figurative senses they do not lose this common denotation but they diverge so widely in their applications especially in ceremonial use that they are seldom interchangeable. Purification always implies prior defilement or pollution. It covers a variety of symbolic rites involving washing particularly in orthodox Jewish practice. In Christian use it refers particularly to the expiation of sin as through repentance penance or sacramental confession. Ablution, though literally meaning washing does not in its liturgical use imply purification but prevention of profanation. To ensure the consumption of all particles of the consecrated bread and wine the priest performs ablation after the Communion of the Mass by running his index finger and thumb and the inside of the thumb and drinking this liquid. The moving waters at their priestly task. Of pure ablation round earth's human shores (Keats). Lustration in strict use is applicable only to certain purificatory ceremonies of the ancients especially of the ancient Romans as the cleansing of the people every five years after the census (the lustrum) or of a city after a plague or of a fleet ready to depart. Lustration does not necessarily connote use of water for fire, air and other cleansing agents were used. Nor was it restricted to physical cleansing for it often implied removal of bloodguiltiness. In best figurative use it connotes purification on a large scale.

St. Peter's mind is full of the Deluge as a type of the world's lustration (P. H. Farrow). Purgation and its Greek equivalent catharsis always imply the elimination or discharge of impurities. Both are more often applied to a freeing of the soul or mind from that which interferes with spiritual or mental health than to a ceremony of purification. Purgation explicitly suggests the elimination of desires and interests that are sinful or hamper attainment of spiritual perfection. Its (the soul's) attempts to eliminate by discipline and mortification all that stands in the way of its progress towards union with God constitute Purgation a state of pain and effort. (E. Underhill) Catharsis was effectively introduced into English in Butcher's translation of Aristotle's description of the effect of tragedy as through pity and fear effect-

Ann analogous words **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

...the implications of worry and uncertainty especially about reaching a decision on a course of action or

...wise heads on this Planet has become quite a familiar companion of mine. What is Reality? (L. F. Smith) Confound (see also MISTAKE) implies mental confusion but it stresses the implication either of mental paralysis or of profound astonishment. So spoke the son of God

...by playing upon one's credulity but more often by concealing important facts or factors or by obscuring issues. When she [Elizabeth] was weary of mystifying foreign statesmen she turned to find fresh sport in mystifying her own ministers (J. R. Green) Bewilder often implies

Dumbfound (etymologically to confound so as to strike dumb) in colloquial language tends to replace confound. Originally the term came close to *non plus* but it carried

run to the Socialists or the Capitalists or to your favorite newspaper to make up your mind for you they will only unsettle and bewilder you (Shaw) Distract implies strong agitation arising from divergent or conflicting considerations or interests as, distracted between love and duty (Byron) She seemed nervous and distracted

hear him say that I was on a Quixotic enterprise (errand) make astound flabbergast (see SURPRISE) *conuddle bemuddle addle *embarrass disconcert *Mystery problem enigma, riddle co- *Dwarf midget manikin homunculus runt

Q

quack *Impostor faker empiric mountebank charlatan.

Quack Pretender simulator counterfeit shamster (see corresponding verbs at ASSUME) *deceit duplicity dissimulation, cunning guile

quail, v *Recoil shrink flinch wince blench Ana Cower cringe (see FAWN) falter waver vacillate hesitate quake quaver tremble shudder (see SHAKE)

quaint *Strange odd queer outlandish curious peculiar eccentric, erratic angular unique

Quaint *Fantastic bizarre grotesque droll funny laughable archaic antiquated antique (see OLD)

quake, v *Shake tremble totter quiver shiver shudder quaver wobble teeter shimmy shudder dither Ana Quail shrink *recoil vibrate fluctuate waver (see SWAVE) falter vacillate hesitate

qualified Competent capable *able

quality Train instructed disciplined (see TEACH) exercised quizzed catechized (see ASK) tested tried, proved (see PROVE)

Ant Unqualified

qualify *Moderate temper attemper Ana. Modify vary alter *change *adapt adjust conform accommodate reconcile

quality Quality property, character attribute accident are synonymous to me what the demagogue of the intelligible

a thing may be stood on a d h

ness There was only one quality in a woman that appealed to him—charm (Galsworthy) The persistent

which distinguish a species (Darwin specific characters) from its generic properties as wheat and oats have common properties but they are distinguished by certain specific characters An attribute is a quality that is

become invested with romantic attributes (T. Wright) Sometimes, especially in law and philosophy attribute denotes a quality that must belong to a thing by reason

substance—or the real but unapparent nature—of the thing. Waves [or a Japanese artist's screen] such as these diverted of all accident of appearance in their naked aspects of movement and recoil" (*Dissonance*). In general use, however, accident usually implies fortuitousness or lack of intrinsic value. "Rhythm is an accident rather than an essential of verse" (*Loxley*).

Accident Predication affirmation (see corresponding verbs at **ASSERT**) peculiarity, individuality characteristic (see corresponding adjectives at **CHARACTERISTIC**)

qualm *Qualm, scruple, compunction, demur* come into comparison when they denote a feeling of doubt or hesitation as to the rightness or wisdom of something one is doing or is about to do. *Qualm* (etymologically a word less illness, esp. nausea) implies an uneasy often a sickening sensation that one is not following the dictates of his conscience or of his better judgment as, he is often tempted to lie but is always deterred by *qualms* of conscience how few little girls can squash insects and kill rabbits without a *qualm* (*R. Macaulay*). I had *queasiness* about setting forth over the treacherous waters of the China Sea because the skipper had fortified himself with such huge quantities of alcohol (*L. Hesser*). *Scruple* implies more or less mental disturbance occasioned by doubt of the rightness, the propriety, the fairness, or sometimes the outcome of an act it may or may not imply an overnice conscience or an extremely delicate sense of honor as, she has no *scruples* about carrying away any of my books some craven *scruples*. Of thinking too precisely on the event. A thought which quartered hath but one part wisdom. And ever three parts coward (*Shak*). You are fairly wise in keeping your money at a big bank and need have no *scruples* about availing yourself of its readiness to oblige you (*Shaw*). I respect your *scruple* sir but in this case I believe true delicacy requires you to do as I ask (*L. Harker*). *Compunction* (as here compared see also **PENITENCE**) implies a prick or sting of conscience (that warns a person that he is about to commit (or is committing) a sin crime or now more often, slight offense or is about to inflict (or is inflicting) a wrong or injustice, as he had not the slightest *compunction* in pulling apples from his neighbor's tree he felt little stirrings of *compunction* at getting married without his mother's knowledge (*Al Austin*). *Demur* stresses hesitation to such an extent that it carries a stronger implication of delay than any of the other terms it usually suggests however a delay caused by objections or irresolution rather than by an awakened conscience or by a scruple or compunc-

tion which may persist even after verbal strife has ceased as, to catch on a quarrel "spectators of our dull domestic quarrels" (*Shelley*). "I don't complain of Betsey or any of her acts Larentin" when we've quarreled and told each other facts (*W. Carleton*). *Wrangle* implies undisciplined and often futile discussion with noisy insouciance on each person's opinion as, a *wrangle* over a point of law "I'll do with a scorn of *wrangling* yet a seal for" (*W. G. Sebald*).

threatening aspect of the man attempted to hurry away (*Shaw*). *Squabble* stresses childish and unwisely wrangling over a petty matter, it does not necessarily

terrible they suggest an irritable mood or mutual antagonism as, they never come together without bickering

spot chiefly in implying a disagreement that mingles itself in ill humor or temporarily hurt feelings. Having learned that storms "subtle and tempest tempers are akin" *Tiffs* find properly in marriage and a dancer" (*Stowman*).

Anna *Strut brawl fracas, melee row rumpus, scrap contention diwesen conflict variance strife *ajard quarrel, * Wrangle alternate, squabble bicker squall

Anna *Contend fight battle war dispute agitate argue *discuss.

Con *Agree concur coincide quarrelsome. Pugnacious bell case *bell gerent contentious litigous.

Anna Opposing combating or combative wrestling (see corresponding verbs at **OPPOSE**) antagonistic, *adverse counter hostile inimical antipathetic rancorous (see corresponding nouns at **ENMITY**)

quarry *Victim prey ravine.

Anna *Rooms lodgings chambers, digs, ngs, d's, t flat tenement

*annul abrogate void avoid vacate

*Shake tremble shudder quake totter quiver shiver wobble teeter shimmy dither

Anna Filter waver vacillate *hesitate baffle flounder away (see **SWING**)

queerly Regal royal *Kingly imperial princely

queer, odd *Strange odd erratic eccentric peculiar

*funny

*unfitable

ubbering

(see **CRY**) touchy techy cranky cross (see **IRASC**)

menting deploring bemoaning (see **DEPLORE**)

*Ask question, interrogate, inquire spear

quiz catechize

*Adventure enterprise emprise

* indicates place of treatment of each group

Anna Misgiving *apprehension foreboding presentiment doubt mistrust suspicion *uncertainty

quandary *Predicament dilemma plight scrape fix jam pickle

Anna *Juncture pass, exigency emergency contingency crisis *difficulty hardship vicissitude puzzling or puzzle mystification, perplexity bewilderment (see corresponding verbs at **PUZZLE**)

quantity Amount, *sum aggregate total whole number

quarrel, n Quarrel, wrangle, altercation, squabble bickering, spat, tiff agree in denoting a dispute marked

Ans. Exploit, *test, achievement
question, v *Ask, interrogate, query, inquire, examine
 quit catechize, speak
Ant Answer — **Con.** Reply, respond (see ANSWER 2)
questionable. *Doubtful, dubious, problematical
Ans. Uncertain, suspicious (see corresponding nouns at
 UNCERTAINTY) *obscure, vague, equivocal
Ant Authoritative, unquestioned

quick 1 *Living, alive, animate, animated, vital

Ant Dead, and

2 Fleet, swift, rapid *fast, speedy, expeditious, hasty
Ans. Brisk, nimble *agile, abrupt, impetuous, *precipitate, headlong

3 Quick, prompt, ready, apt come into comparison when applied to persons, their mental operations, their acts and their words and mean having or manifesting the ability to respond without delay or hesitation. Quick stresses instantaneity of response to such an extent that it usually connotes native rather than acquired power as quick eyes, quick in perception, observation or decision.

He felt at that time barely write his own name. Yet one felt in him a quick and discriminating intelligence (Cather). Very often the word suggests marked capacity for learning or for absorbing that which is taught. And I would teach them all that men are taught. We [women] are twice as quick! (Tennyson). To be fit to direct to know enough about roads to take the right one, the quick

must be taught according to their quickness (Grand staff). Prompt also implies instantaneity of response but it may or may not imply native quickness. Often it carries a suggestion of training, discipline or some kind of preparation that fits one for quick response when the occasion demands it. *prompt service, prompt eloquence.* Brist Statesman He who holds his ministry. Resolute at all hazards to fulfil its duties — *prompt* to move but firm to wait (Wordsworth). Sometimes the word carries so strong an implication of willingness or eagerness that a lack of normal inhibitions is also suggested. A low born, cell bred, selfish, servile, dumb. *Prompt* or to guard or stab to saint or damn (Pope). Ready, like *prompt* implies previous training or a strong predisposition as well as instantaneity of response, but it more often characterizes the person or his powers than his performance or his expression of thought or feeling. It therefore often implies as *prompt* does not skill, facility, fluency, ease in attainment, or the like. Reading maketh a full man conference

a ready man (Bacon). Where n lies happiness? In that which becks. Our ready minds to fellowship & vine (Keats). On graduation from the lycée at seventeen he [the French boy] has as plentiful a supply of knowledge as ready and accurate a judgment [as the American A.B. of twenty two] (Grandgent). The word is often applied to the bodily organ or to the instrument one uses in manifesting his skill, fluency or the like as he has a ready tongue, he wields a ready pen, a pair of ready hands. Apt as here compared (see also FIT, ART 2) does not throw the emphasis on the quickness of the response though that is involved in its meaning but on the possession of certain qualities which make for such quickness such as a high degree of intelligence, a particular talent or gift or a strong bent. It is therefore preferable to quick when the person in mind responds quickly only to particular stimuli or shows a capacity for a definite kind of work as she is apt at drawing but not at arithmetic, his aptness for all said is unusual, supply a new-corded apt at arms (Tennyson) at the hands of a little people few but apt in the field (Asplund).

Ans. *Intelligent, clever, smart, quick, witty, deft, fast, adroit *dexterous *sharp, acute, keen

Ant Sluggish

quicken, v 2 **Quicken, animate, enliven, vivify** agree in meaning to make alive or lively. Originally all of them meant literally to impart physical life to that which is devoid of it. *I have seen a medicine That's able to breathe life into a stone. *Quicken* a rock (Shak). It told how first Prometheus had created a man of many parts from beasts, dervyd. And then stole fire from heaven to animate his work (Spenser). When God hath raised this body he can enliven it with the same soul that inhabited it before (J. Wesley). The great Soul of the Universe vivifyeth all manner of things (Rudolf, transl. by Ureghar). This literal sense is now rare and the words have diverged more or less widely in their implications. *Quicken*, which is found chiefly in poetic and religious use stresses either the renewal of life especially in suspended life or growth or the rousing into fullness of activity that which is inert. Sometimes the rekindled life is physical. When her [spring's] breath *Quickens* as now the withered heath (Wordsworth). More often however it is spiritual, intellectual or imaginative. *It is the Spirit that quickeneth the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life (John vi 63). *Animate* emphasizes the imparting of motion and activity or especially in modern use the giving of the appearance of life to that which is mechanical or artificial as animated cartoons, the animated dolls of the puppet theater. Lely on animated canvas stole The sleepy eye that spoke the melting soul (Pope). *Enliven* suggests a stimulating influence that kindles, exalts or brightens it therefore commonly presupposes dullness, depression, torpidity, or the like in the thing affected, as the sun was wonderfully warm and enlivening (D. H. Lawrence). But soon the feel of the paint on the canvas began to enliven his mind, and the mind thus quickened conceived a livelier curiosity about the creature before him (C. E. Montague). Vividly sometimes, like *quicken* implies the renewal of life, and at other times like *animate* implies the giving of the appearance of life. In each case however it usually also suggests a freshening or energizing effect and implies vitality more often than activity or motion. "The Russian ballet illustrates once more the vivifying effect of transplantation on the art of Romantic dancing (H. Ellis). In the Elizabethan age English society at large was accessible to ideas permeated by them was vivified by them (Arnold). That Promethean fire which animates the canvas and mingles the marble (Sir J. Reynolds).

Ans. Activate, *vitalize, energize, rouse, arouse, *stir

Ant Deaden

2 Excite, stimulate, *provoke, pique, galvanize

Ans. *Acutuate, actuate, motivate, spur, goad, induce (see corresponding nouns at MOTIVATE) *incite, foment.

Ant Avert

3 Hasten, hurry, *speed, accelerate, precipitate

Ant Slacken

quick-witted. Clever, bright, smart, *intelligent, alert, knowing, brilliant.

Ans. Ready, prompt, *quick, apt, *sharp, keen, acute, *witty, humorous, facetious.

quiescent. *Latent, dormant, potential, abeyant

Ans. Quiet, *still, silent, inert, *inactive, passive, asleep

quiet, adj. Silent, noiseless, *still, stillly

Ans. *Calm, serene, placid, tranquil, peaceful

Ant Unquiet — **Con.** *Rough, harsh, disturbed, agitated, upset, disquieted, perturbed (see DISCOMFORT)

***vociferous, clamorous, boisterous, blatant, strident**

quip *Jest, joke, jape, witticism, wisecrack, crack, gag

quilt 1 Acquit, comport, deport, demean, conduct

*behave

Ans. analogous words **Ant.** antonyms **Con.** contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Anna & Con See those III acquit

2 *G... ..
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Quiver, *v.* the quiver shudder quaver totter
 tremble quake wobble teeter shimmy dither dither
Anna *Pulsate pulse beat, throbb palpitate flutter
 flicker flitter (see FLIT)

quixotic Chimerical fantastic visionary, fanciful
 *imaginary

Anna *Sentimental romantic utopian *ambitious
 ideal transcendental *abstract

quizz, *v.* 1 *banter, chaff tally kiff tag guy, rib, josh
 jolly

2 *ask question interrogate examine catechize query
 inquire *quer

quote, *v.* Quote, cite, repeat are not close synonyms
 mean the same thing

to their author as, "Chaucer's account of himself must
 be quoted for the delight and sympathy of a true reader
 (Hunt) The author's

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pared (see APPROPRIATE) is to quote an author or a passage as
 evidence offered in proof of a point or as an authority
 for one's statement or contention as "He persevered in
 his refusal to cite any distinct passages from any writing
 of mine (Newman) To repeat is to reproduce exactly
 for quotations only

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Race, *n.* Race, nation, people are frequently used as
 the general term in a popular sense

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frequent as a literary word with highly figurative con-
 notations. Literally, it signifies the inhabitants, or more
 narrowly, the citizenry of a sovereign state or any body
 of persons who have been united under one independent
 government long enough to have acquired a distinct
 identity. It implies a certain homogeneity in these persons
 because of common law, institutions, loyalty, and
 customs, but it does not necessarily imply as race usually
 does, a common origin or a common remote past or a
 common physical or mental type. In this sense it is often
 contrasted with state. When the state fell to pieces, the
 nation held together (J. R. Seeley) "A state is acci-
 dental. It can be made or unmade, but a nation is
 something real which can be neither made nor de-
 stroyed (J. R. Green). Figuratively, nation often
 suggests an ideal to be realized rather than an estab-
 lished entity. It is then as a rule personified as a
 nation strong trained up in arms (Shak) nations like
 men have their infancy (Bolingbroke) until nations
 are generous they will never be wise (J. Irving) the na-
 tions honor is dearer than the nation's comfort
 (H. Wilson). There still prevails a use of nation which
 is not clearly distinguishable from that of race in its
 popular sense as the Gypsy nation "he hates our sacred
 [Jewish] nation (Shak) People is the preferred word
 in historical and sociological terminology when a body
 of persons as a whole and as individuals show a con-
 sciousness of solidarity and of peculiarity that is not
 entirely explainable by race or nation. The term usually
 designates an aggregate of persons who irrespective of
 their individual racial origins or ancestral nationalities
 have through close and long-continued association
 achieved a common culture common interests and
 ideals and a sense of race or kinship. People is in-
 changeable with nation only when the terms imply the

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nation) People is usually far weaker in its implication of political unity and far stronger in its implications of cultural and social unity than nation *The Cry of the Little People goes up to God in vain For the world is given over to the cruel sons of Cain (R. Le Gallienne)

rack, n¹ *Trot pace single-foot lope amble walk gallop, run canter

rack, n¹ Track vestige *trace

Ana *Sign mark token

rack, v¹ Trot pace single-foot lope, amble walk gallop run canter See under TROT *

rack, v¹ Torment torture grill try *afflict

Ana Persecute oppress (see WRONG v) harry harass *worry annoy

rack, v¹ Variant of WRACK.

racket *D n uproar pandemonium, hullabaloo babel hubbub

racking *Excruciating agonizing

Ana Torturing tormenting grilling (see AFFLICT) *n tense, vehement *fierce ferocious, barbarous savage cruel inhuman.

racy *Pungent piquant poignant spicy snappy

Ana Exciting, stimulating quaking, provoking or provocative (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKE)

*spiced nettlesome fiery gingers peppery

Con. *Ina pid flat jejune banal insane

radiant. Brillant *bright luminous lustrous effulgent resplendent beaming beamy lambent lucent

Ana *Splendid resplendent glorious sublime sparkling glittering glistening flashing scintillating (see FLARE v)

radical adj 1 *Fundamental basic basal underlying substratal, substrative

Ana Cardinal *essential vital *inherent intrinsic constitutional

Ant Superficial

2 Advanced progressive *liberal left

radius *Range reach scope compass sweep Len between horizon orbit

rally n¹ *Banter chaff rally quiz kid guy rib josh jolly

rage n¹ *Anger ire fury indignation wrath

Ana *Acrimony asperity acerbity frenzy *man a hysteria agitation upset perturbation (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE)

3 *Fashion style mode vogue craze cry demer craze

Ana *Caprice freak, vagary crotchety whim

raid, n¹ *Invasion incursion on irruption on raid

Ana *Attack, assault onslaught onset

rail v¹ Revile, vituperate censure berate upbraid *scold

toogelash jaw bawl out n¹

Ana Censure denounce condemn reprobate reprehend criticize reprimand rebuke *reprove reproach

rallierly *Bad name perfunctory

Ana Bantering or banter chaffing or chaff rallying or rally (see corresponding verbs at BANTER) sport *fun

time fest play satire sarcasm stony (see WIT)

raiment Apparel attire wear *clothes clothing dress vestment array

raise v¹ *Lift elevate hoist heave rear boost

Ana *Raise ascend, mount soar *exalt magnify aggrandize *advance promote forward further

rally v¹ *Stir rouse arouse awaken waken

Ana Excite stimulate quicken *provoke enkindle fire, inflame (see LIGHT v) *renew restore refresh

rally v¹ 2 *Ridicule deride mock taunt v¹

Ana *Scoff jeer gibe flout tease taunt sc *worry harass, harry

Ana analogous words Ant antonyms Con contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

2 *Banter chaff, quiz kid guy rib josh jolly ramble, v¹ *Wander stray roam rove range prawl gad galkivant traspae meander

rampant *Rank

Ana Luxuriant lush exuberant *profuse lavish immoderate *excessive inordinate

Con *Moderate temperate restrained curbed checked (see RESTRAINED)

rampart *Bulwark breastwork parapet barbet

rancid *Malodorous, stinking fetid rank, noisome putrid fusty musty

Ana Decomposed decayed spoiled (see DECAY) *offensive loathsome repulsive

rancor = rancour Antagonism animosity animus antipathy *enmity hostility

Ana Hate hatred detestation abhorrence abomination (see under HATE v) spite *malice malevolence malignity spleen, grudge

random Random haphazard, chance, chancey casual, desultory, hit-or-miss happy lucky come into comparison as meaning having a cause or a character that is determined by accident rather than by design or by method

That is random which comes goes occurs is made or the like without a fixed or clearly defined aim purpose or evidence of method or system or direction

the term therefore implies no or little guidance by a governing mind eye objective or the like as a random shot a random answer to a question a random collection of books

My choice was as random as blindman's buff (Burns) They will throw out a random word in or out of season (Lamb)

He had not heard her divorce spoken of since Jane's first random allusion to it (E. W. Harrison) That is haphazard which is done is made is used is said or the like without concern or without sufficient concern for its fitness its effectiveness its possible effects or the like and which therefore is more or less at the mercy of chance or of natural or logical necessity

as a haphazard policy haphazard methods of teaching French a haphazard arrangement of shrubs and plants in a garden

That is described as chance which comes or happens to one or is done or made by one without prearrangement or preawareness or without preparation

the term is applicable not only to things but to persons with whom one comes into contact more or less by accident

as, a chance acquaintance a chance meeting with an old friend a chance remark of the stranger whose face seemed familiar led to my identification of him

He explained that by a charming accident he had disposed of them to a chance buyer in Stanbridge just before starting for Birmingham (Bennett)

That is chancey (a colloquial term) which is so haphazard that it involves uncertainty and risk or that its results actions etc cannot be predicted

the term may apply directly or indirectly to persons who are willing to take chances as well as to things that are precarious as a result of their haphazardness

as it is the instinct of the English and the Irish to suspect government and take the risks of the chancey way (H. G. Wells)

[The purchase of shares of a company about to undertake a project] is a chancey business (Shaw)

A person or a thing is casual (as here compared see also ACCIDENTAL) that leaves or seems to leave things to chance and that works acts or comes or goes, haphazardly or by chance or without method or deliberation or other indication of intent or purpose

the term often also suggests offhandedness (as a casual remark he is a casual fellow his treatment of his friends is casual) or lightness or spontaneity (as She was constantly referring to dear friends in a casual and familiar way and

there were so many of them that it was long before I could distinguish them —(H. Ellis), or lack of definiteness in terms or intention (as, "their policy was opportunistic at home and casual abroad" —Sprengle) Perhaps the dominant feeling about government today is distrust. The tone of most comment, whether casual or deliberate, implies that irresolution and inactivity are the chief characteristics of government (Frankfurter).

The casual allusion to chance reference to her (H. Adams). That is desultory which is not governed by method or system and which therefore jumps or slips from one thing to another. Usually the term implies another quality as a consequence of these such as irregularity or lack of continuance or persistence (as, "He had begun in a desultory way to annotate the story that Tom had kept on the mesa" —Cather), or varying disinterest (as, "The book is about in desultory to the last degree and discourses in varying moods on a variety of topics" —Quiller-Couch) or the absence of a

as to what pattern or arrangement it makes (as, *hit-or-miss* hammering *hit-or-miss* patchwork). A *hit-or-miss* policy was pursued by the Department of Justice (H. P. Aspley). A person is *happy-go-lucky* who leaves everything to chance or who accepts with happiness or indifference whatever comes; a thing is *happy-go-lucky* that is governed by such a disposition (as, a *happy-go-lucky* rice, a *happy-go-lucky* way of earning one's living). A radical pragmatist on the other hand is a *happy-go-lucky* sort of creature (H. James). To make Carter think and talk in the *happy-go-lucky* way of his class (Reade).

Anna Fortuitous *accidental casual vagrant vagabond truant (see corresponding nouns at Vocabolary)

range, n 1 *Line along way

Anna A strange *order marshal *assort sort chaotic

*inclined slope pred slope bias

2 *Wander rove ramble roam stray prowl gad gallivant traipse meander

range, n 1 *Habitat station

2 *Range, reach scope, compass, sweep, gamut, radius, ken, purview, horizon* orbit come into comparison when they denote the extent that lies within the powers of something to cover to grasp to control or the like. *Range* often applies to the extent taken in or covered as by the eye (as, there was no human being within my *range* of vision) or by the ear (as, he did not call until he

within the *range* and character of his deepest sympathies —Cather) or the like (as, he did not fire until they were within *range* of his rifle). Equally often the term applies to the literal or figurative extent determined by a thing's powers possibilities capacity or performances and the variety of types gradations kinds etc. that it

conversation in mixed company (Brounelli). Monochrome is a starved and felicitous term to express the marvellous *range* and subtlety of tones of which the preparation of black and known as Chinese ink is capable (Binyon). When the reference is to something stretched out or stretching itself out as an arm or in the

ough reach to know. How far your genius, taste and learning go (P. P.), Mrs. Bennett was beyond the reach of reason (Austen), "simple virtues will in every

lated but to some extent contracted sense. In one of these it denotes the extent between established or predetermined limits which encompasses one or more ideas which for one reason or another cannot be surpassed as, the subject does not lie well in the *scope* of this book "all matters within the *scope* of your understanding" (Austen), "I shall put on one side all speculations about the state its *scope* and limits (Franklin) in the other senses here considered the term denotes room or space for free uncircumscribed activity growth, ex

(C. Mackenzie) *Compass*, like *range* and *reach*, applies to the utmost extent which can be taken in or reached by or as if by the eye the arm the mind the imagination or the like but like *scope* it carries an implication of limits that have the character or quality of a circum-

Gamut (literally a musical scale ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo) in its extended sense applies to a range which represents a graded series of all the notes, tones, varieties

Virginia a gentleman from Kentucky a man from Ohio, a fellow from New York and a gilot from Boston

plies to the space (literal or figurative space) enclosing

FAIRLY SWIMS INTO HIS ACH (Ardent) a simile strictly applied to the scope as of a document a statute a book or the like (as, The statute intended to

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

include in its purview all the circumstances of the consecration of Parker. — *Gladstone* is now more often used in a sense that is almost identical with that of *ken*. "Blake conceived that it was his vocation to bring this mystical illumination this vision of reality within the purview of ordinary men." (*E. Underhill*) *Horizon*, in its extended sense suggests a compass that represents the utmost reaches on all sides of the human mind or soul especially under given conditions as, the horizon of the human intellect has widened wonderfully during the past hundred years. (*C. W. Eliot*) Your horizon contracts your mind as it is focused upon a small circle of exasperating detail. (*Jan Struther*) Orbit is often used in place of *scope* in the sense of circumscribing limits as "A small private income confined us to a much narrower orbit." (*Quiller-Couch*) the orbit within which Mr. Murray's discussion moves. (*T. S. Eliot*)

Area Extent area (see *size*) *field domain province sphere territory spread stretch *expanse amplitude
rank, adj. 1. Rank rampart are compared as meaning growing or increasing at an immoderate rate. Rank, as here considered applies chiefly to vegetation though it is sometimes applied to soil and the like or is used figuratively. The term implies vigorous luxuriant often unchecked growth sometimes of crops (as And behold seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk rank and good — *Genesis* xli 5) but more often of coarse and unwanted plants, such as weeds or wild shrubs or undergrowth (as rank growth rank vegetation rank grass). The even mead (meadow) all uncorrected rank nothing seems But hateful docks rough thistles lackles, burs. (*Shak*) "Weed your better judgements Of all opinion that grows rank in them." (*Shak*) Rampant is far more widely applicable than rank for it implies rapid often unrestrained or wild spread and therefore is frequently applicable not only to that which literally grows but to that which extends or increases by contagion or diffusion or the like as, It grieved him to see ignorance and impiety so rampant. (*Fuller*) That curiosity which is so rampant as a rule in an Indian village. (*Kipling*) the person whose blood stream malaria is rampant. (*A. C. Morrison*)

Area *Coarse gross vulgar exuberant *profuse lavishly luxuriant.

2. Fusty musty rancid *malodorous stinking fetid no some putrid

Area Dank humid (see *wet*) *offensive loathsome repulsive decomposed decayed spoiled (see *dracay*)

Ant Balm

3. *Flagrant glaring gross

Area Conspicuous outstanding *noticeable foul filthy squalid nasty (see *dirty*) *outrageous heinous atrocious monstrous

ransom v. *Rescue deliver redeem reclaim save

Area *Free, release liberate emancipate manumit *upset stone

rant, n. *Bombast fustianrodomonsade rhapsody

Area Inflation or inflation turgidity tumidity flatulence (see corresponding adjectives at *inflated*)

rapacious Ravening ravenous gluttonous *voracious.

Area *Ferocious, fierce greedy grasping *covetous

rapacity Greed *cupid to advance

Area Covetousness, avariciousness greediness graspingness (see corresponding adjectives at *covetous*)

exaction demanding or demand claiming or claim (see corresponding verbs at *demand*)

rapid, adj. *Fast, swift fleet quick speedy hasty expeditious.

Area Brisk nimble, *agile hurried quickened (see *speed*)

Ant Deliberate leisurely

capt Absorbed engrossed *intent

Area Ecstatic transported rapturous (see corresponding nouns at *ecstasy*) enchanted captivated fascinated (see *attract*)

Con *Indifferent, unconcerned incurious uninterested *disinterested

rapture *Ecstasy transport

Area Bliss beatitude blessedness felicity *happiness elation exultation (see corresponding adjectives at *elated*)

rare 1. Tenuous, slight, *thin, slender, slim

Area *Subtle subtle.

2. Delicate dainty exquisite *choice elegant recherché

Area Excelling or excellent transcending or transcendent surpassing (see corresponding verbs at *exceed*)

superlative *supreme incomparable

3. Scarce *infrequent uncommon occasional sporadic

Area *Exceptional singular unique curious, *strange

Con *Usual customary wonted accustomed habitual *common ordinary familiar

rarely *Thin, attenuate extenuate dilute

Area Diminish reduce, lessen *decrease *expand distend inflate

rash Daring daredevil reckless temerarious fool hardy, *adventurous venturesome venturesome

Area *Precipitate abrupt impetuous sudden hasty desperate forlorn (see *despondent*)

Ant Calculating — *Con* *Cautious circumspect wary wary

rate, n. Levy assessment *tax excise impost customs duty toll tariff tribute tithe tithing cess.

rate, v. 1. Berate upbraid *scold tongue-lash jaw bawl out wig rail revile vituperate

Area *Reprove reproach rebuke reprimand admonish chide censure condemn, denounce reprehend reprobate *reprove

rate, v. 2. Value evaluate appraise *estimate assess assay

Area *Calculate compute reckon estimate *decide determine settle

ratify Ratify confirm are here compared only as meaning

to make something legally valid or operative. Both terms presuppose previous action as by a person or body

with power of appointing or legislating or framing a document such as a constitution or treaty or the like

and imply reference therefore only to the act of the person or body (or persons or bodies) endowed with the

power to accept or to veto the appointment or bill constitution etc. The terms are occasionally interchanged

without loss but ratify usually carries a stronger implication of approval than confirm and is therefore used

by preference when the acceptance of something such as a constitution or treaty, a course of action that has been

framed or proposed by a committee or a small body is put up to a society, legislature or nation as a whole for

a vote that testifies to its approval thus the Constitution of the United States was framed by the

Constitutional Convention in 1787 and went into effect in 1788 after it had been ratified by eleven states. The

Report of the [Lambeth] Conference is not intended to be an absolute decree on questions of faith and morals

for the matter of that the opinions expressed have no compulsion until ratified by Convocation. (*T. S. Eliot*)

Confirm on the other hand stresses the giving of formal or decisive assent as necessary to a thing of valid duty. It

applies specifically to appointments made by a president, governor or other top executive, that accord ng to the

constitution of a nation or state require the consent of a

Area analogous words *Ant* antonyms *Con* contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

senate a legislature a council or other body before they are definitely settled and made legally valid, as. The

Ans *Authorize accredit license commission sanction *approve endorse validate authenticate (see **CONFIRM**)

rating *Mariner sailor seaman. tar, gob, mallow bluejacket

ratiocination *Inference Illation.

Ant Intuition

ratiocinative Illative Inferential See under **IN** **PERFECT**

will supply of food for each animal. In these uses, it generally implies a variety and restricted amounts of each food. When used of a particular food or commodity as wheat or coal, it implies a shortage in the supply and a limitation on the amount allowed each person as the sugar ration in 1918 was two teaspoonsful a day. Allowance though often interchangeable with

the court determines an heir's allowance during his minority

the national government. In the United States it designates commonly the amount given periodically to a

such a dowry would be a *portion* while elsewhere it is a fortune (Byron)

Ans Apportionment portioning or portion (see corresponding verbs at **APPORTION**) sharing or share participation: partaking (see corresponding verbs at **SHARE**)

ration, s *Apportion portion prorate parcel

Ans Divide *distribute dispense deal dole *share partake participate

rational Rational reasonable come into comparison when they are applied to men, their acts, utterances,

draw from such inferences conclusions that enable one to understand the world about him and to relate such knowledge to the attainment of personal and common ends. Often, in this use, rational is opposed to emotional, imaginative, animal and the like as, man is a rational animal, "we are rational, but we are animal too" (Corrigan). In Octavian the emotional side was slow to develop, but from the start the rational was all-powerful (Fuchs). To cure this habit of mind it is necessary to replace fear by rational prevision of misfortune (H. Russell). When the term is applied to policies, projects, systems, or to anything already conceived or formulated, rational is preferred when justification on grounds that are satisfactory to the reason is specifically implied as, the advantage of a rational orthography (Granden). "States may do a good deal of classifying that it is difficult to believe rational" (Justice Holmes). Reasonable usually carries a much weaker implication than rational of the power to reason in general or of guidance by conclusions drawn by the reasoning powers; on the other hand it commonly suggests enough guidance by the reason to enable one to avoid mistakes that will lead one into unforeseen difficulties or to make decisions or choices that are practically sensible just or fair. When I was a child and was told that our dog and our parrot were not creatures like myself but were brutal while I was rational, I

(Justice Holmes) A reasonableness a refusal to be

war (H. Ellis). The formation of reasonable habits, of method of punctuality is a duty not from an exalted point of view but because it makes enormously for the happiness and convenience of every one about us (C. Benson)

Ant Irrational animal (of nature): demented (of state of mind) absurd (of acts etc.)

rationalize *Explain account for justify

raids storms floods, and the like but it may be employed when only one such act or event or the like achieves a like effect as the barbarians ravaged Greece

specifically to imply a latent or active power to make inferences from the facts of which one is aware and to

Gresham had devastated the neighbouring county to

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

get timber for his Royal Exchange (H. Ellis) *He fell suddenly on the Nerve with four legions seized the cattle nosed their country (Froude) Sack strictly suggests the act or acts of a victorious army entering a town or other place that has been captured and stripping it of all its possessions of value by looting or destruction as. We sacked the city after nine months siege (T. Heywood) The English monasteries were sacked by the invading Danes In current use sack often means to burglarize so successfully that little of value is left or that all genuinely valuable articles are taken as house after house was sacked that summer when the owners were away Pillage stresses ruthless plunder such as is characteristic of an invading or victorious army but it carries a weaker implication of devastation than sack cur or as He pillaged many Spanish towns, and took rich prizes (Fuller) the soldiers were allowed to pillage any town or fields through which they passed In current nonmilitary use pillage still implies ruthlessness, but it carries a stronger implication of appropriation to oneself of something that belongs to another as by fleecing, plaguing or robbing as humbugged by their doctors pillaged by their tradesmen (Shaw) Despoil like sack implies a stripping of valuables, but it does not so often refer to places such as towns or cities which are ransacked for booty it is usually the preferred term when a building such as a church a palace an institution or the like or the person (or persons) connected with it is (or are) deprived of valuables by force or violence as the despoiling (or depopulation) of the English monasteries in the 16th century (We are not yet so utterly despoiled but we can spread The friendly board (Southey) We can endure that He should waste our lands, Despoil our temples *Such food a Tyrant's appetite demands (Wordsworth) Kill crush despoil! Let not a Greek escape (Shelley) Despoil may also imply wanton deprivation of valuable qualities or excellences as, Despoiled of innocence of faith of bliss (Wilson) Spoliate is more consistently a legal rather than a military term but it has some general use in its meaning it comes close to despoil but it is the preferred term when piracy upon neutral ships in time of war is implied or especially in current general use when the gaining of spoils by means of exactions, graft, or various venal practices is suggested as the Tweed Ring was charged with spoliating (for the spoliation of) the people of New York City Ana *Destroy demolish raze plunder loot *rob *ruin wreck wrack invade *trespass encroach ravaging Rapacious ravenous gluttonous *voracious Ana Greedy acquisitive grasping *covetous ravenous Ravening rapacious *voracious gluttonous Ana Grasping greedy acquisitive *covetous *fierce ferocious ravin or raven or ravine *clim preys quarry raw Crude callow green *rude rough Ana *Elementary elemental *ignorant untaught untutored *immature unmailed unripe Con Practiced exercised drilled (see PRACTICE) seasoned hardened inured (see HARDEN) *mature matured ripe adult grown up rawboned Gaunt angular *lean lank lanky spare scrawny skinny ray Ray beam are here compared chiefly in their popular senses as denoting a shaft of light The conception of light as a shaft is fixed in our language but is not always in keeping with modern scientific views of the nature of light Ray (etymologically akin to radius) suggests emanation from a center in the manner of the spokes of a wheel it is often applied to one of the apparently thin lines of light that seem to extend from a

radiant body, such as the sun or a star, or that are flashed by something brilliant such as steel glittering in the sun as the more numerous the facets of a diamond the more numerous the rays of light it reflects In physics, ray often implies a particular color (as a red ray a violet ray) Beam implies not a line but a long bar (under was the original sense of the term), it suggests therefore a bar made up of a bundle of rays of light as the beam of an automobile headlight or of a searchlight *Thither came Uriel gliding through the even On a sunbeam swift as a shooting star (Milton) *Where a sunbeam enters, every particle of dust becomes visible (Ruskin) A small beam is sometimes called a ray as a tiny hole in the window shade admitted a ray of sunlight into the room In physics a beam of white light is split by a prism into rays of light of the various colors of the spectrum Ray is the usual term for implying heat-giving property thus, ray is more often used of the sun than of the moon as the rays of the sun are more intense in summer than in winter How far that little candle throws his beams! (Shak)

raze Demolish *destroy

Annihilate obliterate (see ERASE) eradicate extirpate (see EXTERMINATE) *ruin wreck *abolish extinguish annihilate

reach * Reach gains compass achieve, attain agree in meaning to arrive at a point by effort or work Reach is the most general term being capable of reference to anything that can be arrived at by exertion of any degree as a point in space in time or in a development or as a destination a goal a point on of eminence or the like as they reached Chicago that night after a long discussion they reached an understanding he reached success early in life In extended use reach may be predicated even of inanimate things as the hour hand has reached two the depression has reached bottom Gain usually implies a struggle to reach a contemplated or desired destination or goal At last the top of the staircase was gained (Dickens) I had gained the frontier and slept safe that night (Browning) Compass implies efforts to get around difficulties or to transcend limitations it often connotes skill or craft in management "A writer who is attempting a higher strain of elevation or pathos than his powers can compass (C. E. Montague)

If you can compass it, do cure the younger girls of running after the officers (Austen) Achieve in derogating use stresses the skill or the endurance as well as the efforts involved in reaching an end Some are born great some achieve greatness (Shak) No government or private organization could give health people had to achieve it (V. Heiser) Often it implies accomplishment of that which is in itself a feat or triumph A complete moral unity such as England achieved (Belloc) Attain in careful use connotes more strongly than any of the others the spirit of aspiration or ambition as his constant efforts to attain his ends It is therefore especially referable to ends beyond the vision the scope or the powers of most men This is a penance condition of the safety and civilization of the world is, indeed, very difficult to attain (J. A. Hobson)

A fine balance of all the forces of the human spirit such as but once or twice has been attained in the world's history (Bryson)

Ann Effect fulfill execute accomplish *perform *get obtain procure secure

reach, * *Range scope compass sweep gamut radius, ken purview horizon orbit

Ann Extent area magnitude (see SIZE) spread stretch *expanse capacity capability *ability

react. Operate work function *act behave.

readiness Readiness, ease, facility, dexterity come into comparison when they denote the power of doing some-

ness in reported "a happy *readiness* of conversation" (*Austen*) Ease which is probably more often used of the quality than of the power suggests not only a lack of all signs of strain or care but an absence of signs of hesitation or uncertainty with resulting evenness in performance and especially in spoken or written discourse

which he displayed in the conduct of practical affairs" (*Bennett*) Facility, though sometimes used in a derogatory sense (as his fatal facility in composition) His facility in language has been fatal only too often to his logic and philosophy — *J. C. Lan Dyke* more fre-

both readiness and facility but it carries a stronger implication than any of the preceding words of previous training or practice and of proficiency or skill as the singular dexterity and facility with which he has directed his whig (*Austen*) his amazing dexterity in argument I should train school-children in forms of more or less dangerous dexterity rather than in such things as football (*D. Russell*)

Alia Quickness promptness aptness (see corresponding adjectives at *QUICK*) alacrity "celerity" *celerity* *celerity* fluency eloquence volubility (see corresponding adjectives at *LOCAL*)

Con *Effort exertion pains trouble

ready *Quick prompt apt

Alia Expert adept skilled skilful *proficient *active live dynamic

real Real actual true and their derivative nouns *reality* *actuality* *truth* are often used interchangeably without marked loss when they mean correspondent (or that which is correspondent) to all the facts known and knowable as the *real* or the *actual* or the *true* state of affairs his *real* or *actual* or *true* motive the *real* or *actual* or *true* George Washington They are also often used interchangeably even by good writers but with distinct loss in clearness and precision when their common implication is merely that of substantial objective existence *Real*, in this more inclusive sense implies genuineness or correspondence between what the thing appears or pretends to be and what it is as this is a *real* diamond the British sovereign has little *real* power he has a *real* interest in art To know the difference between *real* and sham enjoyment (*Shaw*) *Actual* emphasizes occurrence or manifest existence *Real* is applied only to that which has emerged into the sphere of action or fact and is therefore inapplicable to abstractions as *actual* events give me an *actual* instance of the workings of this law the *actual* tests of the new

able way—I am far from asserting it was the *actual* way—in which our legendary Socrates arose" (*H. Edu*) *True* implies conformity either to that which is real or to that which is actual If the former is intended the term presupposes a standard pattern a model a technical definition or a type by which that which is true is determined as a *true* Christian the ladybird is not a *true* bug (an insect of the order Hemiptera) but a beetle (an insect of the order Coleoptera) the whale is

story a *true* version of a story The same event can [not] be said to be *true* for faith but untrue for science (*Ing*) The language [of poetry] must often, in liveliness and truth fall short of that which is uttered by men in real life under the actual pressure of those passions (*H. Wordsworth*)

These words, especially *real* and *true* are also used by philosophers and philosophical poets, critics, scientists and others in senses which are often in variance with those in ordinary use and which are consequently a source of confusion All still imply substantial objective existence but only *actual* necessarily implies existence in experience *Real* is variously defined in philosophy only two of those senses have come into use by others than philosophers. The older of these senses (often spoken of

only what we see of nature—the phenomena of nature But science might legitimately progress along the road from phenomena to reality (*Jeans*) In another but not so common use *real* denotes having existence independently of the mind Thus sense derives from the division of modern philosophy into two

and aesthet use implies conformity to reality is

Doubtless he was somebody you indicates place of treatment of each group

rie] knew that leads people so far astray The actual is not the true (Stenerson)

Ans Being existing or existent, subsisting or substantiated (see corresponding verbs at BE) *certa = necessary inevitable

Ant Unreal apparent (sense 2) imaginary

realize Realize actualize embody, incarnate materialize externalize, objectify, substantiate substantialize hypostatize *realize* are the chief words in Engl sh mean ng to g ve concrete or objective existence to that which has existed either as an abstraction a conception or the like or as a possibility Except within smaller groups they are however seldom interchangeable because their im plications vary widely and the r applications are largely determined by idiom *Realize* commonly impl es emergence into the sphere of actual things as of that which has been a dream an ideal a hope or a plan as the project was never realized owing to a lack of funds he did not realize his ambition until he was past middle life The ideal of economic efficiency is best realized by a machine (Grandgent) The implication of attainment of achievement or of fulfillment is at times so strong in *realize* as to obscure or subordinate its fundamental idea "To achieve a beautiful relation to another human being is to realize a part of perfection (Binyon) However evolution is effected a divine purpose is being realized in it (Inge) Actualize, though sometimes used interchangeably with *realize* is found chiefly in philosophical or technical writings w th the implication of emergence as of that which has existed only in potentiality either into fullness or perfection of existence (as powers of the mind never actualized) or into act or action (as potential energy becomes kinetic energy when it is actualized by motion) Embody and incarnate sometimes imply in treatment with an outward or visible form of something abstract as a principle an idea a trait or a quality as "The poet cannot embody his conceptions so vividly and completely as the painter (Binyon) Dickens incarnated hypocrisy in his Uriah Heep Materialize stresses emergence into the sphere of that which is perceptible or tangible and usually presupposes prior vagueness haziness, or elusiveness I had the glimmering of an idea and endeavoured to materialize it in words (A Hawthorne) Materialize as a transitive verb is now used chiefly in "spiritualism (as to materialize spirits or to make them visible) Externalize and objectify emphasize the projection of that which is subjective as a thought an emotion, a desire so that it takes form apart from the mind Externalize often suggests a conscious or unconscious urge for expression or relief as hallucinations are frequently externalizations of a fear Madness has produced valuable art the artist attempts to rid himself of his abnormality by externalizing it into the work of art (Day Lewis) Objectify is more likely to suggest a conscious attempt to overcome the limitations of subjectivity and to contemplate one's own mental processes as Intropective psychology depends for its data upon the power of the investigator to objectify his own sensations emotions and thoughts Substantiate substantiate hypostatize *realize* occur chiefly in philosophical and technical writing They all imply conversion by the mind of that which is a concept or abstraction into a thing that has real and objective yet not as a rule perceptible existence thus, in the mind of the ordinary person, space and time are substantiated hypostatized etc whereas in the view of philosophers and philosophic scientists they are relations

Ans Effect fulfill execute accomplish achieve perform

*Think conceive imagine fancy envisage envison

Ans analogous words Ant antonyms Con contrasted words

Ann *Understand comprehend appreciate rear, edj *Posterior, after back hind hinder Ant. Front

rear, s Raise *H, elevate hoist heave boost

Ans *Rise, ascend mount soar *nurture nurture foster breed propagate (see GENATE)

reason = 1 Reason, ground, argument, proof are here compared as mean ng a point or series of points offered or capable of being offered in support of something questioned or disputed Reason usually impl es the need of justification either to oneself or another of some practice action opinion belief or the like It is therefore commonly (though not necessarily) personal in its reference thus, a father asks the reason for his son's disobedience a person gives the reasons for his preference Reason is often applied to any motive consideration inducement or the like, which one offers in explanation or defense So convenient it is to be a reasonable creature since it enables one to find or make a reason for every thing one has in mind to do (Franklin) Ground and its plural grounds are often used in place of reason and reasons because they too imply the intent to justify or defend When however the emphasis is on evidence data facts reasoning etc rather than on motives or considerations ground is the acceptable word thus, the reasons for a belief may explain why it is held but the grounds for it give evidence of the validity of that belief a scientist presents the grounds (better than reasons) for his conclusion Ground also suggests more solid support in fact and therefore greater cogency than reason thus one may speak of frivolous or trumped up reasons (but not grounds) there is ground (better than reason) for the popular belief in thought transference "Suppose I have grounds to think that he can't take care of himself in a given instance?" (Comrad) Argument stresses the intent to convince another or to bring him into agreement with one's view or position Strictly it implies the use of evidence and reasoning in the making and stating of a point in support of one's contention as the debaters came well provided with arguments every possible argument in favor of the proposal has been advanced but still the Congress is obdurate Loosely however it often suggests reasoning without reference to fact When he was asked to argue the merits of vaccination he always rejoined that one fact in such cases was worth a thousand arguments (V Heister) Proof in strict usage emphasizes not an intent but an effect that of conclusive demonstration therefore in the sense here considered a proof is any piece of evidence such as a fact, a document or the testimony of a witness or expert or any argument that evokes a feeling of certainty in those who are to be convinced These arguments [for the existence of God] are sometimes called proofs though they are not demonstrations they are however closely interwoven with the texture of rational experience (Inge)

Ans Explanation justification rationalization (see corresponding verbs at EXPLAIN)

2 *Cause determinant antecedent occasion

Ans *Motive incentive inducement, impulse basis, foundation ground (see BASE)

3 Reason intuition, understanding are here compared as terms denoting that power of the intellect by which man arrives at truth or knowledge Like the terms of a criminalized jury these words have been variously defined by psychologists and philosophers with the result that their precise interpretation in literary use often depends upon a knowledge of the author's philosophical or psychological background Reason though often loosely used as though it were an equivalent of mind and intellect (see MIND) as here compared (see also

CAUSE 1, REASON 1) applies mainly to the thinking power of the intellect, as such it implies a power which works upon facts gained by perception or upon facts or principles instilled into one's mind by others and which orders and relates those facts and principles by drawing inferences from them and a conclusion or conclusions from a body of inferences thereby increasing one's knowledge or reaching a comprehension of that which was formerly vague or obscure "Those who use their reason do not reach the same conclusions as those who obey their prejudices" (*J. G. Fichte*) "Facts have a double value they give us wherewithal to think straight and they stimulate the imagination for imagination like reason cannot run without the gasoline of knowledge" (*Grandgent*) Reason often specifically applies to a power of arriving at knowledge which is higher than perception or the power of gaining knowledge through the medium of the senses, because it starts from the point where perception ends and yet which is lower than another power (variously named, e.g. intuition) which enables one to attain knowledge or comprehension of that which is invisible and immaterial without the aid of the senses as truths beyond reason To admit that reason can

ing at knowledge or truth by logical processes whether one starts with observed facts, with principles regarded as axioms or necessary postulates or the like, thus in Kant's definition pure reason does not start with facts derived from experience or observation but with truths

ately and not through the agency of the reason. The term usually also suggests a knowledge that is comparable to that which one gains through seeing or perceiving but since it frequently implies knowledge of that which is beyond the senses it may denote a power higher than reason which enables the mind to attain immediate knowledge of the supersensible or supernatural. One in whom persuasion and belief had ripened into faith and faith become A passionate intuition (*Wordsworth*) In philosophical psychological and aesthetic use the term commonly denotes a power of arriving at truth or knowledge that is different from though not necessarily

INSTINCTIVE 1) implies a gift or an instinct for immedi-

facts, or what is required of one to meet adequately a situation or exigency, as "To have a really precise understanding of this matter" (*Shaw*), "Knowledge he has gained but not understanding" (*A. Rapp*) In its philosophical and here pertinent sense understanding applies to a power to see a thing not as an individual but as an instance of the class or species in which it

character and therefore from having an understanding of it one who regards a thing from the point of view of understanding sees it in its universal and often by implication its eternal essence In this sense understanding (especially as a translation of the German *Verstand*) is often but not invariably, distinguished from reason (especially as a translation of the German *Vernunft*) which usually includes intuition in its higher sense in that understanding is thought of as the power of the intellect whereby the external objective world becomes orderly and intelligible and reason as the power by which one ascends from what is known to new knowledge "Understanding is the entire power of perceiving and conceiving [that is, making concepts], exclusive of the sensibility the power of dealing with the impressions of sense and composing them into wholes" (*Culver*) The neo-classicists by admitting only what is probable to the understanding reduced unduly the rôle of illusion, the element of wonder and surprise (*Babbalanza*) Mind intellect, intelligence, brain, ratiocination, illusion, inference

equitable just.

And Unreasonable

rebate "Deduction, abatement, discount

rebel, n Rebel, insurgent, iconoclast come into comparison when they denote a person who rises up against constituted authority or the established order Rebel

recognized in Europe till the period of the French Revolution The term rebel was in itself a term of reproach till the days of Byron (*R. L. B. Dante*) The revolt against authority

point of view be designated as insurgents even though they call themselves rebels as, the colonial forces were found able to cope with the insurgents in India in a

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the free verse movement was led by a group of insurgents iconoclast (etymologically, an image breaker, originally one of a party of insurgents in the Eastern Church in the 8th and 9th centuries who opposed the use of icons [see icons under IMAGE 1]) is now applied in an extended sense to any person who violently attacks an established belief, a venerated custom a highly respected tradition or the like as an obstacle to reform or progress or as a mere fetish. I have become a reformer and like all reformers, an iconoclast. I shatter creeds and demolish idols. (Shaw) Julius was a bold iconoclast about republican forms which had survived their usefulness. Augustus sought to cherish whatever of these forms could be made to work. (Buckton)

Ans *Opponent antagonist adversary assailant at tacker (see ATTACK 9)

Rebellion Rebellion, revolution, uprising, revolt, insurrection, mutiny, Putsch come into comparison only when they denote a war or a warlike outbreak against a government or against powers in authority. Rebellion in this narrow sense implies open organized and usually armed resistance to constituted authority or to the government in power. The term is usually applied (only after the event) to an instance of such resistance as has failed to overthrow the powers that be as Jack Straw's Rebellion the Jacobite rebellions of 1715 and 1745 Revolution on the other hand, applies strictly to a rebellion that has been successful to the extent that the old government is overthrown and a new one substituted as the French Revolution the American Revolution. The term however does not invariably imply a war or a warlike outbreak or even a change in government as the industrial revolution of the nineteenth century to effect a bloodless revolution by a coup d'état. The words are often applied to the same event according to the point of view of the user or sometimes according to the time in which it is used, thus the American Civil War of 1861-1865 was called the "War of the Rebellion" by Northerners not only during its progress but for a long time after a revolution is often called a rebellion by the overthrown government or its supporters until bitterness has faded thus, the English Civil War (1642-1652) was, after the Restoration (1660) and still sometimes is called the Great Rebellion. Uprising is a somewhat general term applicable to any act of violence that indicates a popular desire to defy or overthrow the government. It is often used in reference to a small and ineffective movement among an insurgent class or section of the people but it is applicable also to the first signs of a general or widespread rebellion as there was fear of uprisings in different parts of the country. Whenever the whole nation should join together in one sudden and vigorous uprising. (Freeman) Revolt and insurrection in strict use apply to an armed uprising which does not strain the extent of a rebellion either because it is quickly put down or is immediately effective. Revolt however carries a stronger suggestion of a refusal to accept conditions or continue in allegiance than does insurrection which often suggests a seditious act such as an attempt to seize the governing power or to gain control for one party. The Reformation was no sudden revolt but the culmination of a long agitation for national independence in religious matters. (Jee) Baltasar a tyranny grew little by little and the Acoma people were sometimes at the point of revolt. (Cather) Insurrections of base people are more furious in their beginnings. (Bacon) Excess of obedience is as bad as insurrection. (Meredith) Mutiny applies chiefly to an insurrection against military or especially maritime or naval authority as the ship's master feared mutiny long before it occurred the mutiny

of a regiment made the situation desperate for the invaders. Putsch, a Swiss-German term in some use in English applies to a small popular uprising, as the Kapp Putsch in Germany in 1920 the Munich beer hall Putsch of Hitler's supporters in 1923.

Ans *Sedition treason resistance opposition combat ing withstanding (see corresponding verbs at ODDS) rebellious. *Insubordinate malicious seditious factious contumacious

Ans. Recalcitrant refractory intractable *unruly ungovernable estranged alienated disaffected (see ESTRANGE)

Ans Acquiscent resigned submissive

rebound, v. Rebound, reverberate, record resile, repercuss come into comparison when they mean to spring back especially after being thrown stretched or the like. Rebound literally implies a springing back after a collision or impact as, the ball readily rebounds when thrown against a wall. In figurative use the term implies a springing back as from one extreme to another or from an abnormal condition to one that is normal, as his heart rebounded with hope. Reverberate is now used chiefly in reference to sounds which are forced back in the manner of an echo or series of echoes, but it is still employed with reference to rays of light flames or waves of heat which are repelled or reflected from side to side or from one surface to another. The evening gun thundered from the fortress, and was reverberated from the heights. (N. Hawthorne) The far flashing of their starry lances. (Shelley) Recoil often implies a springing back after being stretched strained or depressed, as the springs of a mattress recoil after the pressure has been removed the gun recoils when a shot is fired. This implication is even more often apparent in one of the figurative senses of the verb where the suggestion of a return to the source or point of origin in the manner of a boomerang is also evident. That evidence missed the mark at which it was aimed and recoiled on him from whom it proceeded. (Macaulay) But recoil often implies a springing back in the sense of being forced back by or as if by a blow. It then may or may not connote a retreat a receding a reeling or the like as Ten paces huge He back recoiled. (Alfons) As deep recoiling surges foam below. (Byron) Cashel in a fight recoiled wringing his hand to relieve the tingling of his knuckles. (Shaw) Resile (the least common of these words) like recoil may imply a springing back into the original state or position but in this sense it is commonly used in reference to resilient bodies or substances and suggests either literally or figuratively a drawing back that is normal or lacking in abruptness as to give a tube time to resile after it has been stretched, many of the converts to the new religion resiled in the course of time. Repercuss, which is now rare (its corresponding noun repercussion and adjective repercussive are common) is a close synonym of reverberate and rebound for it implies the return of something moving ahead with great force or in figurative use set in motion or operation back to or toward the starting point. However it (or especially the noun or the adjective) distinctively suggests repulsion upon impact and a return with undiminished force or sometimes even greater force and often when persons are involved, with a marked effect upon the one or the ones who initiated the action as the waves dashed against the rocks and reperculated with a great roar, the attack was violent but its repercussions were destructive few forewarned the inevitable repercussions of the Treaty of Versailles.

Ans Bound, *skip ricochet

Ans analogous words Ans antonyms Con contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

rebuild. Remodel, *mend, repair, patch.

Ana. *Renew, restore, renovate, refresh

rebuke. *Reprove, reprimand, admonish, reproach, chide.

Ana. Rate, upbraid, *scold, berate; *criticize, reprehend, reprobate

rebut. *Disprove, refute, confute, controvert.

recalcitrant. Refractory, intractable, headstrong, willful *unruly, ungovernable

Ana. Rebellious, *insubordinate, faction, contumacious *obstinate, stubborn, resisting, opposing, withstanding, combating, or combative (see corresponding verbs at oppose)

Ant. Amenable (sense 2)

recall, r. Recollect, *remember, remind, reminisce, bethink, mind

Ana. Evoke, elicit, extract, *educe, *stir, rouse, arouse, waken, awaken

recant. Retract, *abjure, renounce, forswear

Ana. Withdraw, remove

recede. Recede, retreat, retrograde, retract, back, crawl, come into comparison when they mean to move or seem to move in the direction that is exactly the opposite

ences as the opposite of *protract*. In reference to those parts of an organism which can be thrust forward or drawn backward, as, to *retract* the tongue, to cause a cat's claws to *retract* "throwing out and retracting their left fists like pawing horrors" (*Shaw*). Back, in this sense,

to the bowl or sink, to back out of a room, a wind back when it shifts to a counterclockwise direction. Often when followed by *out* or *down* it implies a receding as from a stand or attitude, or a retreating, as from a

ced* advance (sense 2).

1 *Reception.

2 Receipt, recipe, prescription are here compared as meaning a formula or set of directions for the compounding of ingredients especially, but not exclusively, in

stationary and the point of view changes. In such a

one is averse to remaining or to advancing further or in for some reason such as imminent defeat or danger, or obedience to orders unable to remain or advance; as after the failure of the first attack the army *retreated*,

plies movement contrary to that which is normal or natural, thus, a planet *retrogrades* when it moves or

take and was used as the initial word (now abbreviated to R or Rx) of a physician's formula for a medicine. Not until the sixteenth century did the term become a noun denoting such a formula, and not until the mid-eighteenth century was it also applied to a cookery receipt. In the former sense, *recipe* is now rare, in the latter sense

scription for bronchitis.

receive. Receive, accept, admit, take are synonymous only when they mean to take or let someone or something

not wax receives the impression of anything that touches it. Only when it implies welcoming or recognition does receive connote activity in the receiver, as after some delay the king received the ambassador, the social leaders refused to receive the newcomers. The indifference and hostility with which his earlier work was received (*Day Lewis*) Accept, in contrast with receive always implies a measure of mental consent even of approval. Thus a person may be received but not necessarily accepted in society, an idea may be received but not accepted by the mind. In [Dante's] purgatory the torment of flame is deliberately and consciously accepted by the penitent (*T. S. Eliot*) Frequently accept suggests tacit acquiescence rather than active assent or approval. Sometimes in such cases it connotes an uncritical attitude. The man who...accepted simply, as a matter of course the tradition (*G. L. Dickenson*) Sometimes it implies a surrender to the inevitable. It is the business of the sensitive artist in life to accept his own nature as it is not to try to force it into another shape (*A. Huxley*) Admit comes into comparison with receive only when the agent (the one that lets in) is the one that receives rather than introduces as the king admitted the ambassador to his presence (cf. the major-domo admitted the ambassador to the throne room) the heart admits fluid through these apertures (cf. these apertures readily admit fluid into the heart) Admit in this restricted sense is distinguishable from receive by slight syntactical differences but chiefly by its strong implications of permission allowance, or sufferance. Thus, a judge admits evidence only after its admissibility has been questioned and he has allowed its entrance. The situation remains the same when the subject is impersonal as the archway was wide enough to admit ten men abreast. Sometimes these implications are so strong that the idea of receiving is lost as, this admits of no argument. Admit in contrast with accept, often adds the implication of concession. Thus one who admits the truth of a contention accepts it more or less unwillingly one can accept a proposition without question but one admits it only after one has questioned it. Take is a synonym of receive only when it suggests no reaching out on one's own part or of one's own initiative to get hold of something (for the usual sense see TAKE, 1) or when it suggests an offering presenting conferring reducing, or the like by another it then implies merely a letting something be put into one's hands one's mind one's possession one's control or the like as this gift was meant for you take it or leave it as you please he later whatever fortune sends him the British showed that they can take the German bombing. What was it that made men follow Oliver Cromwell and take at his hands that which they would not receive from any of his contemporaries? (*S. J. Crothers*) You don't have to take anything from him or to stand his bad manners (*Caesar*)

Acc. *Enter penetrate seize *take grasp
reclvership. *Insolvency bankruptcy failure, suspension.

reception Reception, receipt agree in meaning a receiving but they are not now interchangeable their correct use being dependent upon accepted idiom. Reception is now the preferred term when that which is received is a person, especially a caller a visitor a guest or the like the term may then apply to the act fashion or manner of receiving (as they are now in line ready for the reception of their guests she gave all her friends a warm reception) or the manner of being received (as "much pleased with the reception she had" —*Pepys*) or a ceremonious receiving or entertaining (as to invite one's circle of friends to a reception to hold a reception

for the out-of-town delegates and their wives), or an admission or entrance as into a place a society, a company or the like (as, the house is ready for the reception of its new tenants, to call attention to the reception of several new members into the society) When that which is received is a thing reception is employed only when to the idea of receiving is added the idea of admitting into or as if into a space or enclosure (as, the tower large enough for the reception of several bells) or of apprehension as by a sense, or by the senses, or by the mind (as the reception [i.e. the hearing of sound transmitted by the radio] is not good tonight their minds are not ready for the reception of such ideas, the proposal met a favorable reception) Receipt (see also RECEIPT, 2) is now the preferred term when that which is received is a thing given or sent by another and delivered by hand by mail by express or the like into one's custody or possession such a thing may be a sum of money a piece or lot of goods, a letter or other communication, or the like as to acknowledge the receipt of goods ordered, I am awaiting the receipt of a letter before making my decision. Receipt is also applied to a signed paper or document testifying to the receipt of money due of goods ordered etc.

Recess, w. Recess, alcove, nook, niche, embrasure, bay, cubicle, cartell, carol are comparable only in their architectural senses. Recess, the comprehensive term names any outward or seemingly outward projecting space formed by a break in the straight line of a wall. An alcove is a recess large enough to contain a bed or a secretary or the like. A nook is a recess usually formed by something that projects inward and makes a new wall line such as a chimney a row of built in bookcases or by partitions. A niche is a recess in a wall usually above the floor and below the ceiling large enough to contain a piece of sculpture or other decorative object. An embrasure is a recess formed by an outward projecting window (or windows) or door. A bay is a deep embrasure formed by windows arranged in a rectangular polygonal or curved line. A cubicle may be a very small room but the term is often applied to an alcove or nook by a window or in an embrasure for the use of a student or writer. In technical language cartell is commonly used when the cubicle is in a library and carol when it is in a monastery. recherché Elegant *choice exquisite delicate dainty rare.

Ans Fresh original *new, novel *select exclusive

Ans Banal

recidivate *Lapse relapse backslide

Ans Degenerate deteriorate decline (see corresponding nouns at DETERIORATION)

Ans *Improve, better reform amend remedy redress *correct.

recidivation, recidivism Lapse relapse backsliding See under LAPSE, v

Ans *Deterioration degeneration decline declension, decadence devolution.

Ans. *Reformation, reform

recipe. *Receipt, prescription

reciprocal 1 Reciprocal mutual, common come into comparison as meaning shared experienced shown or the like by each of the persons or things concerned. Reciprocal has for its distinctive implication the return in due measure by each of two sides of that which exists on the other or of that which is offered given or manifested by the other. Usually therefore it implies not only a "this for that" but an equivalence in value (though not necessarily in kind) on each side as of love, hate, understanding courtesies, concessions, duties and the

mutual enthusiasm (often better than *reciprocal* except when there is the intent to imply a giving to and a getting back from each other). But *mutual* only (and not *reciprocal*) is possible when the adjective applies to two persons who entertain reciprocal feelings to each other; as they are *mutual* friends, *mutual* foes. When there is very little or no suggestion of a reciprocal relation be-

times mingles poetry and propaganda to their *mutual* disaster' (*Louise*). Both *reciprocal* and *mutual* are sometimes used even by good writers, when more than two persons, classes, or things are involved. This use is not generally approved when there is no implication of reciprocity, common being the preferred term in such a case, thus one says 'we (two, three or more persons) are *mutual* friends' (i.e. we are all friends of each other) but they have *common* friends (i.e. each of them has friends who are friends of the other or others) or a *common* friend [though Dickens entitled one of his novels *Our Mutual Friend*], the members of a group may have a *common* (not *mutual* unless reciprocity is involved) purpose. For *common*, as here compared (see also COMMON 3, UNIVERSAL 2), implies a sharing by or a joint possession of two or more persons and differs from *mutual* in not being restricted as to the number involved and in not carrying when two persons or things are concerned any suggestion of a reciprocal relation or of

husband and wife have a *common* purse
Ana Shared participated partaken (see SHARE)
 Interchanged exchanged (see EXCHANGE) balancing

or similarly related to each other as in kind quality value or the like. *Reciprocal*, as here compared (see also RECIPROCAL 1) implies that the likeness or equivalence of two things or of one thing to another rests on the fact

(*Jefferson*); her ideas of proper housekeeping were not

like, as, *correspondent* organs such as the stomach of a human being and the gizzard of a fowl, the stripes on the blouse are *correspondent* to those on the skirt. *Correlative* implies a close relationship rather than a likeness, but h-

or one cannot exist without the other (as, 'the right of the worker to demand work on reasonable terms and the *correlative* obligation of the organized community to provide it'—*J. A. Hobson* the *correlative* rights and duties of every citizen). In somewhat looser, but correct, use *correlative* may imply nothing more than so close a correspondence or relation between two things that they come naturally, necessarily, or logically together, as, major changes in social conditions and *correlative* changes

important to recognise that these two uses of the surplus are *complementary* and not competitive' (*J. A. Hobson*), 'the corporeal and undulatory concepts of light may be regarded as *complementary* rather than antithetical' (*Jeans*), revelation is regarded by many theologians as *complemental* to reason. *Convertible*, in the sense

(*Blackstone*), 'truth and beauty [as in Keats's line 'Beauty is truth truth beauty'] have never been recognised as identical and to employ their names as convertible terms would lead to no end of confusion' (*Quiller-Couch*)

Ana Equivalent identical *same related associated linked united (see JOIN)

recite. Rehearse recount *relate, narrate, describe state report

Ana Enumerate tell *count number detail, itemize particularize (see corresponding adjectives at CIRCUMSTANTIAL)

reckless. Daring daredevil rash temerarious, fool hardy venturesome venturous *adventurous.

Ana *Precipitate sudden hasty headlong impetuous desperate hopeless (see DESPERATE)

calculating — *Con* *Cautious, circumspect try

1 *Calculate compute estimate

ture

ctify

now

round

reclining. Recumbent. *prone supine prostrate couchant dormant.

Ana Resting, reposing (see corresponding nouns at 428) leaning inclining (see SLANT 4)

recluse Recluse, hermit eremite, anachorite (or anachoret), cenobite (or cenobite) are comparable when they designate a person who lives apart from the world to devote himself to prayer, contemplation and penance.

Recluse and hermit are now also applied to persons who avoid intercourse with men for other than religious motives but even in their extended senses they retain their original distinguishing implications for recluse stresses retirement from the world into seclusion, and hermit a solitary life lived apart from men and usually in a place or under conditions where there is little likelihood of intrusion. Recluse is the broader term for it may be applied either to a hermit or to a religious who lives in a cloistered community. In modern Christian use hermit is often applied to a member of one of the very few religious orders, such as the Carthusians, where the monks dwell alone and meet other members of the community only in church and in the refectory on Sundays. Eremitic, though an archaic variant of hermit, is sometimes preferred in modern use because it unequivocally designates a solitary who is under a religious vow. For this reason its derivative eremitical is the preferred adjective, even when hermit or anachorite is the chosen noun. Anachorite and cenobite are contrasted terms for the two leading types of recluses in the Eastern and in the Western Church. Anachorite designates the type known as hermit or eremite cenobite the type that dwells in a community as a strictly cloistered community — a monk or nun.

recognition. Recognition, identification, assimilation, apperception come into comparison only when they designate a form of cognition which relates a perception of something new to knowledge already acquired. Recognition implies that the thing now seen heard or otherwise perceived has been previously seen heard or otherwise perceived if not in itself then in another instance of the same species or type and that the mind is aware that the two things are identical or of the same kind. Identification implies not only recognition but a previous knowledge of the name which belongs to the thing as an individual or as a member of a class and an ability to apply the name correctly. Assimilation implies that the mind responds to new facts, new ideas and the like by interpreting them in the light of that which is already known thereby making them also an integral part of one's body of knowledge. Apperception a word of many meanings but here compared only as used in educational psychology, denotes a method of learning regarded as normal and therefore as a determinant of methods of instruction. The term implies that the mind responds to new facts ideas or situations when it can relate them to that which is already known and that on the contrary it rejects or is incapable of assimilating that which it is at the time unprepared to receive.

recognize *Acknowledge

Ana Accept admit *receive notice note observe remark (see SEE)

recall, 1. Recall, shrink, flinch, wince, blench, quail agree in meaning to draw back through fear faintheartedness or the like. Recall more than any of the succeeding terms suggests the physical signs of such drawing back or the sensations that accompany it. Often the term implies a movement away a prolonged hesitation or the like — 'She sat down on the bench beside him. He recoiled' (Dickens). To recoil from the sight of the old man's misery. Lord Worthington has been telling us about you. said Lydia. He recoiled evidently deeply.

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words.

mortified" (Shaw) "Why shouldn't we go abroad together?" "Abroad?" murmured Constance, agitated recoiling from the proposition as from a grave danger. (Bennett) Often however the term suggests an inner or not outwardly apparent shaking or stirring that affects one mentally more than physically as, his mind recoils from the prospect of war, she recoiled from the marriage suggested by her parents. Archer was too intelligent to think that Ellen Olenska would necessarily recoil from everything that reminded her of her past. (L. H. Norton) Shrink implies an instinctive recoil as from something painful or unpleasant or horrible. It often implies cowardice but it may imply extreme sensitiveness or scrupulousness. "Guide and misery shrink, by a natural instinct from public notice (De Quincey) She shrank from the words which would have expressed their mutual consciousness, as she would have shrunk from flakes of fire. (G. Eliot) He might have shrunk from defending himself at the expense of a frightened unhappy girl. (R. Macaulay) Flinch, in precise use implies a failure in resolution or an inability to overcome one's desire to avoid or evade something that is painful difficult or abhorrent as he gritted his teeth and did not flinch when the knife cut into his flesh. She reared and took notes incessantly, mastering facts with painful laboriousness but never flinching from her self imposed task. (Hardy) Though the color had heightened in his cheek, he did not flinch from his friend's gaze. (Joyce) Flinch is sometimes used but wince is better when by some involuntary or slight physical movement such as starting or recoiling one manifests his pain, or fear or acute sensitiveness. He is as tender as a man without a skin who cannot bear the slightest touch without flinching. (Smollett) His horse stands wincing at the flies, giving sharp shivers of his skin. (Hunt) Old Lady Jew's tongue was a dreadful thong which made numbers of people wince. (Thackeray) Dinner at the Bronckhorsts was an infliction. Bronckhorst took a pleasure in saying things that made his wife wince. (Kipling) Bleach is often indistinguishable from flinch it often however carries a stronger suggestion of faintheartedness or of signs of fear. "This painful heroic task he undertook and never bleached from its fulfillment. (Jeffrey) That glaring and dazzling influence at which the eyes of eagles have bleached. (Burke) To quail is to shrink coweringly as from something which strikes terror as There quails Count Guido armed to the chattering teeth. Coners at the steadfast eye and quiet ward O the Canon. (Browning), quailing before his adversary" (Shelley).

Ana Waver falter *hesitate shy balk stick, stickle (see DAVEN)

Ant Confront defy

*Rebound reverbinate reade repress

Ana Retreat *recede back retract

recollect *Remember recall remind reminiscence

bethink mind

Ana Stir rouse arouse rally waken awaken

recollection *Memory remembrance reminiscence

mind souvenir

recommmend *Commend compliment applaud

Ana *Approve endorse sanction *praise extol

acclaim

recompense, 1. Requite reimburse indemnify, repay

satisfy remunerate compensate *pay

Ana Award accord vouchsafe *grant balance, offset

*compensate

reconcile Conform accommodate adjust *adapt.

Ana Harmonize accord square *agree *correct

rectify amend revise

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

recondite. Recondite, abstruse, occult, esoteric agree in denoting beyond the power of the average intelligence to grasp or understand. Recondite stresses difficulty resulting from the profundity of the subject matter or its remoteness from ordinary human interest. It often implies scholarly research carried beyond the bounds of usefulness. Recondite points of law (*Maune*). Abstruse suggests extreme complexity or abstractness in the material as well as its remoteness from the ordinary range of human experience or interest. The *Libert Journal* which was endowed to promote abstruse theological discussion (*C Mackenzie*). Astronomers watch the stars and mathematicians make abstruse calculations (*Shaw*). Occult implies secret, mysterious knowledge purporting to be attainable only through supernatural or magical agencies and not through human reason as, the occult.

initiates. It however is extended in use to describe knowledge in the possession only of adepts, specialists, and the like. To the lover of poetry as exclusive *erotic*.

tic scholastic academic

record, n. *Document monument muniment archive
recount. Recite *relate rehearse narrate describe state report

Ana Enumerate *count number tell detail itemize particularize (see corresponding adjectives at CIRCUMSTANTIAL)

recoup, v. Recruit retrieve regain *recover
Ana *Compensate balance offset counterpoise

recover. Recover, regain retrieve recoup, recruit agree in meaning to get back something that has been let go or lost. Recover, the most comprehensive of these terms may imply a finding or obtaining something material or immaterial that has been lost in any way (as to recover a lost watch to recover one's health to recover one's peace of mind to recover one's balance) or a getting of something in reparation or compensation (as to recover damages in a lawsuit). Regain, though often used interchangeably with recover, carries a stronger implication of winning back or getting once more in one's possession something of which one has been deprived as by capture seizure or by any power natural or human as to regain a fortress to regain a person's good will to regain one's

perdition to regain the green room unobserved (*Quiller-Couch*). Retrieve originally and still often a hunting term used in reference to dogs which (in the earlier sense) find or arouse game that has sought cover or which (in the more common sense) seek out and bring back wounded or killed game in extended use implies a

(*Belloe*) marvelling at the silent untiring activity with which her popularity had been retrieved (*E. Wharton*). But retrieve sometimes takes for its object words such as loss error failure disaster etc then implying not re-

covery but a repair, as by making that which is bad good or a reparation as by making up for that which was wrong or unsuccessful by a series of acts which set things right, as, life is not long enough to retrieve so many mistakes. "One false step is never retrieved" (*Gray*). "he is to retrieve his father's failure to recover the lost gratuity of a family that had once been proud" (*John H. Brooks*). This latter sense of retrieve comes out especially in the adjectives *retrievable* and *irretrievable* as an irretrievable loss. Recoup was originally and still is a legal term implying a rightful deduction as by a defendant from damages sought by a plaintiff in a lawsuit thus when a physician sues a former patient for the payment of his fee the patient may if he loses his case and if he has shown the physician a lack of skill recoup some of the damages. In its extended use recoup implies recovery or retrieval by some form of compensation or by reimbursing (oneself), as, he was unable to recoup his gambling losses by further play, to recoup oneself for

regaining of that which has been lost (such as vigor through illness or money through extravagance or heavy expenditures) by fresh additions or replenishment of the supply, as recouping his strength with a good plain dinner (*Dickens*), [the middle class] is continually recruited from the capitalist families (*Shaw*).
Ana Redeem, reclaim (see RESCUE) *compensate offset balance

recrude, adj. *Cowardly pusillanimous poltroon craven dastardly

Ana *Timid timorous submissive *tame subdued *mean, abject ignoble

recrude, n. *Renegade apostate turncoat backslider pervert

Ana Treacherousness or treachery perfidiousness or perfidy traitoriness (see corresponding adjectives at FAITHLESS)

recreate *Amuse divert entertain

Ana *Renew restore refresh rejuvenate enliven *quicken animate

recreation Amusement diversion entertainment See under AMUSE

Ana Relaxation repose ease (see REST) play, sport frolic sollick (see under PLAY) *mirth, jollity hilarity

recrudescence *Return revert recur

Ana *Renew renovate refurbish

Con *Suppress repress *stop cease discontinue

recrudescence. Return reverts on recurrence See under RETURN

Ana Renewal restoration refreshment renovation (see corresponding verbs at RENEW)

pression repression (see corresponding verbs at REPRESS)

*Recover regain retrieve recoup.

Ana *Renew, restore renovate, refresh repair *mend rebuild

rectify. *Correct emend amend reform revise remedy redress.

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

Ana. *Improve, better help ameliorate *mend repair
 rectitude *adjust regulate fix
rectitude. Virtue *goodness, morality
Ana. Integrity probity *honesty, honor righteousness
 nobility (see corresponding adjectives at MORAL)
 uprightness justness conscientiousness scrupulousness
 (see corresponding adjectives at UPRIGHT)
recumbent. *Prone, supine, prostrate, reclining
 couchant dormant.
Ant. Upright, erect.
recur. *Return revert recrudescence.
Ana. *Repeat, iterate reiterate
recurrence. Return reversion recrudescence See under RETURN
Ana. Relapse recidivation recidivism (see under Lapse)
 repeating or repetition iteration (see corresponding verbs at REPEAT)
recurrent. *Intermittent periodic alternate
Ana. Rhythmic metrical (see corresponding nouns at RHYTHM)
 returning reverting, recrudescing (see RETURN) *fitful spasmodic.
redeem. Deliver *rescue, ransom save redeem
Ana. *Free liberate release emancipate manumit
 restore *renew renovate *recover regain.
redintegrate. *Renew, restore refresh rejuvenate
 renovate refurbish.
redolence. *Fragrance, perfume scent, incense
 bouquet.
Ana. Odor aroma *smell balminess aromaticness or
 aromaticity (see corresponding adjectives at ODOROUS)
redolent. Aromatic balmy fragrant *odorous
Ana. *Pungent poignant piquant racy spicy pene-
 trating piercing (see ENTER)
redoubtable. *Formidable
Ana. *Fearful terrible dreadful frightful awful
 intertid valiant doughty valorous *brave
redound. *Conduce contribute accrue
Ana. *Help aid assist further forward promote
 *advance
redress. *Emend remedy amend *correct rectify
 reform revise
Ana. *Relieve lighten alleviate assuage
 ally repair *mend
redress, n. *Reparation amends restitution for
Ana. Compensation offsetting balancing
 reparation
redress, v. *Retaliation reprisal vengeance retribution
reduce. 1 *Decrease lessen diminish abate diminish
Ana. *Shorten abridge abbreviate curtail retrench
 *contract shrink, conlen e
 Con. *Increase augment enlarge multiply *extend
 lengthen, elongate prolong protract *expand swell
 amplify
 2 *Conquer vanquish defeat subjugate beat over-
 come, lick subdue surround overthrow rout
Ana. *Weaken cripple, disable undermine enfeeble
 humble humiliate degrade debase (see WEASE)
redundancy. *Verbage tautology pleonasm circum-
 locution, periphrasis
Ana. Wordiness verbosity profuseness diffuseness (see
 corresponding adjectives at WORDY) inflatedness or
 inflation on turgidity tumidity flatulence (see correspond-
 ing adjectives at INFLATED) *bombast rant rust an
redundant. *Wordy verbose prolix diffuse
Ana. *Superfluous surplus, supernumerary extra
 spare repeat ng or repetition iterating reiterating
 (see REPEAT)

reeve *Steward bailiff agent, factor seneschal major
 domo economus.
refer. 1 Assign credit accrue t *ascribe attribute
 impute charge
Ana. Associate, relate connect (see JOIN) *direct
 aim point lay
 2 *Resort apply go turn
Ana. Consult, *confer commune advise address
 *direct
 3 Refer, allude advert are synonymous when they
 mean to mention something so as to call or direct atten-
 tion to it Refer, when unqualified usually suggests
 intentional introduction and distinct mention as by a
 thing's true name as he frequently referred to his

and rect reference as by a hint a suggestive phrase a
 roundabout or covert method of expression a figure of

(see ADVERT 1) is interchangeable with refer only in
 loose use then the words are scarcely distinguishable in
 meaning I never heard him [Carlyle] advert to his
 works and his fame (Mrs. Gerald)

Ana. *Introduce insert interpolate *quote cite

referee *Umpire arbiter *judge arbitrator

referendum initiative *mandate plebiscite

reflect *Think, cogitate reason speculate deliberate
Ana. *Consider contemplate study weigh revolve
 *ponder muse meditate ruminate

blame (see corresponding verbs at CRITICIZE) *attack
 assault onslaught onset disparagement derogation
 depreciation (see corresponding verbs at DECRY)

reflective *Thoughtful contemplative meditative
 pensive speculative

Ana. Thinking reasoning deliberating cogitating (see
 THINK) analytical *logical subtle.

reform v *Correct, rectify amend amend, remedy
 redress, revise

Ana. *Mend repair rebuild better *improve, help
 ameliorate

reform n *Reformation

Reformation reform are not always
 distinguished when they mean a making better
 of a new and unproved form or character and
 are sometimes interchangeable without loss

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

as, the reformation (or reform) of a criminal, the reforma-

Anna *Polish, burnish, farbish, shine, buff
 *Decline, reject, repudiate, spurn.
 *Deny grinsay balk, baffle, *frustrate, thwart.
 *bar, *exclude, shut out.
 Confute, rebut, *disprove, controvert.
 contradict, impugn, traverse, negate & contravert
 y)
 *Recover, recruit, recoup, retrieve
 *gain, *reach, compass, attain, achieve, redeem
 *save (see RESELE) redintegrate, restore

Reform, on the other hand, is preferred as a designation of an attempt (whether successful or unsuccessful) to remove abuses, correct corrupt practices or to make changes for the better in any way, as, to be hostile to all persons advocating reform. Bonatus choose reform or civil war! (Shelley), "a wave of municipal reform had passed over it [Barcelona] (H Ellis) Reform also applies as reformation never does apply to a particular or specific amendment whether achieved or proposed as a measure of reform, as to institute sweeping reforms [not reform] (Ant. n. 1) - - -

subordinate rebellious contemptuous.

Ant. Malleable amenable (sense 2)

Refrain, || Refrain, abstain, forbear agree in meaning to keep or withhold oneself voluntarily from something to which one is moved by desire or impulse. Refrain is especially suitable when the checking of a momentary

ciple I have abstained from the use of many expressions in themselves proper and beautiful, but which have been foolishly repeated by bad Poets (Wordsworth) It also applies with greater frequency to the appetites or passions control over which is essential to self discipline as to abstain from intoxicating liquors. *Abstain from fleshly lusts (1 Peter ii 11) Forbear,

great patience under provocation or in trial *I have now put an end to my forbearance of him (C Middleton)

There is a time For long forbearing clemency to wait (Cowper)

Ant Check *arrest interrupt *restrain curb, inhibit refresh. *Renew restore redintegrate rejuvenate renovate refurbish

Ant Enliven *quicken animate vivify recruit

*recover, regain recreate *amuse divert

Ant Jade addle

refuge Asylum sanctuary, *shelter cover retreat, ark

Ant Safety, security (see corresponding adjectives at SAFE) stronghold citadel, *fort, fortress *harbor, haven port

refulgent Effulgent luminous radiant, lustrous

*bright brilliant beamish

refurbish, Renovate, *

venate redintegrate

A colon () groups words

Royal, *kingly, queenly Imperial, princely
 A. M. Majestic, imposing, stately, magnificent august (see GRAND) *splendid, resplendent, glorious, sublime
 regale. Tickle, arride, gratify, delight, *please, rejoice, gladden.

Ant. Vex.

regard, * I Respect, esteem, admire. See under REGARD II.

Ant. Appreciate, cherish, value, prize treasure

Ant. Despise — Con. Contemn, scorn disdain (see DESPISE) reject repudiate spurn (see RESELE, *)

2 *Consider account, reckon, deem.

Ant. Rate, estimate, value, assess, assay

regard, * Regard, respect, esteem, admiration, and their corresponding verbs (regard, respect, esteem, admire) agree in denoting a feeling (or to have a feeling) for someone or something which involves recognition of that person or thing's worth and some degree of liking
 Regard is a more formal

recognition which is due him or it, as he respected them

esteem imply a recognition of superiority, but they usually connote more enthusiastic appreciation and sometimes suggest genuine affection *Miss Wejwood I have long felt the deepest esteem for you, and your present courageous attitude in this distressing financial crisis has added admiration to esteem (Deland) In somewhat looser use the words stress the personal attractiveness of the object of admiration and weaken the implication of esteem *What sight is sadder than

tion cherishing pricing, valuing (see corresponding verbs at APPRECIATE)

Ant Despite — **Con** Contempt, scorn disdain (see under DESPISE)

regarding *About concerning respecting anent.
region, *n* *Area tract zone belt

Area *Locality vicinity district neighborhood section sector division *part *field territory province

register, *n* *List, table catalogue schedule roll roster rota canon, inventory

regressive Retrogressive retrograde *backward

Ant Progressive

regret, *n* *Sorrow grief heartache anguish *woe dole

Area Compunction, remorse *penitence, repentance, contrition *qualm scruple demur

regular, *adj* 1 **Regular**, normal, typical, natural come into comparison when they mean being of the sort or kind that is expected as usual ordinary or average A person, or far more often a thing is regular (opposed to irregular) that conforms to what is the prescribed rule or standard or the established pattern for its kind as to

undergo the regular tests for admission to the army a regular verb a regular meeting of a society he is a regular practitioner (as opposed to a quack) A person or a thing is normal (opposed to abnormal or exceptional) that does not deviate in any marked way from what has been discovered or established as the norm (see norm under AVERAGE, *n*) for one of its kind in contrast with

regular, the term carries a stronger implication of conformity within certain prescribed limits or under certain given conditions, and therefore sometimes adm in a wide range of difference among the things that may be described as normal for a class or kind as normal winter weather he is a perfectly normal child (b) socially as well as mentally, his pulse is normal for a person of his age

But when applied to persons normal often specifically connotes mental balance or sanity (as his actions are not those of a normal person) on the other hand it may connote merely an approach to the average in mentality implying the exclusion of those below or above this average Exceptional capacities are not infrequently associated with mental instability and in such cases it is desirable to adopt methods [of education] which would be bad for the normal boy (B Russell) The twins since they had gone to Oxford never admitted that they cared for any books that normal people cared for (R. Macanlay) A person or thing is typical (opposed to individual) that markedly exhibits the characters or characteristics peculiar to the type class species group or the like to which he (or it) belongs often to the exclusion or the obscuring of any that differentiate him (or it) as a particular member of the type class or species as a typical example of Browning's style I would suggest that the most typical as it is probably the oldest of the arts, is the Dance (Binyon) The political situation in Ceylon was typical of that encountered elsewhere in the East (V Heiser) only that is good even on this level which pleases the typical or normal or generic man (S Alexander), a typical English country town with wide High Street narrow Market Street picturesque Market Square (C Macken) A person or thing is natural (as here compared see also NATURAL, 2) that acts, behaves, operates, or the like in accordance with the nature or essence of his (or its) kind or constitution or that is normal in or suitable to him (or it) because of that nature or constitution as the father in the natural protector of his children the natural love of a mother

fish is the natural food of a dog he died from natural causes

Ant analogous words. **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

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Area *Usual, habitual, customary *common ordinary, familiar

Ant Irregular

2 *Orderly, methodical systematic regular

Area Fixed set settled (see SET) constant, even equable, *steady, uniform

Ant Irregular

regulate *Adjust fix

Area *Order, arrange organize systematize methodize temper attempt *moderate *correct rectify

regulation, *n* *Law precept, statute ordinance canon

Area Instruction direction bidding (see corresponding verbs at COMMAND) deciding or deciding on, determination ruling (see corresponding verbs at DECIDE)

rehearse *Relate narrate, describe recite, recount state report

Area *Repeat iterate, reiterate detail itemize particularize (see corresponding adjectives at CIRCUMSTANTIAL)

reify *Realize actualize embody incarnate materialize externalize objectify substantiate substantialize hypostatize

reimburse Indemnify repay recompense, requite compensate, remunerate, satisfy *pay

Area Recoup *recover *compensate balance, offset reiterate *Repeat iterate, ungeminate

reject, *v* Repudiate spurn refuse *decline

Area *Discard cast shed oust expel dismiss *eject *exclude debar shut out eliminate

Ant Accept choose select

rejoice, *v* Delight gladden *please gratify tickle amuse

regale

Area Elate exult (see corresponding adjectives at ELATED)

Ant Grieve aggrieve bewail

rejoin *Answer respond reply retort

Con Question interrogate *ask inquire, query catechize examine

rejoinder Answer response reply retort. See under ANSWER, 1

Area Returning or return reverting or reversion (see under RETURN, 1) *retaliation reprisal

rejuvenate *Renew restore refresh reintegrate renovate refurbish

relapse, *v* *Lapse backslide recidivate

Area Revert *return degenerate, decline deteriorate (see corresponding nouns at DETERIORATION)

relapse, *n* Lapse backsliding reversion recidivism See under LAPSE, 2

Area Revers on avium thronback degeneration decline declension decadence *deterioration

relate, *v* 1 **Relate** rehearse, recite, recount, narrate, describe state, report come into comparison when they mean to tell orally or in writing the details or circumstances necessary to others understanding or knowledge of a real or imagined situation or combination of events

Relate implies the giving of an account usually a detailed or orderly account of something one has witnessed experienced, or otherwise directly known as to relate the story of one's life to relate an experience Then Father Junipero and his companion related fully their adventure (Calkin) Rehearse (etymologically to harrow over again) usually suggests a repetition it may imply a summary of what is known (as let us rehearse the few facts known of the inconspicuous life of Thomas Traherne — Quiller-Couch) or a second or third or oft-repeated telling (as "his mother proceeded to rehearse once more the monstrous tale of the affront inflicted on

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Mrs Lovell Mingott — *E. Wharton*) or a going over and over in one's mind or with another person or in

On his way across the Atlantic he had rehearsed this meeting in varying keys — *H. G. Wells*) Recite and in the sense I am considered the now more common recount imply greater particularity of detail than the preceding terms. In fact the implication of enumeration or of mention of each particular is so strong that both verbs commonly take a plural object thus, one *relates* an

gests the employment of devices characteristic of the literary narrative such as plot excitement of suspense movement toward a climax in the like manner. What verse can sing what prose narrate. The butcher deeds of bloody Fate (*Burns*) The discovery of Madeira is narrated in all the exaggerations of romance (*Southey*) Describes not usually implies emphasis upon details that give the hearers or readers a clear picture or that give

could be anything but a woman to be described as stout or thin as jolly or crabbed but always mature (*Conrad*) State stresses particularly clearness and definiteness of detail and suggests the aim of presenting facts ideas feelings etc. in their naked truth so that they will be distinctly understood or fixed in others' minds. Swinburne was also a master of words but Swinburne's words are suggestions and no denotation. Dryden's words on the other hand are precise they state implicitly but their suggestiveness is often nothing. (*T. S. Eliot*) One should know what one thinks and what one means and be able to state it in clear terms (*R. Macaulay*) Report implies a recounting and narrating often after investigation for the information of others especially the readers of a newspaper as to

school
Ana Tell *reveal disclose divulge detail itemize particularize (see corresponding adjectives at CIRCUMSTANTIAL)

2 Associate link connect *join combine unite
Ana Attach *fasten fix refer assign credit impute *ascribe

Con Disengage *detach abstract prescind divorce sever sunder *separate

3 Bear pertain appertain belong apply

related Related, cognate, kindred, allied, affiliated come into comparison when they mean connected by or as by close family ties. Related when referred to persons usually implies consanguinity or a blood connection sometimes, however it implies connection by marriage as the royal families in Europe are nearly all related to each other. When applied to things related suggests some connection often a close one the nature of which is to be gathered from the context and which may be variously a common origin a common cause interdependence reciprocal action mutual opposition

etc. as related species related events related activities every part of an organism is related to the other parts body and soul are contrasted but related concepts. Cognate in discriminating use differs from related in being referable only to things that are generically alike or that can be shown to have a common ancestor or source or to be derived from the same root stock, or the like as, cognate races cognate languages cognate words in various languages, such as pater "father" father, physics and chemistry are cognate sciences. Kindred, in its primary sense stresses blood relationship as the kindred members of a community. In its more common extended sense it implies likeness that might be characteristic of a family such as common interests tastes aims, qualities, and the like. When the

otherwise alien tongues [Hebrew and English] (*Lowell*) Allied more often implies connection by union than by origin and especially by marriage or by voluntary association. It often connotes a more remote family connection than related. The Rajce blood was still to be traced in various allied families. Kents, Huzzards, Cosbys (*E. Wharton*) In its extended use it usually stresses the possession of common characteristics qualities aims, effects and the like which lead either to union or to inclusion in the same class or category as, allied genera allied physical types allied societies allied diseases. Affiliated also stresses connection by union, but in precise use it implies a dependent relation such as that of a child to a parent. Sometimes it implies the adoption of the weaker by the stronger as a small college affiliated to a university. Sometimes it connotes a loose union in which the affiliating units retain their independence but derive support or strength from the main central or parent body or co-operate in its work as Monte Cassino and affiliated monasteries the CIO and its affiliated unions.

Ana Associated connected (see JOIN) *reciprocal correspondent correlative convertible complementary akin identical alike analogous (see SIMILAR) *relevant

adent contingent conditional adjective

*rest repose leisure ease comfort
Amuse *amuse divert diversion recreation (see under AMUSE) *relieve or relief arrangement alleviation mitigation (see corresponding verbs at RELIEVE)

relaxed *Loose slack lax

Ana Mitigated lightened alleviated assuaged relieved (see RELIEVE) flexuous sinuous (see WINDING) *soft mild gentle lenient

Ant Stiff — Con Strict *rigid rigorous stringent *severe stern austere ascetic

release, *Free liberate emancipate manumit deliver discharge enfranchise affranchise

Ana *Detach disengage *exculpate exonerate acquit surrender resign yield *relinquish

Ant Detain (as a prisoner) check (as thoughts felt, etc.) oblige (as a promise pledge, etc.)

relegate *Commit entrust confide consign
Ana Refer assign credit accrue charge (see ASCRIBE)

relent *Yield submit capitulate succumb defer bow cave in.

Ana Comply acquiesce (see corresponding adjectives)

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at COMPLIANT) forbear *refrain abstain *abate
subside wane ebb
relentless Unrelenting merciless implacable *grim
Ana Inexorable obdurate adamant *inflexible strict
stern *rigid rigorous *ferocious ferocious cruel
inhuman.

Con *Soft lenient mild gentle *tender compassion
ste yield or submitting or submissive (see corresponding
verbs at YIELD)

relevant. Relevant, germane (or german), material,
pertinent, apposite, applicable, apropos (or sometimes
à propos) agree in meaning having a relation to or a
bearing upon the matter in hand or the present circum-
stances. That is relevant which has any traceable con-
nection especially logical connection with the thing
under consideration and which has a significance in any
degree for those who are engaged in such consideration
as, the judge decided that the evidence was *relevant* and
therefore admissible. The controversy between the use-
ful and the ornamental is *relevant* [to a discussion of the
ends of education] though not decisive. Should children
be taught to enunciate correctly and to have pleasant
manners or are these mere relics of antiquity? (B. Russell) That is germane which is so closely related
as in spirit tone or quality to the subject the matter
or the occasion the issue or the like that the fitness or
appropriateness of their association is beyond question
as, to enliven his lecture by introducing amusing anec-
dotes *germane* to his subject, an interesting point but not
germane to the issue, to rule out all festivities not *germane*
to the celebration of Memorial Day. To a writer hap-
pily engaged on his work and excited by it there may
come a curious extension of his ordinary faculties
relevant passages will quote themselves to his mind from
books that he scarcely remembers to have ever read, and
he suddenly sees *germane* connections where in his ordi-
nary state of mind he would see nothing" (C. E.
Almquist) That is material which is so closely related
to the matter in hand that it cannot be dispensed with-
out having an evident effect especially a harmful
effect as these facts though *relevant* are not *material*
to the defendant's case. Certain passages *material* to his
understanding the rest of this important narrative
(Scott) That is pertinent which is so decisively or sig-
nificantly relevant that it touches the real point at issue
or contributes materially to the understanding of what
is under discussion or to the solution of that which is in
question. Be humble and gentle in your conversation
and of few words. I charge you but always *pertinent*
when you speak (Penn) It is more *pertinent* to observe
that it seems to be that logically and rationally a man
cannot be said to be more than once in jeopardy in the
same cause however often he may be tried (Justice
Holmes) That is apposite which is relevant and germane
to such a degree that it strikes one both by its pertinency
and by its felicitousness as an *apposite* illustration.
Judged by standards that have no intelligible *apposites*
ness when applied to all artists (Mencken) That is
applicable which may be brought to bear upon or be used
fittingly in reference to a particular case, instance,
problem or the like as, the word "tool" is *applicable* to
a plow only when used in a general sense, the principle
is not *applicable* to the case in question. Although I
do not get much help from general propositions in a case
of this sort I cannot forbear quoting what seems to me
applicable here (Justice Holmes) That is apropos (some-
times found in its French form à propos) which is both
appropriate and opportune as a person who is not
aware of an undercurrent of feeling may make remarks
that are far from *apropos*. The wit of man could not

have found out a conduct more à propos in that conjunc-
ture than what the lion used (R. North) When
followed by a prepos lion (in precise use of, but often
also to) it usually suggests relevancy rather than ap-
propriateness or opportuneness as, tell you a story
apropos of two noble instances of fidelity and generosity"
(H. Alpole)

Ann *Related cognate allied fitting appropriate,
proper (see FIT) important significant, weighty (see
corresponding nouns at IMPORTANCE)

Ant Extraneous — Con Alien foreign *extrinsic
reliable. Reliable, dependable, trustworthy, trusty, tried
come into comparison when they are applied to persons
their utterances, views, methods, instruments or the
like and mean having or manifesting qualities which
assure one that he or it merits confidence or trust. A
person or thing is *reliable* when one can count upon him
or it not to fail in doing what he or it is expected to do
competently (as, she is a very *reliable* servant, one of the
most *reliable* of our employees, a *reliable* washing ma-
chine) or to give or tell the exact truth (as, a *reliable*
work of reference, *reliable* testimony) A person or thing
is *dependable* to whom (or which) one can go in full
confidence that one will get the support or assistance
required in time of need or in an emergency, as to ask a
friend to recommend a *dependable* physician, he is the
most *dependable* of our friends, a *dependable* source of
information. *Dependable* is also used merely as a descrip-
tive term implying a character that admits nothing that
is incalculable or that is the antithesis of that which is
fickle capricious or the like. Laura wasn't pretty but
healthy looking and *dependable* (H. Austin) A per-
son or less often a thing is *trustworthy* that merits or
has earned one's complete confidence in his (or its)
soundness, integrity, veracity, discretion, reliability,
or the like as, a *trustworthy* confidant, a *trustworthy* witness,
a *trustworthy* wife. The most *trustworthy* comment on
the text of the Gospels and the Epistles is to be found in
the practice of the primitive Christians (Macaulay) A
person is *trusty* who has been found by experience to be
reliable and trustworthy as a *trusty* guide, a *trusty*
servant, a *trusty* prisoner (often called a *trusty*). A
thing is *trusty* that has been found never to have failed
one in need or in an emergency or that has been found
dependable whenever needed, as his *trusty* sword
(Spenser) he wrapped the *trusty* garment about him
(Cather) A person or thing is *tried* that has demonstrated
his (or its) reliability, dependability, trustworthiness or
trustiness again and again, as, a *tried* and true friend, a
tried remedy, a *tried* soldier, his *tried* expedients
(Bagehot)

Ann *Safe secure *infallible inerrable, inerrant
unerring cogent *valid sound convincing telling
Ant Dubious — Con *Doubtful problematical
questionable
reliance *Trust confidence dependence faith
Ann Credence credit *believe faith assurance con-
viction certitude *certainty

reliant. Reliant, self-reliant are often contrasted rather
than synonymous terms. Reliant usually suggests de-
pendence on another (or on others) that is the result
either of confidence in his (or their) powers or more
often, of one's own weakness and need of external sup-
port as a religious man always *reliant* on the help of
God she is too *reliant* on her husband. Seem not
reliant—loose thy clinging hand (B. Taylor) Self-
reliant on the other hand carries a strong implication
of independence and of trust in one's self, however it
suggests courage and backbone more than overweening
self-confidence as to bring up one's children to be

self-reliant Johnson first taught literary men the lesson of *self-reliance* (Jowett), dolen which tend to pauperize even the *self-reliant* poor
relies Remains, leavings. *remainder residue residuum rest balance remnant
relieve Relieve, alleviate, lighten, assuage, mitigate
ally agree in meaning to make something tolerable or

on a *relieve* the misery and suffering caused by a disaster Occasionally *relieve* when used in the passive implies a release from anxiety or fear, as they were greatly *relieved* when her letter came sometimes it

suggest an effective calming or quieting as the report *allayed* their fears to *allay* one's thirst his suspicions were *allayed* These words were of sobering tendency they *allayed* agitation they composed and consequently must make her happier (*luster*)

Ana *Comfort console solace *moderate qualify temper attemper ■ diminish reduce lessen, *decrease
Ant Intensely embarrass alarm

religion Religion denomination sect cult communion faith creed persuasion church come into comparison when they denote a system of religious belief and worship or the body of persons who accept such a system Religion the usual uncolored term may apply to any system such as Christianity which represents the beliefs and worship of all those who accept a given revelation or to one such as Anglicanism which represents the

means a following and was formerly often but is now rarely applied to a group of persons who follow a particular philosopher or school of thought or rule of conduct or the like (as For we have found this man

verities that all real science is precise measurement" —(*Il* *Ellis*) rather through a confusion of its true etymology with a false one *sect* has come to be applied to a group cut off from a larger body such as that of Christians or more specifically of an established or a parent church by differences in the interpretation or application of what all regard as the same revelation or thus, one speaks of the Christ in religion (never *sect*) as comprising all who accept the New Testament and vice revelation or of the various *sects* (not religions or even denominations) into which the seventeenth-century and eighteenth-century Protestant denominations were divided Cult is applied either to a form of religious worship

has been in short to turn the nature cult into a religion (*habbit*) Communion stresses not difference from others but union in essentials such as of religious

several sects of a denomination (as, the Presbyterian communion) Faith and creed apply to any system of belief and worship that is clearly formulated and definitely accepted as men of all faiths were present creeds are often a cause of division Persuasion, like *sect* does not invariably imply reference to religious beliefs and worship (as, men of the same political persuasion) very commonly however it does imply such reference then carrying suggestions very much like those of *faith* as men and women of the Baptist persuasion Church is often used colloquially by Christians in either of these senses and with implications that closely relate it to

church does he belong? some churches that forbade dancing now countenance it

religious, adj 1 *Devout pious pietistic sanctimonious

Ana *Faithful staunch steadfast loyal true virtuous righteous noble *moral ethical *upright just honorable honest

Ant Irreligious — Con Ungodly godless (see *IRRELIGIOUS*)

2 Spiritual *holy sacred divine blessed
Ant Secular (of schools journals authorities etc) profane (of music drama etc)

religious, n Religious monk friar, nun agree in meaning a member of a religious order all of whose members are bound by the monastic vows of poverty chastity

especially in current English to designate any male

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

themselves mainly to contemplation and prayer and to liturgical observances carrying on in the meantime other labors such as in medieval days, the copying of manuscripts and in the present day various scholarly artistic scientific and other employments. *Friar* (etymologically)

under whose original regulations neither personal nor community tenure of property was allowed whose members lived by alms, and wandered from place to place preaching the Gospel administering the sacraments and the like. At the present time *friar* applies to any member of these four orders or of any order patterned after them whether he lives as a mendicant or in a cloistered community and whether he serves as a pastor a curate a missionary a preacher a teacher or the like. Both *monk* and *friar* in the strict sense of each term are also dis-

posed (like Jesuit orders) to use private property bound by monastic rules go abroad as ministers of the Gospel and from members of various other congregations such as the Vincentians who serve as teachers hospitalers missionaries and the like. *Monk* applies only to a female religious since there are no terms to distinguish monks according to the severity of the discipline.

relinquish v. to give up or let go

usually in place of *relinquish* sometimes implying forsaking (as we have left all and have followed thee — Mark 28). He has left me. Quitted me! Abandoned me! — Bennett sometimes a giving up or letting go this may suggest motives or intentions as far apart as sacrifice (as the opium eater who cannot leave his drug — J. W. G.) and as neglect (as By all ye leave or do this).

imposition upon others (as she leaves most of the work to her sister). *Resign* emphasizes voluntary or deliberate sacrifice. It usually connotes either renunciation or acceptance of the inevitable (These connotations are especially strong in *resigned* and *resignation*). *Resign* our own and seek our Maker's will (Cowper). In her face was that same strange mingling of *resigned* despair and almost eager appeal (Galsworthy). *Surrender* in precise use distinctively implies the existence of external compulsion or demand. It commonly suggests

sacrifice as for a greater advantage is he grieved as to *surrender* one's rights to a portion of an estate for the sake of another member of the family. Cede is narrower in its application than *surrender* as a rule it suggests juridical pressure as expressed in a court decision the findings of arbitrators or the terms of a treaty though it may suggest previous negotiation, and is used in reference to the transfer of lands territory or the like. *Abandon* (as

don't abandon them on my account. (C. M. Macken 19)

to insist on something, such as a right a claim one's preference one's immunity obedience to a rule law or convention or the like usually for the sake of courtesy or implicitly or concentration on that which is relatively

wise may be used reflexively in the sense of giving oneself up to someone or something. They retain their distinct implications in this usage but they show their differences mainly in their indirect objects. One *surrenders* oneself or now lost often yields oneself to a superior power or force as a conqueror or a court of

card shed cast

Ant keep

relish, v. 1 Savor (tang flavor) *taste sapidity smack.

2 *Taste palate gusto zest

Ans Liking loving enjoying relishing (see Like) *pre-dilection partiality prepossession prejudice bias propensity *leaning flair penchant

relish, v. Fancy dote on or upon enjoy *like love

Ans Savor is a kind of enjoyment

Ana Pleading gratifying delighting rejoicing tickling regaling (see PLEASE)

Con Flat insipid jejune banal inane

reluctant. *Disinclined indisposed hesitant loath averse

Ana *Cautious circumspect chary, wary, calculating *antipathetic, unsympathetic

Con Inclined disposed predisposed (see INCLINE, P) *eager avid keen

rely. Rely, trust depend, count, reckon, bank come into comparison (as intransitive verbs) when they mean to have or place full confidence. One relies on or upon someone or something that one believes will never fail in giving or doing what one wishes or expects. Rely usually connotes a judgment based on previous experience and in the case of persons actual association as he relies on his father to help him out of any trouble he gets into he never relies on the opinion of others. A physician upon whom all his patients rely. Even in Miss Jekyll's garden with all his admiration for them Britten could be relied upon to find some fault or other

confident that another (often the Supreme Being) will not fail one in need. Trust stresses unquestioning faith though it does not rule out experience as aid to faith. I will trust and not be afraid (Isaiah xlii 2). Take short views hope for the best and trust in God (Sydney Smith). There is a great field Marshal my friend who arrays our battalions. Let us to Providence trust and abide and work in our stations (Clough). One depends on or upon someone or something when one with or without previous experience rests confidently on him or it for support or assistance. Depend except when followed by on oneself upon one's own efforts and the like may connote a lack of self sufficiency or even weakness in most cases however it implies no strong a belief or so confident an assumption that the hoped for support or assistance is forthcoming that no provision for the contrary is made. His diffidence had prevented his depending on his own judgment but his reliance on mine made everything easy (Austen). The captain of the ship at sea is a remote inaccessible creature depending on nobody (Conrad). The man never cared he was always getting himself into crusades or feuds or love or debt and depended on the woman to get him out (H. Adams). One counts or reckons (more colloquial than count) on something when one takes it into one's calculations as certain or assured the words often imply even more confidence in expectation than depend but they seldom carry the latter's frequent suggestion of possible disaster if one's expectations are not fulfilled thus a captain counts (not depends) on replenishing his fuel supply at certain ports when making his calculations for a voyage the party counts (not depends) on a much larger representation in congress after the next election he reckoned on the train's being late. I've told her that she shall always have a special sum set apart for her poor children on that she may absolutely count (E. W. Harton). One banks (a colloquialism) on something in which one's confidence is so strong that one is willing to place a heavy wager on it in the certainty one cannot lose as I bank on his succeeding in any venture he undertakes you can bank on his honesty. Ana Conclude entreat *commit *hope expect look look for await

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An

remain *Stay, wait abide tarry linger Ant Depart

remainder, n. Remainder, residue, residuum remains, leavings, relics, rest, balance, remnant come into comparison in the sense of that which is left after the subtraction or removal of a part. Remainder is the technical term for the result in the arithmetical process of subtraction (as subtract 8 from 10 and the remainder is 2). It is otherwise a comprehensive term for anything left in it remain after the others of a collection assemble or the like have been taken away or for any persons that remain after the others of the group have departed as, he spent the remainder (that is the remaining days, months or years) of his life in seclusion. It took a week to cut up the remainder of their Thanksgiving feast. The remainder (that is those who had not gone further) of the party turned homeward. Ask of publisher's remainders (that is unsold copies of various books). Residue and residuum are often interchanged with remainder but in current use they usually imply whatever may be left of a former whole often a previously intact whole after it has been subjected to some process which deters or diminishes it but does not annihilate it. Both terms but especially residue, have acquired specific meanings thus a testator after making certain bequests and providing for the payment of all his debts and charges usually leaves the residue of his estate to a legatee or to a trustee of his choice. Water after evaporation often leaves a residue as of lime or some other mineral substance the residue of anything destroyed by burning is called ash or ashes. Residuum is frequently used in place of residue especially when evaporation

from wine is called molasses there is always a residuum of air in the lungs after the most forcible expiration possible every severe emotional experience leaves its aftereffect or residuum. One might say that every fine story must leave in the mind of the sensitive reader an intangible residuum of pleasure (Cather). Remains (the singular form remain has given way to the plural) is now chiefly used of that which is left after death, decay, decline, disintegration or consumption the term is specifically applied to a corpse to the unpublished works of a dead author and to the ruins of an ancient civilization as they buried Keats's remains in the Protestant cemetery in Rome to be appointed executor of a friend's literary remains the remains of Pompeii the remains of a meal. Leavings usually but not invariably implies that the valuable or useful parts or things have been culled out and used up or taken away or that what is left has been rejected or discarded. How like the leavings of some vast overturned scrap-basket

senses in which remains is more commonly employed

arithmetical sense) and the two are commonly interchangeable with loss. However it is preferred to remainder by discriminating writers and speakers

An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

when it means simply the persons or things not previously referred to or mentioned as in an enumeration or list and carries no implication of subtraction deduction depletion and the like as England as well as the rest of Europe awaited the effect of the ultimatum with anxiety only two stories in this book are interesting and the rest are uniformly dull Balance, in the sense of remainder or rest has never been fully accepted by authorities even in the United States where it is more common than in England Presently I began to receive letters asking for the rest of it sometimes for the balance of it (J R Lowell) In this sense the term derives from the commercial use of balance for the sum in which one side of an account falls short of the other and which must be added in order that the two sides balance or become equal In reference to a banking account balance usually is applied only to the amount left after with draws and other charges have been deducted from the deposits and accumulated interest (the reverse being called an overdraft) in a mercantile charge account balance is usually applied to the amount owed after credits have been deducted from the debits thus a balance (strictly a deposit balance) in the bank is a sum of money to the depositor's credit a balance of a bill (or more explicitly a balance due) is an amount still owed by the debtor a balance in hand is an amount left when all assets are reckoned after all liabilities have been discharged Remnant, and its increasingly common plural remnants are now applied only to a remainder that is small in size or numbers or that represents only an insignificant part or piece left from a former whole as the remnant of a once powerful army a sale of remnants of cloth The last representative of the original Cardenas y Barreneuvas was supposed to be living in Santa Fé on the remnants of the family fortune (M Austin) Sleeping bits of woodlands—remnants of the great forests in which Tom had worked as a boy (S Anderson)

remains, remnant, residue *remainder residuum relics
rest balance remnant

remark, v Notice note observe perceive discern
*see behold descry espy view survey contemplate

A Remark comment, commentate animadvert come into comparison in their intransitive senses where they are usually followed by on or upon They agree in meaning to make observations or to pass judgment but they diverge in their implications regarding the motive and the nature of these observations and judgments Remark usually implies little more than a desire to call attention to something as a bare remark upon everything he sees "So I remarked upon our Schumann's victories Over the commonplace how faded phrase grew fine (Browning) Comment stresses interpretation as by bringing out what is not apparent or by adding details that help to clarify as the dramatic reader frequently interrupted by performance to comment upon a scene Very frequently in modern use the word implies unfavorable interpretation The Vicar told his curate One or two of the parishioners have commented on your passion for Oaktown, and I fancy that you have given a little offence (C Mackenzie) Commentate an old word that had been falling into disuse has recently been revived as a substitute for comment to suggest a purely expository or interpretative intent The verb is, however less frequently used than its agent noun commentator as who commentators on the news of the day Animadvert implies a turning of one's attention on to something for the sake of judging it as Adrian animadverted on every body very sympathetically (Meredith) In modern use however thus its basic implication, is often obscured by an emphasis on passing an adverse judgment (see

ANIMADVERSION) "You know you have grievously offended him I wish not to animadvert on your conduct (Meredith)

remark, n Remark, observation, comment, commentary, note, descant, obiter dictum come into comparison when they denote a brief expression intended to enlighten clarify express an opinion or the like A remark is a more or less casual expression in speech or writing of an opinion or judgment as of something seen in passing something read for the first time something to which one's attention has been called or the like the term usually carries no implication of a final or considered judgment as "Perhaps you may now and then amuse yourself with my translation Should your remarks reach me they shall be all most welcome (Cowper) Browson had a genius for remembering the most telltale gestures as well as the most self-revelatory remarks of his master (J W Kruick) Observation suggests a reasoned judgment based on more or less careful scrutiny of the evidence He apparently was impressed by my observation that disease had made it largely impossible for Indians to saule (V Stearns) In reading over a package of letters from Sarah Orne Jewett I find this observation The thing that teases the mind over and over for years and at last gets itself put down rightly on paper belongs to Literature (Cather) Comment applies to a remark or an observation made in criticism in interpretation or in elucidation of something as the candidate said he would make no comment on the suggestion Very often she gave him some wise observation or direct comment to begin the day with (Cather)

Remark seldom does much of the talking She listens and puts in from time to time some critical comment that often extraordinarily clears up any subject one is talking round (R Macanlay) Commentary may be used in place of comment for an annotation or gloss of a passage or text More often however it is employed as a collective noun designating the series of annotations or glosses provided for the elucidation of a text or literary work Note applies chiefly to a written or printed comment gloss or the like on a particular point such as the historical origin of an idea the exact meaning of a term or the source of the writer's information, made either by the reader of an article or book on the margin of a page or by the author to be printed at the bottom of the page (then called a footnote) or with other comments or glosses in an appendix The author was advised to subjoin some few explanatory notes (Gray) Note is also applicable to any brief statement jotted down such as one of the minutes of a meeting a memorandum of a point developed or to be developed in a speech or of a point made by a speaker or lecturer or the like as to make notes of what happened at the conference to preach from notes Descant (originally a musical term designating a voice part above the main one or serving as an accompaniment to it) is often used as a synonym of remark or comment with however a stronger suggestion of addition to or variation of the main theme (as

Neither shall I make any descant or reflection thereon — Browne) very often also the term does not imply brevity, but a playing with or upon a thought or subject Charlotte Brontë makes no break in the artistry of her *Willet* when she imbeds in it a descant on a piece of acting by Rachel (C E Mosquero) Obiter dictum (pl obiter dicta) is a Latin phrase (meaning literally a word on the way that is in passing) applied in law to an incidental opinion delivered by a judge on a matter bearing upon but not material to the case being tried and therefore having no binding force In literary use its connotations have been determined largely by Augustine

Birrell who in his book of informal essays called *Obiter Dicta* defines it (*obiter dictum*) humorously as "A gratuitous opinion an individual impertinence which whether it be wise or foolish, right or wrong bündeth none, not even the lips that utter it." The term is usually applied to a remark or observation made more or less on the spur

in current use carries so strong an implication of keeping in one's memory that it often implies no conscious effort or willing, as he remembers every detail of that occurrence as though it happened yesterday. "The average reader of the newspaper or short story reads to forget not to remember" (C. W. Eliot); "Years—so many of them that no one remembered the exact number" (R. Brafford) Recollect (which is distinguished from *recollect* only in pronunciation and in bearing a more specific significance) etymologically presupposes a scattering and implies a gathering of that which has been scattered. It is distinguished from *remember* in presupposing a letting go from rather than a retaining in one's

bringing about recovery or restoration to health, as aspirin is a common remedy for headache, sunlight and rest are remedies for tuberculosis. Cure is more positive

used reflexively *recollect* usually implies a remembrance of something one has forgotten in one's eagerness excitement anger, or the like, such as one's manners of

a faith cure the cure for a psychic disorder. Medicine, except in extended and more or less humorous use (as a year's vacation is the only medicine I need) is the ordinary term for any substance or preparation (especially one in the form of a pill a powder a capsule a liquid

that need

now rarely applied to a substance or preparation used externally as by applying rubbing or spraying. The

attended (*Milady*) "Miss Blanche, had you any conversation with the prisoner on that passage across the channel? Yes sir Recall it." In the midst of a profound stillness she faintly began (*Dickens*) But shall may imply, as *recollect* does not and as *remember* now rarely does, an agent or an agency other than oneself in such

plied usually to a drug sometimes to a medicine known to be effective in curing a certain disease thus quinine is the specific for malaria. Most medicines are alleviative in their action and not definitely curative. A very few actual curatives are known and these are gen

because it implies the evocation of something forgotten or not at the time in one's mind by some compelling

revise
Ana. *Relieve assuage alleviate lighten mitigate re-

me to him (i.e. but me and my regard for him in his mind) and in older literary use (as *Remembering* them the truth of what they themselves know —Milton) now implies a putting oneself in mind of something. The term

o'clock, he found it necessary to keep on reminding himself that the time was short and the work must be finished according to schedule. Reminisces rarely occurs as a transitive verb but as an intransitive verb it usually implies the process of recollecting or of recalling

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

something 'She could not have remembered much of
Kears How in vain she remembered as if it were

where 'She cannot be that

overlook
remembrance. *Memory recollection reminiscence
mind souvenir

Ant Forgetfulness
remind. *Remember recollect recall reminisce be-
think mind

Ans *Suggest intimate hint imply
reminisce *Remember, recollect recall remind be-
think mind

reminiscence. *Memory, remembrance recollection
mind souvenir

remiss. Lat. slack neglectful *negligent
Ans *Careless heedless thoughtless *forgetful obli-
vion, unmindful indolent slothful, faintest *lax

Ans *Scrupulous
remit. 1 Pardon forgive *excuse condone

Ans. *Exculpate as if it were

Ans. *Exculpate as if it were

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renegade or renegado, n. Renegade (or renegado),
apostate, pervert, turncoat, recreant backslider

Ans. *Exculpate as if it were

Ans. *Exculpate as if it were

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hibitionism - Turncoat, a contemptuous designation differs from *renegade* and *apostate* chiefly in its implications that profession of faith or allegiance is regarded lightly and that convenience or profit rather than con-

was regarded as a *turncoat* (Van H. Brooks) Recrudescent, like *apostate* implies a retreat from a stand one has taken but it stresses cowardice and mean spiritedness and usually connotes treachery to the party or cause once supported Backslider, in contrast to the other terms usually implies a previous conversion and a reversion

abandoner (see corresponding verbs at ABANDON) *heretic schismatic.
Ant Adherent

renew. Renew, restore, refresh, renovate, refurbish, reintegrate, rejuvenate, rejuvenate, rejuvenate come into comparison when they mean to give a person or

Eliot) or a making a fresh start (as to *renew* one's efforts to *renew* one's offer of assistance) Restore definitely implies a return to an original state or to a prime condition as after depletion exhaustion illness or the like (as to *restore* one's vigor to *restore* one's good humor a long rest *restored* him to health) or after having been marred injured or wrecked as by passage of time use accident or assault in war (as Rheims Cathedral was *restored* after the World War an attempt to *restore* a picture or mutilated statue) or after the loss of any vital or essential quality or character (as If I quench thee thou flaming minister I can again thy former light *restore* Should I repent me — Shak great artists have never been able to *restore* the scent and the savour and the substance [of French speech] which Villon and Montaigne could once find within its borders — M. Eliot) Refresh often implies the supplying of something necessary to restore lost strength animation power or the like (as sleep *refreshes* both body and mind the tired soldiers were *refreshed* after they had partaken of food a cool *refreshing* drink) or to make up for that which has been lost through forgetfulness or disuse or has never been known or met for

the earth ..break forth to *refresh* and gladden the life of flowers and the life of man' (Binyon), "The presence of life renewed and *refreshed* him (S. Anderson) *Renovate* and *refurbish* differ from the preceding terms chiefly in being referred almost, but not quite exclusively to material things and as a consequence, in not having gathered the finer poetic connotations so often found in *renew* *restore* and *refresh* *Renovate* is often used in place of *renew* when cleansing repairing rebuilding or the like is implied, as to *renovate* both the rooms and

scouring or polishing It suggests little more than a

term now seldom used carries a strong implication of a return to original soundness integrity, or perfection it is employed especially with reference to things whose wholeness, soundness or perfection depends chiefly on a

rectify *correct
Con Exhaust *deplete drain impoverish bankrupt
renounce 1 *abdicate resign demit
Ana Sacrifice abnegate *forgo forbear renege
Ant Arrogate covet (sense 2) — Con Usurp pre-

*forgo.

Ant Confess (sense 1) claim
renovate. Refurbish rejuvenate *renew restore refresh reintegrate
Ana *blend repair patch remodel *clean cleanse *polish shine burnish
renown. *Fame honor glory celebrity reputation repute notoriety élat
Ana Prestige authority *influence weight credit
Con Contempt despite disdain scorn (see under DESPISE) disrepute *disgrace dishonor obloquy
renowned. *Famous famed noted celebrated distin

of each day & wishes as with the diurnal setting of the sun (*Hardy*) Abnegation is scarcely distinguishable from self-abnegation in historical use. Modern writers however prefer the latter or its equivalent *abnegation of self*. Both words (except the former in rare instances) more often denote a quality of character than an act, both imply a very high degree of unselfishness or a capacity for putting aside all personal interests or desires.

Individuals who are willing to abandon the pleasures of the world for lepers are rare but, when found usually exhibit complete *abnegation of self* (*1 Henry*) Self-denial, unlike abnegation, is usually applied to an act or a practice. Though it means denial of oneself or forbearance from gratifying one's own desires, it does not necessarily connote nobility in the act, its motive or its end, and is therefore applicable to a larger range of instances than either *abnegation* or *renunciation*. Her still face with the mouth closed tight from suffering and disillusion and self-denial (*D. H. Lawrence*)

Ana Sacrificing or sacrifice, forgoing forbearing eschewing (see corresponding verbs at FORGO)

repair, v *Mend patch rebuild remodel

Ana Remedy redress amend emend rectify, *correct
*renew renovate refurbish restore

Reparation, Reparation redress, amends, restitution, indemnity agree in meaning a return for something lost or suffered usually through the fault of another. *Reparation* commonly implies an attempt to restore things to their normal or sound condition. Though now chiefly applied to recompense for material losses or damages, or reimbursement for repairs (as, war reparations to seek reparation from the state for flood damages) it is still frequently applied to atonement for an offense especially one incurring injury to others as, to make reparation for one's sins. I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings and make what reparation I am able (*Dryden*) Redress heightens the implications of a grievance and therefore, connotes compensation or satisfaction, or, even, at times retaliation or vengeance as, to seek redress in the courts or by the sword. Redress is always to be had against oppressor on by punishing the immediate agents (*Johnson*) The civil law by which contracts are enforced and redress given for slanders and injuries that are not dealt with by the police (*Shaw*)

"Particular grievances call not only for redress but also for the formulation of universally valid reasons why they should be redressed" (*A. Huxley*) Amends is as strong as redress in its suggestion of due satisfaction but weaker in its implication of a grievance. It often implies a correction or restoration of a just balance. If I did take the kingdom from your sons To make amends I'll give it to your daughter (*Shak*) Love, freedom comrades surely make amends For all these thorns through which we walk to death (*Mossesfield*) Restitution implies the restoration in kind or in value of that unlawfully taken from one as, to make restitution for a theft or for slander. Restitutions of civil rights. Indemnity is the specific term for money given as by an insurance company in reparation for losses caused by fire accident illness, etc. or as by a defeated country for losses caused by war.

Ana Expiation atonement (see under EXPIATE) compensation, remuneration requital recompensing or recompense (see corresponding verbs at PAY)

Repartee *Wit humor irony sarcasm satire

Ana Retort rejoinder response (see under ANSWER, v)
*badinage perillage raillery

Repay *Pay compensate remunerate recompense requite satisfy reimburse indemnify

Ana Balance, offset *compensate accord award (see CLAVE v)

repeat, v 1 Repeat, iterate, reiterate, ingeminate come into comparison as meaning to say or do again. Repeat, the word in ordinary use may be used in reference not only to what is said or uttered again (as to repeat a command to repeat a request, the teacher repeated her question not once but three times) but to what is made done presented performed or studied again (as to repeat an attempt to swim the river, to repeat a step in a process the Glee Club will repeat the concert tomorrow night they were asked to repeat the performance, to repeat a lesson to wish to repeat a pleasant experience) Repeat sometimes implies a change in the speaker or doer, as, please do not repeat what I have told you the teacher asked the children to repeat the verses after her. Although the use of again after repeat is regarded as redundant the use of a word or phrase indicating the number of times something is repeated is not always necessarily redundant for the verb sometimes implies not one time but an indefinite number of times as the same figure is repeated (or repeated ten or twenty times) in the design. Iterate in current use commonly implies one repetition after another especially of something that is said as, matter of hardly less surprise and stereotyped talk in the village (*G. Eliot*) There is very little difference between iterate and reiterate, except that the former occasionally refers to a second saying doing etc. and the latter carries an even more emphatic implication of manifold repetitions consequently the two words are often used together when insistency is implied (as scientific research iterates and reiterates one moral the greatness of little things — *Sal. Rein*) though when only one term is desired to make this point reiterate is usually preferred (as, Mother a wonderful Over and over thought Edith they had reiterated that phrase — *V. Woolf*) the muffled footsteps of innumerable pilgrims and the reiterated mantra Nam Mo, O-mi to-fo, which they murmured — *L. P. Smith*) Ingeminate (from a Latin verb meaning to double) a somewhat rare term still occasionally found in the work of good writers implies reiteration not for the sake of insistence but for special emphasis or impressiveness. It therefore seldom implies indefinite repetition but rather duplication or implication for the sake of the effect produced (folk land) often after a deep silence and frequent sighs would with a shrill and sad accent ingeminate the word Peace Peace (*Clarendon*)

Ana *Return recur, revert, recrudescence rehearse recite recount *relate

2 *Quote cite

repellent or repellant, v *Repugnant abhorrent distasteful obnoxious invidious

Ana *Offensive loathsome repulsive revolting

Ana Attractive pleasing — *Con* Alluring charming captivating bewitching (see under ATTRACT) enticing seductive tempting luring (see corresponding verbs at LURE)

repentance, v *Penitence contrition attrition remorse compunction

Ana Regret *sorrow, grief confessing or confession absolving or absolution (see corresponding verbs at CONFESS)

Con, Complacency self-complacency self-satisfaction (see corresponding adjectives at COMPLACENT)

repercuss Reverberate recoil *rebound re-echo

replace Replace, displace supplant supersede come into comparison in spite of the fact that they are rarely interchangeable terms for they sometimes carry the same basic meaning—to put a person or thing out of his or its place or into the place of another. A person replaces that which has been lost destroyed used up

widowed father a remarriage by saying that no woman could *replace* their mother, although he enjoyed mariottes he declared that they could never *replace* human actors) Also one *replaces* a thing when he puts it back

crowded out or ousted or replaces it (or him) by another This dual implication of putting out of place and of replacing is the chief distinction of *displace* in contrast with *replace* as the weight of water displaced by a floating body such as a ship is equal to that of the displacing body However one of these ideas is sometimes, but far from always stressed more than the other so that the

table — *displace* In strictest use a person supplants (etymologically trips up or overthrows) another when by craft fraud treachery or the like he dispossesses or ousts the other and takes or usurps his place posses

longer implied as his tutor tried to *supplant* his fears by arousing his sense of curiosity the Modernists don't claim that the Divine revelation has been *supplanted* but that it has been amplified (C Mackenzie) A thing or less often a person *supersedes* (etymologically *sets above*) another when it (or he) directly or indirectly causes that other to be set aside abandoned or rejected as inferior no longer of use or value super

erudition—that the next scholar sucks the few drops of honey that you have accumulated sets right your blunders and you are *superseded* (A C Benson) A person *supersedes* another in a position an office a rank or the like either when he the one having authority appoints power he replaces the present incumbent by another (as to *supersede* a dishonest public official) or when as the one who takes the place he supplants the present

recoup retrieve

replete *Full complete plenary

Ana Abundant *plentiful sated satiated surfeited (see SATIATE)

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

Facsimile *reproduction duplicate copy copy y transcript

*Answer respond rejoins retort

*Ask question interrogate query inquire cate-

*tamine *accuse charge impeach indict salute

*address

*in law replication, * Answer response

rejoinder retort See under ANSWER 1

Ana Acknowledgment recognition (see corresponding verbs at ACKNOWLEDGE)

Con Asking requesting or request solicitation (see

onding verbs at ASK) accusation charging or

(see corresponding verbs at ACCUSE) *argument

*greeting salute

*Relate narrate describe state recite

*rehearse

*Communicate impart *reveal disclose discover

tell divulge

report, * 1 *Account story chronicle version

2 Dispatch message note *letter epistle missive

memorandum

repose, * *Rest relaxation leisure ease comfort

Ana Calmness tranquillity serenity placid peaceful

ness (see corresponding adjectives at CALM) refreshment

restoration renewal reintegration (see corresponding

verbs at REVIVE)

Con *Work labor toil grind drudgery *stress strain

agitation perturbation discomposure (see corresponding

verbs at DISCOMPOSE)

reposeful Restful *comfortable cozy snug easy

Ana Tranquil serene placid peaceful *calm *still

quiet silent

reprehend *Criticize censure reprobate condemn

ne

*rebuke reprimand admonish reproach

upbraid berate rate

press

n curb check inhibit subdue overcome

*Reprove rebuke reproach admonish

chide

Ana Upbraid rate berate *scold censure denounce

blame reprehend reprobate *criticize

reprisal *Retaliation retribution revenge vengeance

reproach, * Chide admonish *reprove rebuke

reprimand

Ana *Criticize reprehend censure reprobate *warn

forewarn caution counsel advise (see under ADVISE)

solute

ite *blame-

us v rious

reprobite, * Censure reprehend *criticize blame

condemn denounce

Ana *Decry derogate from detract from depreciate

disparage reject, repudiate spurn (see DECLINE 1)

reprimand rebuke *reprove

reproduce Propagate *generate engender breed

beget get sire procreate

like

ly been made produced written on

like Reproduction may imply identity in material or

substance in size and in quality or it may imply differ-

ences provided that the imitation gives a fairly true

likeness of the original thus a reproduction of an

Elizabethan theater may be on a very small scale, a reproduction of a Sheraton chair may be in cherry rather than in the mahogany of the original. A duplicate is striving to be like the original, the original is striving to be itself.

ture, to make out a receipt in duplicate. A copy in a rented room at Washington also shown.

reproduction, it may imply differences as in scale but it implies exact identity.

original and is thought of as its equal in value, thus one does not correctly speak of a modern *replica* of the original.

gumate and the unanumate is *disgustful* to science, which

reprove Reprove, rebuke, reprimand, admonish, re-
proach. *reprobo* reproachful, reprehensible.

When reproof, reprimand suggests reproof that is formal and

aged the addresses of a man so obvious to them all (Richardson). The Prussian Government too during the war offered a tender as to the fact.

(Hume), 'What I would urge therefore is that no revisions distinction should be made between the Old

admonish him as a brother (2 Thessalonians iii 15)
Sincere acknowledgments to both my private and

reputation. Repute, *fame, renown, honor, glory
 celebrity, éclat, notoriety.
Ant. Alluring captivating
repute. *Reputation, *fame, renown, celebrity,
 notoriety, éclat, honor, glory.
Ant. Disrepute
reputed. *Supposed supposititious suppositions puta-
 tive conjectural, hypothetical
Ant. Assumed, presumed (see **PRASUPPOSE**) *tradi-
 tional legendary
request. v *Ask solicit
Ant. *Beg entreat, beseech implore, supplicate impor-
 tune appeal petition sue pray (see under **PRAY**)
require. 1 Exact, claim, *demand
Ant. *Prescribe, assign, define warrant, *justify
 2 *Lack want, need
requirement. Requirement, requisite, prerequisite
 agree in denoting something that is regarded as necessary
 to the success or perfection of a thing. Although **require-**
ment, the more general term, may be employed in place
 of **requisite**, in current use it is the customary term when
 the idea to be conveyed is of something more or less
 arbitrarily demanded or expected especially, but not
 exclusively, by those who lay down conditions as for
 admission to college for enlistment in the army or navy

(G. Eliot), "My wardrobe had to provide for a wide
 range in temperature, and social business, and sport

into differs from **requisite** only in a stress on the time
 when it becomes indispensable it applies therefore to
 things which must be known, or accomplished, or
 acquired as preliminaries to the study of a subject, the
 doing of a kind of work, or the attainment of any end
 as "he possesses the **prerequisite** of an original poet—a
 perception unifying exact and exhilarating" (Day
 Lewis)

requisite, adj. *Needful necessary, indispensable
 essential
Ant. Compelled or compulsory, constrained obliged or
 obligatory (see corresponding verbs at **FORCE**) funda-
 mental *essential cardinal vital
requisite, n. *Requirement prerequisite
requite. Recompense, repay, compensate, remunerate
 *pay, satisfy, reimburse, indemnify
Ant. Retaliate, revenge (see corresponding nouns at
RETALIATION) regain *recover, retrieve recomp
rescue. *Rescue, deliver, redeem, ransom, redeem,
 save come into comparison as meaning to free a person

automobile) less often, one **rescues** a thing that is in
 danger of destruction, or that has been forcibly seized

letat. (from **redem**) (If **Ellis**) One redeems a person in
 bondage, in captivity, or from suffering the consequences

paying the amount that is due or is asked for its recovery
 (as, at last he was able to **redeem** his watch) or from a
 state of neglect, deterioration, or decay by spending the
 money or the time necessary to restore it to good condi-
 tion (as, "a plot of land **redeemed** from the heath, and
 after long and laborious years brought into cultivation
 —Hardy). One ransoms a person who has been captured

(Milton) One **reclaims** that which has become debased
 wild, savage, waste, desert, or the like, by bringing it
 back to its former state or condition. Specifically, one
reclaims a person who has wandered from rectitude or
 has become a sinner, a reprobate, a degenerate, or the

enjoy security or happiness, to be of future use or service
 or the like, as to **save** a house from flames, to **save** a tree

manumit

harmony, conformity (see corresponding verbs at AGREE) *comparison parallel

Ant Difference ■ distinction

resentment. *Offense umbrage plus dudgeon huff

Ans Rancor an mus animosity antipathy antagonism
(see rancor) ill will spite *malice malignity

reserve, v *Keep keep back hold back retain withhold
detain

Ana *Save preserve conserve appropriate pre-empt
confiscate *arrogate

reserved *Silent, reticent uncommunicative taciturn
secretive close close-lipped closemouthed tight
lipped

DIFFERENT)
ceremonious

language in place of *sojourn* and often of *lodge* as, he is *staying* at Miami Beach for the winter whenever he was

avoided by very precise writers and speakers

Ana remain abide (see STAY) *continue endure
residence. *Habitation dwelling abode domicile
house home

resident, n *Inhabitant deuren cūzen

residue Residuum remains leavings *remainder
 sales net balance remnant

| | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|-----------------|
| residuum | Residue | *remainder | remains, leaves |
|----------|---------|------------|-----------------|

we abandon. **Yinling* sh

see, forbear · abnegate

acupuncture. See under
acupuncture

a yielding deferring on

MUSIC

resigned *Compliant, acquiescent

Acta Submissive, subdued (see TAME) reconciled

adjusted adapted accommodated conformed (see

recovery, regaining rights (see RECOVER)

Con Ripd *stiff inflexible tenso

2 *Elastic expansive buoyant volatile effervescent

And Responsive sympathetic (see TENDON) *applied

high spirited mettlesome

Ant Flaccid

factor 4.7

extended use it carries a stronger implication of shading
as in thought or in spirit (as The bad poet dwells
partly in a world of objects and partly in a world of
words, and he never can get them to fit —T S Eliot)

Ant Submit a bid

Steadfast starch *Lushful, true leaf, loyal

~~determined~~ decided resolved (see DECIDE)

valiant *brave courageous stubborn

pernicious

1 *Analyte, dissect, anatomize break down

*Separate, part, divide reduce diminish (see

(5) dissolve melt fuse (see LIQUIFY)

| | |
|---|---|
| money in a bank to lodge the cattle in the barn for the winter) Stay = the term commonly used in colloquial | Ans *Separate, part, divide, reduce, diminish (see DECREASE) dissolve, melt, fuse (see LIQUIFY) |
| Ans analogous words | Ans antonyms |
| Ans contrasted words | See also explanatory notes facing page 1 |

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

distinguishable largely in their applications. One is responsible for the performance of a task or duty or the fulfillment of an obligation or the execution of a trust or the administration of an office to the person or body that imposes the task duty trust or the like or delegates the power, as the Governor is responsible to the electorate for the administration of the laws. Sometimes the to phrase or the for phrase is suppressed but still implied, as the salesmen are responsible to the manager and the manager is responsible to the owner. A teacher is responsible for the conduct of pupils in the classroom.

The ideally free individual is responsible only to himself. (H. Adams) Sometimes when both phrases are suppressed responsible implies manifest ability to fulfill one's obligations as his record shows that he is a responsible person. Still narrower meanings are possible when the word is so used that with the aid of the context a scope of one's moral obligation or the power of judgment is connoted. "James arrived at an age when he could be treated as responsible" (Froude) One is answerable (to someone for something) who because of a moral or legal obligation or because of the acceptance of such an obligation for another may be called upon to pay the penalty for a violation of the law or a neglect of duty. It usually indicates or implies the existence of a judge or tribunal as the father made himself answerable to the court for his son's behavior. Men in business, who are answerable with their fortunes for the consequences of their opinions. (H. W. H. W.) One is accountable (to someone for something) who because of something entrusted to one is bound to be called upon to render an account of how that trust has been executed. Accountable is much more positive than responsible or answerable in its suggestion of retributive justice in case of default. We are held accountable and God will reckon with us soundly for the abuse of what he deems no mean or trivial trust.

(Cowper) Amenable and liable especially stress subjection and suggest the contingency rather than the probability or certainty of being called to account. One is amenable (to someone or to something) whose acts are subject to the control or the censure of a higher authority and who therefore is not self governing or absolute in power as a despot is amenable to no will other than his own. Is it to be contended that the heads of departments are not amenable to the laws of their country? (Ch. Just. Marshall) One (a person or thing) is liable that by the terms of the law may be made answerable in case of one's own or another's default as a surety is liable for the debts of his principal. The present United States took nothing by succession from the Confederation. It was not liable for any of its [the Confederation's] obligations. (Ch. Just. Taney) Liable does not however always imply answerability. It may imply mere contingent obligation as every citizen is liable for jury duty (or liable to be called to serve on a jury).

Anna Subject open exposed (see LIABLE) *reliable dependable trustworthy responsive Sympathetic, warm warmhearted compassionate tender Anna Gentle mild lenient (see SOFT) sensible conscious wake awake *aware sensitive susceptible prone (see LIABLE)

REST, 1. Rest, repose, relaxation, leisure, ease, comfort come into comparison when they mean freedom from toil or strain. Rest the most general of these terms implies withdrawal from labor or exertion of any kind and therefore suggests an opposition to the term work but it may imply freedom from activity of any kind. It does not in itself explicitly imply any particular way of spending one's time but it always suggests as an aim or

as a result the overcoming of physical or mental weariness as "There the wicked cease from troubling and there the weary be at rest" (Job xl 17). Sleep on now and take your rest (Matthew xxvi 45). Night came and with it but little rest (Hardy). Repose implies freedom from motion or movement and therefore not only suggests physical quiet (often specifically the state of sleeping or slumbering), but also mental quiet and freedom from that which disturbs, annoys, agitates, confuses or the like. The term therefore usually suggests tranquility or peace or the refreshment that comes from complete quiet or rest. Heavily passed the night. Sleep or repose that deserved the name of sleep, was out of the question (Austen). Eighteen years of commotion had made the majority of the people ready to buy repose at any price (Macaulay). Walls that shut out the world and gave repose to the spirit (Cather). Repose is also used in aesthetics and art criticism for a principle that is opposed usually to that of motion or action. Sometimes the term implies a flawless harmony of colors, hues or tones or a harmonious disposition of parts so that the whole rests the eye (or ear) and satisfies the mind (as "The repose of classical art not in sculpture alone is gone from our ideals — S. Alexander) but at other times it suggests rather the absence of any straining for effect or of any signs of a difference between that which is attempted (or suggested) and that which is achieved (as "the new tower [of Chartres Cathedral] is a little wanting in repose for a tower whose business is to counterpoise the very classic lines of the old one — H. Adams). Relaxation may imply rest that comes from diversions or recreation but in the sense here stressed, it implies either a releasing of the tension that keeps muscles taut and fit for work or the mind keyed up to the processes of clear and prolonged thinking or a physical and mental slackening that finally induces repose. [Amusements] catering to those who wish relaxation from analysis—to the tired scientist, and the fagged philologist and the weary man of business (Babbalanja). The hours of the day at which people can work under highest tension the proportion of pressure and relaxation conducive to a maximum output (Grandin). Now and then came relaxation and lassitude but never release. The war towered over him like a vigilant teacher (H. G. Wells). Leisure implies exemption from labor imposed upon one by a trade or profession by duties, etc. It may apply to the hours in which one is not engaged in one's daily work or to the period in which one is on vacation or to the entire time of a person who is not compelled to earn his living as to have little leisure for reading he looked forward to the prospect of a full month of leisure. Those who lead lives of leisure. Leisure therefore stresses freedom from compulsion or routine or continuous work. It usually suggests not freedom from activity but the freedom to determine one's activities. Labor is doing what we must. Leisure is doing what we like. Rest is doing nothing whilst our bodies and minds are recovering from the fatigue (Stow). I cannot include under the pleasant name of leisure those activities that are carried on systematically after business hours. Very soon they become things that must be done (S. W. Crothers). Ease (see also EASE) stresses exemption from toil but it also implies a freedom from that which worries or disturbs and from that which demands physical or mental activity. In contrast to leisure it implies rest and repose. In addition it suggests either complete relaxation of mind and body or a state of mind that finds no attraction in work or activity as lasting ease. Elman quiet with out toil or strife (Wordsworth) all day I sit in

Idleness while to and fro About me thy serene grave
servants go And I am weary of my lonely ease (151)

differs from all the other words of this group in carrying little if any suggestion of freedom from toil it applies rather to a state of mind induced by relief from all that strains or inconveniences or causes pain disquiet or

wealth streaming through his fingers neither adulation nor love neither splendour nor comfort (Conrad)
Ana Intermittent or intermission suspending or suspends on deferring (see corresponding verbs at DEFER)
stillness quietness or quiet slowness or slence (see corresponding adjectives at STILL) calmness or calm tranquility serenity (see corresponding adjectives at CALM)

rest, n. *Remainder residue residuum remains
leavings relics balance remnant

restful Reposeful *comfortable cozy snug easy
Ana *Soft gentle mild lenient *still quiet silent
placid peaceful *calm serene tranquil

restitution Amends redress *reparation indemnity
Ana Repayment recompense reimbursement requital
(see corresponding verbs at PAY)

restive 1 *Contrary perverse balky froward wayward

Ana Intractable *unruly ungovernable refractory
*obstinate stubborn mulish stiff-necked pig-headed
2 Restless *impatient nervous unquiet uneasy
fidgety skittish feverish hectic jumpy jittery
Ana See also at RESTLESS

restless Restive *impatient nervous unquiet uneasy

restorative Restorative alterative tonic are synonymous terms in medicine denoting an agent that tends to restore a person to normal health or vigor Restorative may be used generally but it is most often applied to a substance such as smelling salts or adrenalin that has a rapid action in restoring a person's consciousness as after fainting apparent drowning or the like Alterative is applied to a medicine or treatment prescribed for building up the body especially after an illness An alterative acts gradually having a favorable effect upon the general processes of nutrition and repair in the body but not having a demonstrable effect on any particular organ Typical alteratives are iron mercury compounds and cod liver oil Tonic is applied to an agent usually a medicine that gradually restores normal vigor to the

a specific action thus strychnine is a nerve tonic

amend (see CORRECT v) *recover regain retrieve
recoup recruit

Restrain curb snaffle, check, bridle inhibit
a comparison when they mean to hold a person
back from doing something or from going too
far something Restrain, the most comprehensive
term may imply the intent either to prevent
or to keep under control or within bounds, but

it usually suggests the operation of some force authority
or motive that is so strong or compelling that it achieves
the desired end Pleasant excited by the strangeness of
the occasion could not be restrained she was bubbling
over with information (DeLand) "To produce in the

drastically restrained their power to acquire and be-
queath property (Buchan) Curb suggests the use of a
method comparable to that of a curb (ie a chain or
strap) which when pulled back by a rider draws tightly
against the lower jaw of a speeding or unruly horse and
brings him under control it therefore differs from
restrain in implying either a sharp drastic method that
produces its effect immediately (as He often been on
the point of blurring out with it but I've curbed him—
Cather) or the influence of something that serves to
shackle one or to prevent a thing's free or efficient opera-
tion (as Authority curbs the will power of the individual—
C W Eliot The sober scientific method does not
stimulate the imagination it curbs it —S M Crothers)

Check (as here considered see also ARREST 1) often

disciplined and checked by the broader interests of
the Church —H Adams) Bridle (as here compared
see also STUNT) also derives its implications from the use
of a part of a horse's harness in this case the one called a
bridle and consisting of all the parts of the headgear by
means of which a horse is guided or controlled The verb
carries a stronger implication of keeping under one's

na *Arrest check interrupt abate ***restrain**
 *restrain *hinder impede obstruct block
 *impel incite activate abandon (*onself*)
straint Constraint compulsion, *force coercion
 *restraint
 *restrain *curbing, checking inhibiting (see **RESTRAIN**)
 *restrain *impeding obstructing blocking (see **HYPER**)
nder Incitement liberty
strict *Limit *restrain *confine
na Bind *tie *contract shrink *restrain curb
 *restrain
on *Extend lengthen *expand amplify swell
 *enlarge *increase
sult Consequence *effect aftereffect event after
 *result
na Conclude *conclude *end *ending *end *closing
 *termination (see corresponding verbs at **CLOSE**)
product production
Con *Origin source root *cause determinant
 antecedent
***.** *Soak saturate drench steep impregnate sog
 *soak waterlog
stain *Keep keep back detain withhold reserve
 hold back
na Have hold own possess enjoy *save preserve
 conserve
Con *Discard shed cast *relinquish surrender
 abandon yield *abdicate resign *abjure renounce
 forswear retract
retaliation Retaliation, reprisal revenge vengeance
 *retaliation agree in meaning both the act of inflicting or
 the intent to inflict injury in return for injury and the
 injury so inflicted Retaliation implies a return of like for
 like commonly but not exclusively a return of evil for
 evil as raid after raid occurred each in retaliation for
 one perpetrated by the other side to be so astonished
 by a blow as to lose the opportunity for retaliation he is
 never satisfied until he inflicts a retaliation for every
 injury real or fancied Retaliation applies specifically to an
 act of retaliation indulged in for the sake of gaining
 redress of a grievance or of compelling an enemy or
 antagonist to cease unlawful acts The term in legal use
 commonly but not invariably implies the seizure of
 property by force either as a means of getting compensa-
 tion for one's own injuries or of inflicting punishment
 when used in reference to nations it may or may not
 imply an act of war as in *reprisal* for the blockade of her
 ports Germany engaged in a vigorous submarine cam-
 paign against British shipping air raids on Berlin in
 reprisal for German air raids on London to make re-
 prisals on a neighbor's orchard for the stealing of one's
 fruit by his children Last Mr. Rancie's mysterious
 faculty of hearing what was said behind his back should
 bring sudden reprisals on the venerable lady (*E. H. W.*)
 (b) Revenge usually carries a strong implication of
 vindictiveness or sometimes of justifiable anger that is
 lacking in retaliation the term therefore more often
 applies to the strong desire or intent to inflict injury than
 to the fulfillment of that desire or intent (as, A man
 that studieth revenge keeps his own wounds green -
 Bacon) or more pointedly implies the gratification of
 that desire than the actual infliction of injury (as he
 had his revenge revenge is sweet - *Old proverb*) 'Tis
 sweet to love but when with scorn we meet Revenge
 supplies the loss with joys as great - (*G. Granville*)
 Vengeance may imply the avenging of a wrong done to
 oneself or another by measures that punish the offender
 so that he suffers in the same degree as his victim but the
 term is also applicable to the act or acts committed in

gratification of one's revenge as *Vengeance is mine I
 will repay*, with the Lord Therefore if thine enemy
 hunger feed him if he thirst give him drink (*Romans*
 xii 19-20) There was a time in my imprisonment
 when my desire for vengeance was unbearable (*Dickens*)
 The burning of a rick is an act of vengeance and a
 ploughman out of employ is a vengeful animal (*Mere-
 dith*) Retribution also applies chiefly to a punishment
 inflicted in return but it carries less suggestion of a
 grievance on the part of a victim and a far stronger
 implication than any of the others of the operation of
 strict justice in fact the word is often qualified by *just*
deserved or the like and the punishment is seldom meted
 out by the victim but by a higher power Therefore it
 commonly implies merited punishment brought upon
 oneself usually though far from always by an infraction
 of law especially of a law or the law of God or of nature
 He only retained his hoarse dyspeptic brother Hippas
 at Raynham in order to exhibit to his son the woful
 retribution Nature wreaked upon a life of indulgence
 (*Meredith*) To be left alone And face to face with my
 own crime had been just retribution (*Longfellow*)
na Punishment disciplining or discipline correcting
 or correction (see corresponding verbs at **PUNISH**)
 *retributive recompensing or recompense indemnification
 repayment (see corresponding verbs at **PAY**)
retard *Delay slow slacken detain
na Reduce lessen *decrease *arrest check inter-
 rupt clog fetter *hamper balk baffle (see **FRUSTRATE**)
Ant Accelerate advance further
reticent *Silent reserved uncommunicative taciturn
 secretive close close-lipped close-mouthed tight lipped
na Restrained inhibited curbed checked (see
RESTRAIN) discreet prudent (see under **PRUDENT**)
Ant Frank - **Con** Candid open plain (see **FRANK**)
retire Withdraw *go leave depart quit scam clear
 out
na *Recede retreat recoil *rebound recoil *relin-
 quish yield surrender abandon
retort **n** Rejoinder answer reply response See under
 ANSWER **v** 1
retort **v** Rejoice reply *answer respond
na *Retaliation reprisal revenge reparation (see **WIT**)
retract 1 Retrograde back *recede retreat crawl
Ant Protract
2 Recant *abjure renounce forswear
na Eliminate *evolve suspend, rule out
retreat, **n** *Shelter cover refuge asylum sanctuary
 ark
na *Harbor haven port safety security (see
 corresponding adjectives at **SAFE**) seclusion *solitude
retreat **v** *Recede retrograde back retract crawl
na Withdraw retire depart *go *recoil shrink
 qual
retrench Curtail abridge *shorten abbreviate
na *Decrease lessen reduce diminish
retribution Reprisal vengeance revenge *retaliation
na *Reparation redress amends restitution *retri-
 bution tribulation *trial affliction
Con *Mercy clemency lenity grace forgiveness
 pardoning or pardon remitting or remission (see cor-
 responding verbs at **EXCUSE**)
retrieve *Recover regain recoup recruit
na Amend remedy redress reform (see **CORRECT** **v**)
 repair *mend rebuild
Ant Lose
retrograde, **adj** *Backward retrogressive regressive
na Reversed inverted (see **REVERSE** **v**) relapsing
 lapsing backsliding recidivating (see **LAPSE** **v**)

retrograde, *v* *Recede retreat back crawl sh retract
Ann *Return revert *reverse invert relapse *lapse
 backslide recidivate
 retrogressive Retro-sive retrograde *backward

IMPROVE

return, *v* Return, revert, recur, recrudescence come into comparison when they mean to go or come back as to a person place or condition. The same distinctions in implications and connotations are evident in their corresponding nouns return, reversion, recurrence, recrudescence. Return is the ordinary term of this group; it usually implies either a going back to the place or person from which it started (as They returned as wolves return to cover satisfied with the slaughter that they had done — *Astling* White surf rushing in and returning immediately — *Jeffers* the sickness of a

in its turn (as to look forward to the return of spring, he was greeted with enthusiasm on his return home, he returns here tomorrow, we do not expect any return of the fever). Revert and reversion (for specific sense as applied to a return to an ancestral type or quality see REVERSION 2) most frequently imply a going back to a previous often an original state or condition especially after the person or thing has advanced or progressed as to revert (or a reversion) to barbarism the conception of a lordly splend d destiny for the human race to which we are false when we revert to wars and other atavistic follies (B. Russell). Both terms however are often used when a return after an interruption is implied as to a previous owner to a previous topic to a previous decision or the like as when the lease expires the property reverts to the lessor to revert (or a reversion) to a topic previously discussed. First Mr. Britling thought that he would not pass between these two; then he decided that he would hurry up and do so; then he reverted to his former decision (H. G. Wells). The terms may also imply merely a turning back to the next line as for a promotion a scholarship an office or the like as when Smith found himself unable to accept the fellowship it reverted to the next best candidate. Recur and recurrence imply a return (sometimes repeated returns at more or less regular intervals) of something that has previously happened that has previously affected a person or thing that has previously been in one's mind that has been previously known or experienced or the like as there will be no recurrence of this dream if you clear your mind of fears. The relapses (into old ways) recur not only from effort to effort in the case of the individual but from generation to generation.

descent of Ferdinand's power (Belloc) "We are not here concerned with the question whether this *renewal* of energy that has communicated itself to verse is the death throes of a social order or the birth pang of a new one (Day Lewis)

Ann *Advert revert *turn, rotate revolve restore *renew *recover regain reverberate, repercuss, *rebound

return, *n* Reversion recurrence, recrudescence See under RETURN

reveal, *v* Reveal discover, disclose, divulge, tell, betray

sense it implies supernatural communication by means of vision inspiration or the like of truths beyond or above the range of human sight or reason as Sacred laws unto him revealed in vision (Spenser) There is a God in heaven that reveals secrets and maketh known to the king Nebuchadnezzar what shall be in the latter days (Daniel ii 28) in laws divine Deduced by reason or to faith revealed (Wordsworth) of revealed religion But the term may also imply an imparting by a human being such as a seer or a poet whose vision penetrates into that which cannot be seen or understood by the ordinary man (as The artist the man of genius, raises this veil and reveals nature to us — *W. E. Gladstone* "He must feel as a man what he reveals as a poet" — *Day Lewis*) or as a person in possession of a secret (as His mind vibrating between the wish to reveal himself to her [as her father] and the policy of leaving well alone — *Hardy*) In somewhat less strict but nevertheless correct use reveal may carry no suggestions of an intentional communication but rather an affording of signs or other evidence from which the truth may be inferred as The paradox of both distrusting and burdening government reveals the lack of a conscious philosophy of politics (Frankfurter) Discover (as here compared see

design (Bryson) Disclose is more often used in current

(Conrad) More often however disclose implies the making known of something that has not been announced or

it seemed to me an occasion to *disulge* my real ideas and hopes for the Commonwealth — *L. P. Smith* Tell (as here compared see also *convy*) may come very close to *disulge* in the sense of making known something which should be kept a secret (as gentlemen never tell) but more often it implies the giving of necessary or helpful information especially on request or demand (as to tell one's name or one's intentions "Why didst thou not tell me that she was thy wife?" — *Genesis* xii 18) *Betray* (as here compared see also *betray*) often implies a divulging of a secret but it carries either a stronger and more obvious suggestion of a breach of faith (as [he] had written no letters that would betray the conspiracy he had entered into against Steve — *S. Anderson*) or of a disclosure as through signs or appearances against one's will (as, Only My Welland betrayed by a heightened colour a sense of the gravity of the situation — *E. H. Karon* "Life moves on through whatever deserts and one must compose oneself to meet it never betraying one's soul" — *R. Macaulay*) *Betray*, an archaic term carries a slight implication of intentional secrecy thru any of the other terms, but it does imply a making known that which was not known or not clearly recognized as written down thy mind *betray* thy meaning so (*Shak*) thy speech *betray*eth thee (*Matthew* xxvi 73) *Ana* *Impart* *communicate *suggest adumbrate shadow *declare, announce publish *And* *Conceal*

revelation *Revelation*, vision *apocalypse*, *prophecy* are here compared in senses derived mainly from their Scriptural uses and employed not only by religious writers but also by poets critics and others In this use they agree in meaning a (or the) disclosure by divine or preternatural means of something not apparent to the senses nor comprehensible by the unaided reason *Revelation* in this sense is often specifically applied to the religious ideas transmitted by writers of books regarded as sacred or divinely inspired especially the Bible by extension, therefore it has come to mean a body of knowledge distinguishable from that attained by the normal human processes of observation experiment and reason as the truths of science and the truths of *revelation* The *revelation* satisfies all doubts Explains all mystery as, except her own (*Comper*) *Revelation* differs from natural knowledge he [*Spinoza*] says not by being more divine or more certain than natural knowledge but by being conveyed in a different way (*Arnold*) *Vision* implies *revelation* does not a seeing of something not corporeally present often, especially in mystical and poetic language it suggests a profound intuition of something not comprehensible to the ordinary or unaided reason commonly therefore it implies the operation of some agent such as the Holy Spirit or the gift for access of some inexplicable power not attributable to all men, such as genius, poetic rapture or the like *Vision* however unlike *revelation* does not necessarily imply that what is seen or realized is true or of value to oneself or others And some had *visions* as they stood on chairs or clouds and sang of Jacob and the golden stars (*V. Lindsay*) "Dante's imagination is visual in the sense that he lived in an age in which men still saw *visions*" We have nothing but dreams and we have forgotten that seeing *visions*—a practice now relegated to the aberrant and uneducated—was once a more significant, interesting and disciplined kind of dreaming (*T. S. Eliot*) *Apocalypse* in its etymological sense the equivalent of *revelation* it is in the Douay version on the designation of the New Testament book called *Revelation* in the Authorized Version It also specifically denotes a type of sacred book (of which the Book of Revelation is an ex-

ample) usually of unknown or pseudonymous authorship which was common in Jewish and Christian literature in the centuries immediately preceding and following the birth of Christ and which presented a vision of the future in which the enemies of Israel or of Christianity would be defeated and God's justice and righteousness prevail In its modern general application *apocalypse* usually denotes a vision of the future when all the mysteries of life shall be explained and good shall magnificently triumph over evil The noun and, still more its adjective *apocalyptic* (or *apocalypitical*) often carry one or more connotations as various as those of a spectacular splendor or magnitude suggestive of the Book of Revelation or especially in present use suggestive of wild and extravagant dreams of the visionary or passionate reformer, as the *apocalyptic* imagination of Michelangelo (*A. Y. Times*) Slowly as out of the heavens, with *apocalypitical* splendor Sank the broad red sun (*Longfellow*) These problems [race problems] which the Austrian monarchy sought to solve by tolerance, do not concern the *apocalyptic* dreamer [Hitler] (*D. Thompson*) *Prophecy* is now rarely found in its original meaning except in learned use and in some religious use Its occasional and permissible connotation of the prediction of future events has been emphasized to such an extent that its historical and etymologically correct implication have almost been lost with the result that the word in older writings is often misinterpreted *Prophecy* in this strict sense implies a commission to speak for another especially and commonly for God or a god It therefore further implies that the prophet has been the recipient of divine communications or revelations, or that he has been granted a vision or vision And though I have the gift of *prophecy* and understand all mysteries, and all knowledge and have not charity I am nothing (*1 Corinthians* xiii 2) The word of *prophecy* those truths divine Which make that heaven, if thou desire it thine (*Comper*) *And* *Adumbrate* *revelant* *apparition phantasm phantom wraith fetch ghost spirit specter shade spook haunt *revenge*, **Avenge* *Ana* *Requite* recompense repay (see *Pay*) *vindicate defend justify (see *MAINTAIN*) *revenge* *vengeance *retaliation retribution reprisal *Ana* *Reparation redress amends requital recompensing or recompense repayment (see corresponding verbs at *Pay*) *revengeful* *Vindictive vengeful *Ana* Implacable relentless unrelenting merciless, *grim inexorable obdurate adamant *adverse *reverberate* *Repercuss* *rebound recoil *revel* *Ana* *Return, revert recur *reverse*. *Revere* *reference*, *venerate*, *worship*, *adore* agree in meaning to regard with profound respect and honor All imply a recognition of the exalted character of that which is so respected and honored but they differ mainly in regard to their objects and to the feelings and acts which they connote Their differences in implication extend to the corresponding nouns *reverence* (for both verbs *reverse* and *reference*) *veneration* *worship* and *adoration* One *reverses* not only persons who are entitled to respect and honor but also things which are associated with such persons the word commonly connotes tenderness of feeling and deference That makes her loved at home *revered* abroad (*Burns*) Islands and cities which be *reversed* as the cradle of civilization (*Buchan*) Towards Johnson his [Boswell's] feeling was not synophany which is the lowest but *reverence* which is

the highest of human feelings (*Carlyle*) One *reverences* things more often than persons, especially things such as laws and customs which have an intrinsic claim to

sacred or sacramental because of character associations.

defined when one pays homage by word or ceremonial as churches are buildings in which God is worshipped

success (A. *Malraux*) As here compared (see also *ADORE* 2) one adores as one worships (in the strictest sense) a divine being worship however usually suggests the group approach and adore the personal approach to deity Adore therefore commonly implies love and the performance of individual acts of worship

Admire Esteem respect regard admire (see under *REGARD* 1) cherish prize value treasure appreciate *Ant Flout*

reverence, n 1 *Honor homage deference obedience *Admire* Piety devotion fealty loyalty *Fidelity esteem respect *regard admiration

2 Veneration worship adoration See under *REVERE* *Admire* Fervor ardor zeal *passion devoutness piousness religiousness (see corresponding adjectives at *DEVOUT*)

3 Reverence and fear come into comparison only when they denote the emotion inspired by something which arouses one a deep respect or veneration Reverence distinctively implies a recognition of the sacredness or inviolability of the person or thing which stimulates the emotion as to have reverence for the law a profound reverence for and fidelity to the truth (*Melchior*)

Richelieu's reverence for the throne was constant (*Belloc*) treating him almost with reverence (*D. H. Lawrence*) Like you I feel a reverence for this place Wherever humanity has made that hardest of all starts

such as adoration profound reverence wonder terror

with fear of God a divinity (3) *ordinarily* reverence, v Venerate worship adore *revere enjoy (see *LIKE*) esteem respect regard (see under *REGARD* 1) *Converse observe fear posterior (see corresponding adjectives at *POSTERIOR*) opposite contrary (see under *OPPOSITE* adj)

reverse a judgment is to change a previous judgment to another if it is contrary to it, to reverse a policy is to change a policy so that it will have a contrary trend or induce a distinctly different result to reverse a garment

polished The latter group came down with border. Then the dots were reversed (3) *Never* Transpose

ferred to the other side of the equation) the result obtained is $a=c-b$ But transpose often especially in grammar anatomy and the like implies merely a change in the natural order or position as he frequently transposes words for the sake of effect a transposed heart Transpose and

the relation of cause and effect an inverted chord The custom to invert now and then the order of the class, so as to make the highest and lowest boys change places (*T. Moore*)

return upset upset caps etc 1 Return recurrence recrudescence See *URN*

tion], divergent or *reversionary* individuals are eliminated" (J. A. Thomson). *Atavism* and *atavistic* are widely used both in general and in technical English. Their implication of reversion to a remote rather than to an immediate ancestral type is so strong that some biologists use them not as synonyms of *reversion* and *reversionary* but as far more specific terms implying the reappearance of remote even primitive characters after a long period of latency. Often in general use this connotation of primitiveness carries with it a suggestion of barbarism or degeneration. "Some mysterious *atavism*—some strange recurrence to a primitive past" (Eggleston). "Those who had made England what it was had done so by sticking where they were regardless of their own atavistic instincts which might have led them back to France or Denmark" (Van Wy Brooks). *Throwback* is preferred to *reversion* or *atavism* by those who seek a picturesque or more colloquial word. It is however chiefly applied to the concrete instance usually being avoided as an abstract term as the youngest son could not be explained except as a *throwback* to his pioneering ancestors.

Ana Relapse lapse backsliding recidivation recidivism (see corresponding verbs at LAPSE)

reversionary, *reversive* *Atavistic* (see under REVERSION)

revert 1 *Return recur recrudescence

Ana *Recede retreat retrograde back *lapse relapse backslide recidivate

2 *Advert

Ana *Return recur

review, *n* 1 *Criticism critique blurb puff

2 *Journal periodical magazine organ newspaper

revile, *Vituperate* rail berate rate upbraid *scold tongue-lash jaw bawl-out wig

Ana *vilify* calumniate *malga traduce defame

aspere slander libel *revectate obijurate curse

Ana Laud — *Con* *Pra se extol eulogize acclaim

revise *Correct rectify amend remedy redress

amend, reform

Ana *Improve better ameliorate *change alter modify

revivalist, *Missionary evangelist apostle

revolt, *n* Revolution uprising insurrection *Rebellion mutiny Putsch

Ana Insubordination seditiousness or sedition factiousness contumaciousness or contumacy (see corresponding adjectives at INSUBORDINATE)

revolting *Offensive loathsome repulsive repugnant

Ana *Horrible horrid horrific repellent distasteful obnoxious, abhorrent (see REPUGNANT) odious *hateful abominable

revolution *Rebellion uprising revolt insurrection mutiny Putsch

Ana Overthrowing or overthrow subverting or subversion, upsetting or upset overturning or overturn (see corresponding verbs at OVERTURN) change modification alteration (see under CHANGE, *v*)

revolve 1 Weigh excogitate *consider study contemplate

Ana Reflect deliberate speculate *think reason cogitate *ponder muse meditate, ruminate

2 *Turn rotate gyrate circle spin whirl twirl wheel

revolve swirl, piqueste

Ana *Swing sway oscillate vibrate

reward, *n* *Premium prize award meed guerdon bounty bonus

rhapsody *Bombast rant fustianrodomostade

rhetorical *Rhetorical* grandiloquent magniloquent

Ana analogous words *Ant* antonyms *Con* contrasted words

sureste, *flowery*, *euphuistic*, *bombastic* are here compared in the sense of emphasizing style often, but not invariably at the expense of thought. *Rhetorical* describes any style discourse passage phrase or word which however skillfully constructed or chosen and however effective impresses the reader or hearer as not natural or effortless. But the result of conscious endeavor to produce an effect as the rhetorical style of Cicero, the rhetorical petronians of Daniel Webster. Burke catches your eye by rhetorical inversions (Quiller-Couch). Grandiloquent suggests tall talking or writing it is applicable not only to what is spoken but also to what is written and catches an oratorical tone it frequently implies a pomposity or an attempt at eloquence that not only is out of keeping with the subject but approaches absurdity as a grandiloquent tribute. I find in John Donne's books a measured grandiloquence, stepping or rather stalking along in a very solemn way (Carlyle). Magniloquent is not always distinguishable from grandiloquent but in discriminating usage it more often suggests boastfulness or extravagance than an overreaching eloquence as the magniloquent utterances of the drunken Falstaff. In his public lectures and speeches to which the students flocked he [Everett] let his fancy soar. That he was magniloquent they did not know. That he was theatrical they did not care (Van Wy Brooks). Aureate, which is itself a rhetorical term in favor of the early Renaissance and revived by some modern critics of literature implies excessive embellishment of style by figures of speech high sounding words, and the like in ordinary language and in reference to writings which have no pretensions to literature the same quality is described by *flowery*, as the aureate prose of the Elizabethans, the flowery style of many young ambitious writers. Euphuistic describes the highly rhetorical and aureate style of John Lyly (1554? 1606), author of *Euphues his Anatomy of Wit* and *Euphues and his England*. In extended use it more often suggests extreme artificiality and a straining after effects that distract attention from the thought rather than the affectation of elegance and the excessive use of alliteration antithesis similes and the like that characterized Lyly's prose and are implied in *euphuistic* when used in its strict historical sense as in *Love's Labour's Lost*. Shakespeare burlesqued many affectations of language in his own time most of which are now loosely described as euphuistic. Bombastic (derived from *bomb*) which originally meant cotton wool or raw cotton a use of which is for padding) always implies inflation or grandiosity of style. It suggests verbosity and grandiloquence rather than a straining for rhetorical effects.

These lines of Milton's — Up to a hill anon his steps he reared From whose high top to ken the prospect round would be merely bombastic if the poet were starting to set forth how So-and-so climbed a hill for the view — just that and nothing else (Quiller-Couch). *Ana* Eloquent articulate *vocal fluent voluble glib florid, *ornate flamboyant *inflated turgid turgid flatulent

rhyme, *rhymester* or *rimer*, *rimester* *Poet versifier poetaster bard minstrel scop gleeman jongleur troubadour trovavere minnesinger acald

rhythm, *n* *Rhythm*, meter (or metre), cadence, as here compared agree in meaning the more or less regular rise and fall (in intensity) of sounds that one associates chiefly with poetry and music. *Rhythm*, which of these three terms is the most inclusive and the widest in its range of application, always implies movement and flow as well as an agreeable success on of rising and falling sounds it may or may not suggest regular alternation

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of these sounds but it fundamentally implies the recurrence at fairly regular intervals of the accented or prolonged syllable in poetry or of the heavy beat or the strongly accented note in music so that no matter how many unaccented or unstressed syllables or notes lie between these the continuing up and down movement is strongly apparent to the senses. Consequently, *rhythm* is used not only in reference to speech sounds and musical tones ordered with relation to stress and time but also to dancing games natural phenomena and the like where a comparable pulsing movement is apparent and even to the arts of design where fluctuations in line or pattern suggest a pulsing movement. The loveliness like the wavering lovely *rhythms* of the sea of W. B. Yeats took her as it took her whole generation by storm (R. Macaulay). Even the style of Thoreau was

system and measure. Poetry that has meter (in general this is true of all poetry except free verse) has a definite rhythmical pattern which determines the typical foot (sometimes the arrangement of feet) in each verse and either the number of feet in every verse or if a stanzaic pattern is implied in each verse of a stanza as the epics of Homer and Vergil are written in the meter called dactylic hexameter the revolt against meter in poetry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries prose may have *rhythm* but not meter. In music meter implies the division of the rhythm into measures, all of which are uniform in number of beats or time units and each of which begins with the heavily accented tone. Cadences (etymologically a falling) are the least clearly fixed in meaning of these words. The term has often been used as though it were equal to *rhythm* or sometimes to meter especially when the reference is to poetry as golden cadence of poetry (Shak). Wit will shine

measured time and recurrent stress and as stimulating muscular response such as in dancing in beating with one's hand or in tapping with one's foot. Cadences now often stresses the rise and fall of sound or the rhythm as heard (now often in prose as well as in poetry) and as influenced by tone or modulation of words

ribald *obscene gross *coarse vulgar
Ana *Offensive loathsome indecent indelicate (see INDECOROUS) lewd lascivious wanton (see LICENTIOUS)
scurlous opprobrious (see ABUSIVE)
ribbon fillet band *strip stripe
rich Rich wealthy affluent opulent come into com

parison not only applied to persons but also to things. The last three are close synonyms of *rich* the general

or anything above the normal (a variable quantity or standard) in possessions. When used of persons without qualification it implies the possession of money or of property especially income-producing property, as, a

and therefore usually connotes material possessions. It

is prosperous and therefore continually increasing one's material possessions. *Affluent* though often used to describe persons, groups, nations etc. is more often applied to their circumstances or to their state thus, a rich man is in *affluent* circumstances if his income is increasing or at least not decreasing one is reduced from an *affluent* position or *affluence* but not from riches or wealth for only *affluent* implies increase and therefore suggests decrease as its opposite the days of a nation's *affluence* are over when its natural resources are used up. Mrs. Manson Mingott had lived in *affluence* for half a century but memories of her early straits had made her

decorations opulent entertainment The almost bare

industrialists an *opulent* aristocracy the Croesus Occasionally *opulent* does not convey but inexhaustible richness as the *opulent* takes care

— Con Destitute indigent penurious (see ng nouns at POVERTY)

*Skip bound hop curvet lope lollop

*Slit sieve screen bolt window

Puzzle conundrum enigma problem

ride, drive both as verbs (transitive and intransitive) and as nouns are frequently confused especially when they involve the idea of moving in a vehicle or conveyance or upon the back of something. The basic meaning of *ride* is being borne along in or upon something when this idea is uppermost it makes little difference who or what controls the animal the vehicle or mechanism by which one is borne along thus

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

one *rides* a horse a bicycle or a motorcycle when mounted upon it, one controls its operation or movements, a woman seated on a pillion behind the man a saddle may also be said to *ride* the horse and a person in the rear seat of a tandem bicycle may be said to *ride* the bicycle but a person in a sidecar of a motorcycle *rides* in the sidecar (not *rides* the motorcycle) Some however prefer *ride* the transitive verb when the management of the horse and vehicle is also implied and *ride* the intransitive verb when merely the being mounted upon a moving horse or vehicle is suggested as, when he *rides* his horse his small daughter usually *rides* on it with him. In the case of the noun *ride* when there is no expressed or implied opposition to *drive* the term implies the act or fact of being borne along usually upon the back of a horse but sometimes upon the seat of a cycle, as, I think I'll take a *ride* for exercise, he is out for a *ride*. The basic meaning of *drive* (see MOVE 1) is a causing to move in a given direction the term therefore primarily refers to the action of an agent that controls either the movements of the horse or other beast of burden or the operation of the mechanism which supplies the power whereby a vehicle conveyance or the like is moved, as only the coachman *drives* the Victoria the chauffeur *drives* their car at high speed when Mrs B— is not in the car, to *drive* a locomotive they haven't an automobile because there is no one in the family who wants to *drive*. In the case of the noun *drive* when there is no expressed or implied opposition to *ride* the term usually implies the act or fact of guiding or controlling the operation of a vehicle as he asked her to accompany him on a short *drive* take as many *drives* in the small eluge as you wish

Current good use tends to bring about further distinctions between *ride* and *drive* sometimes as verbs but more often as nouns when movement in a vehicle or conveyance of any sort is implied. *Ride* usually suggests movement in a vehicle which is not in any sense under one's control such as a train, a bus a trolley car or a stranger's automobile, as it is a long *ride* from New York to Chicago he said he preferred *riding* in a bus to *riding* in a train will you give me a *ride* to the next town. *Drive* now often suggests movement in a horse-drawn or motor vehicle the course of which is in some way or in some degree under one's control whether one is the actual driver or an employer patron guest etc whose wishes the actual driver observes as to take a *drive* along the shore of the lake we are going for a short *drive* we'll *drive* to the station in a taxi. In these senses it will be seen, *ride* still stresses a being borne along and *drive* a causing to move in a given direction. But *ride* is less common in British than in American use when applied to movement in a vehicle or conveyance.

2 *Bait badger heckle beset chevy hound
 And *Worry annoy harass harry persecute oppress
 (see WORRY 2) torment torture (see AFFLICT)

ride, v. *Drive* (see under MOVE 3)

And *Journey tour trip excursion expedition

ridicule, v. *Ridicule*, deride, mock, taunt, twist rally agree in meaning to make a person or thing the object of one's own or another's laughter. *Ridicule* may or may not involve unkindness or malice but it usually implies the belittling of the person or persons affected as the critics *ridiculed* his play the old State religions which Augustine attacks *ridiculing* the innumerable Roman gods whose names he perhaps found in Varro's (*Inge*) *Deride* implies a bitter or contemptuous sneer. All fools have still an itching to *deride*. And fools would be upon the laughing side (Pope). He took his revenge on the fate that had made him sad by fiercely *deriding* every

thing" (A Huxley) "There is no temptation so effective for the aesthetic nature, as to *deride*, the art that have just outgrown" (A C Benson) Mock scornful derision and usually implies words or gestures expressive of one's defiance or contempt. "There is forth little children out of the city and *mocked* [hahaha] and said unto him Go up thou bald head go up thou bald head (2 Kings ii 23) When used reference to things *mock* often implies a setting naught that suggests scorn or derision. A peasant That *mocks* the gladness of the Spring! (Hordswor) An impenetrable mystery that *mocked* investigators (G Eliot) Taunt implies both mockery and reproach often connotes jeering insults. Some words arose between us. At last he taunted me beyond endurance offered me—characteristically—in twenty pounds to let him (Shaw) Twist implies taunting and a casting no thing up to someone I was *twisted* unmercifully by my mealy complexion" (Symonds) "The upper class are not vulgar in spite of the absence of ideas which Matthew Arnold *twists* them" (*Inge*) Rally to rally or good humored ridicule or banter, no less it often implies an approach to taunt Honeycomb *rallies* me upon a country life (A son) *They *rally* d next Vanessa a dress" (Swift) Ana *Scoff, flout jeer gibe caricature burlesque travesty (see under CARICATURE 2)

ridiculous *Laughable ludicrous droll funny comical farcical risible

And Absurd preposterous *Foolish silly amusing verger entertaining (see AUSE) *Fantastic grotesque bizarre satiric

ride *Prevailing prevalent current

And Abundant *plentiful copious ample *common ordinary familiar

ride, v. Plunder *rob loot thief, burglarize

And Despoil spoliate *ravage pillage sack devast *steal pilfer purloin slish

right, adj. 1 *Good

And Wrong

2 *Correct accurate, exact precise nice
 And Fitting proper meet (see FIT) *decorous decorously comely
 And *fair true *real actual

And Wrong

right, n. Right, prerogative privilege, perquisite, passage birthright come into comparison when I mean something to which a person has a just or I claim. They differ however in their implications of the nature of the thing claimed and of the ground the claim. Right is by far the most inclusive term it may be used to designate anything such as a power condition of existence or a possession to which one is entitled by nature or by the principles of morality by grant as by the laws of the land or by purchase the right to life liberty and the pursuit of happiness in a patent "We do not lose our right to conduct either measures or men because the country is at war" (*Justice Holmes*) Every person has a right to a certain amount of room in the world and should not be made feel wicked in standing up for what is due to him (B Russell) A prerogative is a right which belongs to a person (actual or legal) by virtue of being what one is in rank office character or the like and whereby gives him precedence superiority or an advantage over others. The fundamental fact is that emendation is a prerogative of the State (*Justice Holmes*) To dread no eye and to suspect no tongue is the greatest prerogative of innocence (*Johnson*) "Man, with prerogative it is to be in a great degree a creature of own making" (*Barker*) A privilege is a peculiar right

either granted to one as a favor or concession, or belonging to one as a prerogative; *privilege* often but not invariably implies an advantage over others; as, only passengers with Pullman tickets have the *privilege* of use-

support of a younger son of a great family, by a grant of land or of money a lucrative office or the like, since

anything to which one has a claim through custom,

rigid (see also *stern*), now very seldom used. In its literal

the persons make for themselves or others, it usually suggests uncompromising inflexibility; as, *rigid* laws

persons, to their acts, to their way of life, and to the natural or artificial conditions under which they live. It commonly implies imposed severities or hardships or the conscientious acceptance of them, thus, a *rigid* rule admits of no change or compromise, a *rigorous* rule imposes exacting or harsh conditions, a *rigorous* enforcement of a law makes the people feel its rigors, a *rigid* enforcement of a law admits of no relaxations in anyone's favor, we can speak of a *rigorous* (not *rigid*) winter; a *rigorous* (usually better than *rigid*) disciplinarian; the *rigorous* (not *rigid*) life of an explorer or a monk. Strict is applied chiefly to persons or their acts and denotes showing or demanding undeviating conformity to rules, standards, conditions, or requirements, thus, a *strict* rule or a *strict* teacher demands obedience, a *strict* watch admits no re-

former suggests impositions that limit, curb or sometimes coerce

[was] eagerly sought everywhere were we able to lay down more and more stringent conditions" (V. Harn)

Ana. *Inflexible incororable, obdurate adamant adamant
maritime stern, *severe austere

Ant. Lax

rigor or rigour. *Difficulty hardship vicissitude

Ant. Amenty

rigorous. *Rigid, strict, stringent

Ana. *Stiff, rigid, inflexible stern austere ascetic.

*re exacting *onerous burdensome oppressive

*Easy facile light, smooth effortless

Variant of ROLL

right away. Straightway, *directly immediately in

corrupt prodigat dissolute reprobate *abandoned

rightful. *Due condign

Ana. *Fair, equitable, just impartial *lawful, legal legitimate

rigid. 1 *Stiff inflexible tense stark wooden.

Ana. *Firm hard solid compact *close tough

tenacious *strong

Ant. Elastic ~ Cor. Resilient flexible supple, springy

(see ELASTIC)

2 Rigid, rigorous, strict, stringent are often used interchangeably in the sense of extremely severe and stern

2 *Arena circus, lawn cockpit court field gridiron, diamond rink
 rip, v *Tear rend split cleave rive
 ripa *Shore coast beach strand bank littoral
 foreshore
 ripe *Mature, matured mellow adult grown up
 full fledged
 Ana *Seasonable timely well timed *consummate
 finished accomplished
 Ant Green unripe — Con Raw *rude crude callow
 *immature unripened unripened
 ripen. *Mature develop age
 Ana *Improve better enhance heighten *intensely
 season inure (see HARDSHIP)
 ripple, n *Wave undulation, billow roller breaker
 comb beachcomber surge
 rise, v 1 *Spring arise originate derive flow issue
 emanate, proceed stem
 Ana *Appear, emerge loom
 Ant Abate (sense 3) — Con Ebb, subside wane (see
 ABATE)
 2 Rise, arise, ascend, mount, soar, tower, rocket,
 levitate, surge, as here compared agree in meaning to
 move or come up from a lower to a higher level Rise is
 the comprehensive term interchangeable with all the
 others but often at a sacrifice of explicitness or pic-
 turesqueness Rise is idiomatic and therefore the
 preferred word when used (1) in reference to persons
 sometimes animals, that erect themselves from a recum-
 bent position as in bed or after a fall or from a sitting
 or kneeling position (as to rise every morning at six
 the injured horse was unable to rise the aud once rose
 when the national anthem was sung) (2) in reference to
 certain things that give the impression of coming up into
 view (as, the sun rises at 3.30 the moon will rise at
 eight o'clock) or an object that seems to lift itself up
 (as, the hills rise in the distance) (3) in reference to
 water or other fluid under the influence of some natural
 force that sends it upward (as the river rises regularly
 each spring the mercury is rising) or to any natural
 phenomenon indicated by such rising of water or other
 fluid (as the tide rises early tonight the temperature is
 rising) The word may be used far more widely than these
 instances indicate but in these and in closely related
 figurative applications rise is specifically necessary For
 the first two weeks or three the work rose about him
 like a tide (M. Austin) Now he felt his mother count-
 ing the week's money and her wash rising (D. H.
 Lawrence) Arise (see also AWAKE) is not only far nar-
 rower in its range of application than rise but it is also
 generally felt to be rhetorical or poetic It is still far
 from uncommon in spoken English in the senses of to get
 up in the morning after a night's sleep or to rise from
 the grave but such usage (especially the former) is re-
 garded as poetic formal or archaic Arise arise
 Awake the morning citizens with the bell (Shak.)
 (Siebel) The temple rends the rocks burst the dead arise
 (Siebel) Ascend and mount (for transitive use of both
 words see ASCEND) 2 carry a much stronger suggestion of
 continuous or progressive upward movement and of
 climbing than rise and may therefore be used in dis-
 tinction from the latter word thus the sun rises at dawn
 but it ascends from dawn to noon awoke rises from a fire
 and ascends to the tree tops a lark rises from the ground
 and mounts to the skies a scientist's hopes rise at the
 first indication of his success and mount as one experi-
 ment after another turns out as expected The third day
 he rose again from the dead He ascended into heaven
 (Apostles Creed Bk of Com Prayer) Soar always even
 in its figurative use suggests the straight upward flight

Ana analogous words Ant antonyms Con contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

of a bird, especially of one that mounts without flapping
 of wings it therefore usually connotes continuous
 often swift ascent into high altitudes especially into
 very high altitudes (intellectually spiritually, aestheti-
 cally or the like) {The skylark singing still dost soar,
 and soaring ever singest' (Shelley) What would this
 man? Now upward will he soar And little less than
 Angel would be more (Pope) The soaring melody of
 the rondo in the Waldstein sonata is Beethoven's
 transfiguration of the air of a bold folk-song (Lowe)
 Tower is used more often in reference to things that
 attain conspicuous height through growth building up
 or the like than in reference to things that actually move
 upward it also frequently connotes extension to a height
 beyond that of comparable neighboring objects such as
 build ings, trees, mountains or when eminence is sug-
 gested persons as the Empire State Building towers
 above all the New York City skyscrapers Shakespeare
 towers above all the dramatists of his time Full thirty
 foot she towered from water! ne to rail' (Arling) When
 the word does imply movement upward it usually
 evokes a picture of something shooting up so as to
 suggest a tower or steeple The numble flames towered
 wooded and swooped through the surrounding air
 (Hardy) Rocket suggests the inordinately swift ascent
 of a projectile or especially of the fireworks of that name
 hence it is used chiefly with reference to things that rise
 with incredible or extraordinary rapidity as under the
 impetus of events as with the first hint of a shortage
 wheat prices rocketed on the market Levitate (opposed
 to gravitate) implies a force that causes a thing to rise
 through its actual or induced lightness or buoyancy
 in general use the word may be but seldom is used of the
 rising of balloons kites and the like it is associated
 chiefly with apocryphal practices (as the levitation of
 a table at a séance) and with illusory images of a person
 or thing It is asserted that a man or a woman 'levitated'
 to the ceiling floated about there and finally sailed out
 by the window (T. Huxley) Surge suggests heaving or
 surging upward as of waves It is often used with up
 in reference to emotions and thoughts that rise power-
 fully from the depths of subconsciousness All the
 enthusiasm of old surged up to answer this appeal
 (Mrs. Oliphant) Things half guessed obscurely felt,
 surged up from unsuspected depths in her (L. H. Warton)
 Quite as often especially with forward it also suggests
 a rolling movement comparable to that of oncoming
 waves as the troops surged forward
 Ana Climb *ascend mount scale *increase enlarge
 augment *lift raise elevate
 Ant Decline set (as the sun)
 risible Droll funny *hugable ludicrous, ridiculous
 comic, comical farcical
 Ana Amusing diverting entertaining (see AMUSE)
 risk, n Hazard *danger peril jeopardy
 Ana *Chance fortune luck accident exposedness or
 exposure liability or liability openness (see corre-
 sponding adjectives at LIABLE)
 Con Safety security (see corresponding adjectives at
 SAFE) *exemption immunity
 risky Precarious hazardous *dangerous perilous
 jeopardous
 Ana *Adventurous venturesome venturesome chancy
 *random haphazard hit-or-miss, happy-go-lucky
 rite Ritual liturgy ceremonial ceremony *form
 formal ty
 ritual Rite liturgy, ceremonial, ceremony *form
 formality
 rival, v 2 Rival, compete with, vie with, emulate, as
 here compared agree in meaning to strive to equal or

surpass another person or his achievements Rival (see also MATCH) now occurs with increasing rareness with reference to the act of a person or persons, it is, however, still preferred.

pared. Is a street having houses situated along the side

a prospect of scenery A parkway is a street or road having enough turf, trees, flowers, etc., along the sides or down the middle, or both, to constitute a park A thoroughfare is a public road, street, or avenue open at both ends, and usually heavily traveled A byway is an obscure or unfrequented side road A lane is a narrow

age vie with carries less suggestion of arduous struggle to hold one's own or to excel than compete with, it some-

Alleyway places more emphasis than alley on high end-

*Road, street, highway, highroad, avenue
f, terrace, drive parkway, thoroughfare, by-
alley, alleyway

*Vander, stray, ramble, rove range, prong and
traverse meander.

*Bake, broil, grill, barbecue

rob, plunder, rifle, loot, thieve, burglarize come

implies a conscious effort to equal or surpass someone or something by imitation or by using him or it as a model, as a simplicity (that of George Herbert's poetry) emulated without success by numerous modern poets (T S Eliot) Her companions she loved and admired but could not emulate for they were wise about things she knew not of (R Macaulay) Modern water colour when it tries to emulate the force and solidity

is a comparison as meaning to despoil a person of possessions or a place of valuables In strict legal use rob implies the taking of personal property or valuables from

2 *Match equal, approach touch
rive, v Cleave split rend *tear rip
Aria Sever under divide *separate *cut, den. chop
rive, v Wither shrivel wizen
rive, v *Secure anchor moor
Aria. *Fasten attach affix fix *join unite connect
link

road, Road, roadway, highway, highroad, street, avenue, boulevard, terrace, drive, parkway, thoroughfare, byway, lane, alley, alleyway, as here compared denote in common a paved or unpaved way over which vehicles persons or animals may pass from one point to another A road is a way generally outside an urban district and primarily for vehicles and horses between one place and another A roadway is that part of a road over which traffic travels as distinct from curbs shoulders, sidewalks and the like A highway is a main often much traveled road Highroad stresses the idea of free-

a church in extended use, rob implies deprivation by unjust means or by powers beyond one's control to rob a person of his good name, the high winds robbed the trees of their fruit, a tree robs the adjacent soil of moisture and fertility Plunder implies a despoliation by force, as by armies in war, organized gangs, bandits or the like it often suggests robbery on an extensive scale or a ravaging or pillaging of a territory, as travelers through the remote sections of the country were in constant danger of being plundered, to plunder the warehouses, plundering wrecked ships was a well established business in many places on our shores

in of circumstances which explain the despolia
take it exceedingly reprehensible it sometimes

implied as a group of officials who looted the state treasury. There implies a taking of possessions or values by stealth unlike the other terms of this group the word is used chiefly but not exclusively as an intransitive verb, often implying habitual stealing of goods from persons or places as he lives by *thieving*. When a thief *thieves* from a thief God laughs (*West Indian Proverb*). I never did such a thing as *thieve* (*Dickens*). Burglarize implies an act of burglary or a breaking and entering by night in order to steal usually however, it carries as burglary in law does not necessarily carry an implication that one's purpose has been accomplished as the house was *burglarized* in spite its occupants were asleep.

Ana *Steal pilfer purloin filch lift defraud swindle
cheat despoil pilage sack ravage embezzle
*delicate peculate

robber. Larcener thief burglar See under THEFT
robbery Larceny *theft burglary
robe, v. *Clothe attire tire dress apparel array vest

robust *Healthy sound wholesome hale well
Ana *Strong sturdy stout stalwart athletic husky
*muscular sneaky *vigorous energetic lusty
Ana *Frail feeble

rock, v. *Shake agitate convulse
Ana *Swing surge undulate, oscillate totter quake
tremble (see SHAKE)

rocket, v. *Rise arise ascend mount soar tower
levitate surge.

rococo, *adj.* *Ornate baroque flamboyant florid
rodomontade *Bombast bombast rant sustain

Ana Boasting bragging vaunting (see BOAST v.) vain
glory vanity *pride magniloquence grandiloquence
(see corresponding adjectives at ANTHROPOLOGY)

roguish. *Playful frolicsome sportive waggish unpass
scholarship, wanton

roll or rile. Provoke aggravate nettlesome irritate exas
perate peeve

Ana *Anger incense enrage infuriate madden vex.
*amoy like bother

rolled or riled, rilly or riley *Turbid muddy

roll, n. *List, table catalogue schedule register roster
rota canon inventory

roller *Wave undulation billow breaker comb
beachcomber surge ripple

rollick, v. Frolic disport sport, *play romp gambol
rollick, n. Frolic disport sport play romp gambol See

under PLAY v.

romance v. *Novel

romantic, *adj.* *Sentimental mawkish maudlin soppy
mushy slushy

Ana Fantastic *imaginary quixotic fantastic vision
an invented created (see INVENT) picturesque

petrol vivid *graphic

romp, v. Frolic, rollick gambol disport sport *play
romp, n. Frolic rollick gambol disport sport play See

under PLAY v.

room n. 1 Room chamber apartment are here com
pared as used of space in a building enclosed or set apart

by a partition. Room is the word in ordinary use. Cham
ber is chiefly elevated or poetical it is commonly used

of a private room especially of a bedroom on an upper
floor. "High in her chamber up a tower to the east
(*Tennyson*) He hardly ever slept two nights succe
ssively in one chamber (Southey). Apartment is now rare

in the sense of a single room. Her morning room was an
apartment on the first floor (M. E. Braddon)

2 In plural form rooms Rooms lodgings chambers
Ana analogous words Anti antonyms

quarters, diggings, digs, apartment, flat, tenement de
note in common one or more rooms used as a separate
residence in a building in which there are other dwellers
A room or rooms are engaged in a private house or in a
dormitory or hotel usually by a single person com
monly, certain facilities (as the bathroom) are shared
and there is no provision or very limited provision for
housekeeping. Lodgings are a room or rooms rented in
a private house. The term is not much used colloquially
in the United States. Chambers (chiefly British) are
rooms for single persons living alone either in a private
house or in a building containing only such rooms. The
term is little used in the United States. Quarters are
usually an assigned place of residence occupied for a
precarious term especially by soldiers, as in a house or
in barracks. With a qualifying word quarters may char
acterize or appraise the accommodations of any place
of residence as bachelor quarters cramped or spacious
quarters Diggings is colloquial digs slang (both espe
cially British) for any of the preceding terms. An
apartment in the United States and Canada is usually
a suite of rooms having complete facilities for private
living and housekeeping, in a building composed exclu
sively of similar suites. Less often the term is applied to
a single room with bath and without kitchen especially
in the so-called apartment hotels. In England the singu
lar form apartment is now rarely used the plural form
apartments is a colloquial and somewhat pretentious term
for a set of rooms in a private house hired for short term
occupancy. The curate's lodgings—an apartment his land
lady would call them. (M. R. Matford) A flat is an
apartment occupying the whole or a part of one floor
as distinguished for instance from the so-called duplex
apartment which has rooms on two floors. Since, how
ever the rooms of an apartment are commonly all on one
floor this distinction does not often come into play and
in England flat is the term in general use for what in the
United States is usually called an apartment. In the
United States flat is sometimes used as in England and
thus is applied interchangeably with apartment to a suite
of any size the rooms of which are all on one floor
however it is perhaps more often applied to a suite of
rooms usually with private entrance from the outside
occupying the whole of one floor or half of one floor and
separated from the other suite on the same floor by a
corridor in a building smaller than the largest of apart
ment houses and often of less substantial construction
and with less elegant appointments. Tenement in the
United States usually suggests an inferior apartment or
flat especially a crowded one in the slums. But some
times the word is so devoid of derogatory connotation
that one sees in the windows of buildings containing
vacant apartments or flats a sign reading Tenement to
Let. In England the word is not derogatory and differs
from flat in being applicable to a suite on more than one
floor and from apartments in implying more perman
ent tenure. Tenement is often also used for tenement house
roost v. Perch *alight light land
root v. *Applaud cheer hurrah huzza
root n. *Origin source inception provenance prove
ence prime mover
Ana Begging commencement or commencement sta
ing or start (see corresponding verbs at BEGIN)
foundation has ground (see BASE)

roseate *Hopeful optimistic rose-colored
rose colored *Hopeful optimistic roseate
roster *List table catalogue schedule register ro
ta canon inventory
rot, v. *Decay decompose, putrefy spoil disintegrate
crumble

heavenly bodies, as seen. Thus the socket of some bones is described as an *orbicular* (that is globe-shaped) socket and the muscle which surrounds the eye socket and controls the opening and closing of the eye is describable as an *orbicular* (that is circular) muscle. *Annular* adds to *circular* the implication of being hollow in the center and therefore ring shaped as *annular* marks upon trees, an *annular* eclipse of the sun. *Discoid* adds to *circular* the implications of a continuous surface and of flatness: thus a *discoid* shell is one like the shell of the nautilus spiral yet having all its co in is practically in the same plane.

round, adv Around *about

roundabout *Indirect circuitous

Ana Sinuous *wind ng tortuous anfractuons flexuous

rouse Arouse *stir awaken, rally waken

Ana Enliven *quicken animate vivify stimulate

excite *provoke *incite foment incite

roustabout *Worker workman, workman laborer

mechaa artisan operative hand craftsman handi craftsman

roust, n *Crowd throng press crush mob horde

roust, v *Conquer vanquish defeat subdue subjugate

reduce overcome surmount overthrow beat lick

route, n *Way course passage pass artery

rove *Wander stray roam ramble range prow gad

gallivant, tra pse meander

row, n *Brawl broil fracas melee rumup scrap

Ana Fight affray fray combat conflict *contest

altercation, wrangle *quarrel squabble

royal Regal *kingly quietly imperial princely

Ana *Splendid resplendent glorious superb august

maiestic, stately imposing (see **GRAND**)

rude ■ Rude rough crude, raw callow green are

synonyms when they mean lacking in most or in all of

the qualities that make for finish or for perfection in

development or in use. Rude which etymologically,

means unwrought or unformed is applicable not only

■ men to their minds, to their manners but also to the

things they make or do. As applied to men and their

minds, it suggests a comparatively low state of culture or

a dearth of learning more often than savagery or barbarism

although it may suggest the latter as. Like a *rude* and

savage man of Ind. (*Shak*) ■ If a companion [com

panion] unletter d *rude* and shallow (*Shak*) The

melody that was at first designed To cheer the *rude*

forefathers of mankind (*Cowper*) As applied to the

things which men make or do *rude* suggests the makers

ignorance of technique or of proper materials, the inex

perience or inexperience a deficiency of materials or the

like as *rude* attempts at verse *rude* implements *rude*

workmanship a *rude* hut. Our father Adam sat under

the Tree and scratched with a stick in the mould. And

the first *rude* sketch that the world had seen was joy to

his mighty heart (*Keats*) Rough as here compared

(see also **ROUGH**) is also applicable to men their man

ners and their works and products. It usually suggests

more harshness or violence than *rude* and a more cul

pable ignorance or inexperience. As applied to men and

their manners the term usually implies the absence of

grace not only of polish and refinement but of gentleness

politeness and often even civility. It does not however

necessarily imply boldness insolence boorishness or

other unpleasant qualities as. A plain rough honest

man and wise tho not learned (*Addison*) a couple of

rough fellows appeared at the door to use rough lan

guage a rough but hearty welcome. As applied to men's

works and products, *rough* suggests more offhandedness

haste indifference to technique or the like than *rude*. It

is therefore usually applied to things which are not

carefully made often intentionally because they suffice

for the purpose or are not yet finished being in an early stage of a process or development, as to make a first rough draft of his argument to show a rough sketch of the proposed garden a rough guess a rough buffing of cutlery precedes what is called a gloss buffing. Crude may be applied to men and their acts words products, and the like but it gets its fundamental implications from its historical rather appli cation to things which have been untouched by man as by being unprocessed unrefined untreated and the like, and are as yet therefore in their natural state or in an undeveloped state as *crude* petroleum *crude* rubber, *crude* sugar. Consequently when applied to men their acts, words products and the like *crude* implies the far remove of that which is so described from that which is perfected is highly developed or fully civilized as by taming down, refining disciplin ng or the like as, *crude* colors *crude* methods *crude* emotions a *crude* philosophy. The blank verse of Tennyson is *cruder* not 'rougher or less perfect in technique' than that of half a dozen contemporaries of Shakespeare *cruder* were less capable of expressing complicated subtle and surprising emotions' (T S Eliot) Our ordinary high school pupils *crude* as they may appear represent a degree of refinement notably higher than the stage attained by their parents (*Grandgent*) Raw which in the earliest of its present senses describes the condition of uncooked food especially of meat fish eggs and vegetables, is often further applied to natural products which are gathered mixed or otherwise removed from their native places, but are not yet processed or are in the earliest stage of manufacture or processing thus *raw* silk names the fiber from the cocoons of the silkworm as it is drawn from them and reeled *raw* hides are stripped from the carcasses of animals but are not yet tanned or otherwise dressed *raw* milk is as yet unpasteurized; the *raw* materials from which the miller produces flour are various cereals such as wheat barley rye and the like.

The raw material of music is sound (*Day Lewis*) As applied to men their minds the r products and the like *raw* far more than *crude* suggests the elementariness of the untried and the inexperienced as *raw* recruits to raise ill armed half-starved under aged *raw* levies (*Brownell*) the raw judgment of the multitude (*De Quincy*) Over and over again he had seen her take some raw youth twist him turn him, wake him up set him going (*V illovi*) Callow, originally applied to an unfledged bird especially one covered with down is now more often applied to youths or to those who retain the signs of immaturity in manhood. It usually suggests naiveté simplicity lack of sophistication but not so strikingly as does *crude* and its suggestions of inexperience or present unfitness are not so strong as those of *raw*. Souls and wits which have never got beyond the callow and boarding school stage (*Arnold*)

Fluffies was a subaltern in the Unment onables. He was callow even for a subaltern (*Keats*) Green, as here compared derives most of its connotations from green as applied to fruit and implying unripeness and unfitness for use. The term often comes pretty close to *raw* when applied to persons and their abilities because it suggests inexperience and lack of necessary training as to employ green hands in a factory. Often however it additionally connotes naivety or gullibility. He has taken me for a green country gul impressed with him because he is from the city and dressed in fine clothes (*S Anderson*) But green is also used of products (some times of the raw materials) of manufacture or processing which are not yet fully seasoned cured dried or the like as green liquor (not as yet mellowed by age) green sugar (not yet perfectly dried) green pelts (fresh from the animal) green manure (not yet sufficiently rotted)

Ana Boorish churlish clownish loutish (see under BOOR) rustic *rural bucolic barbarous savage *barbarian primitive *primary primeval
2 Rude ill mannered impolite discourteous uncivil, ungracious come into comparison as meaning not observant of the manners or forms required by good breeding Rude suggests lack of delicacy or consideration

great recklessness in attack often but not necessarily

*cutthroat, gunman bravo.

Bristle bridle swagger *strut
 aunt parade d *play, exhibit *show

*Rough scabrous harsh uneven

*robust healthy burly brawny husky *muscular, rampant arduous *hard d *stout.

Ant Fragile

intercourse among civilized persons (as No profanity Señor We want nothing from you but to get away from your uncivil tongue —Cather) Ungracious stresses the lack of kindness or courtesy that enables one to keep

SULLEY

Ant Civil urbane

rueful Dolorous doleful lugubrious plaintive *melancholy

Ana Depressed weighed (down) oppressed (see DE PRESS) piteous *pitiful despairing *despondent hopeless

ruffian, n Russian thug, desperado gangster, Mohock apache agree in denoting a brutal fellow given to wanton

brutal person who mercilessly inflicts pain or death on

someone as through destructive agencies such as weather age neglect or the like through partial destruction by fire flood collision or the like or through loss of something vital to one's happiness or success (such as one's fortune one's good name one's chastity) as the severe windstorm has *ruined* the garden nearly every one of the old and beautiful churches in the region was *ruined* by bombs the firm's reputation was *ruined* by rumors spread by envious competitors "There was in all of them [persons] something *ruined* lost or broken —some precious and irretrievable quality which had gone out of them and which they never could get back again (T. H. Wolfe) *Wreck* implies a ruining by or as if by crashing or being shattered Literally it is used in reference to a ship a train an automobile an airplane or the like as the vessel was *wrecked* on the rocky coast of Maine only the locomotive of the second train was *wrecked* in the collision In its extended sense *wreck* is often used in place of *ruin* when there is an intent to imply that the thing (often an intangible thing such as one's career one's credit one's prospects or the like) is injured past all hope of repair or of reconstruction as his health was *wrecked* by his many years of tropical exploration the party has been *wrecked* by the misdeeds of a few of its leaders their plans were *wrecked* by the unexpected change in weather When the pulling down of a building is implied *wreck* is often preferred to *demolish* or *destroy* because it does not necessarily carry the suggestion implicit in the latter words of the uselessness of that which is left *Wrack* (or in dialectal or

population as the field of operations than the plains or the wild and waste regions of a country It also implies

whole fleets in pride like riven toys (F. T. Palgrave) The verb is now seldom used but the noun *wreck* is not

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

uncommon. *Dissipate* (etymologically to scatter like stones) in precise use implies ruin especially of a building of developed property or of one's fortune or financial resources through neglect or through wastefulness.

intransitive verb and the noun *dissipation* often specifically suggest ecclesiastical wastefulness through a failure to keep a church or church property in proper

regulate the recovery of compensation for money spent in repairing churches and ecclesiastical buildings allowed to *dissipate*. In more general use *dissipate* implies a

rule, n. *Law regulation precept statute ordinance canon.

Ans Order mandate dictate *command *principle axiom fundamental etiquette *decorum propriety

rule, v. 1 *Govern.

Ans *Guide lead manage direct control *conduct *execute administer

2 *Decide determine settle resolve

Ans Conclude judge gather deduce *infer

3 In form rule out Eliminate debar *exclude shut out suspend disbar blackball

Ans Bar block (see *bar*) *prevent preclude obviate

ruminate Muse meditate *ponder

Ans *Consider weigh revolve cogitate reflect deliberate speculate cogitate *think

rumpus *Brawl brawl fracas melee row scrap

run v. Gallop canter trot pace single-foot walk lope rack, amble See under *run* n.

run n. Gallop canter *trot pace single-foot walk lope rack amble

runty *Dwarf pygmy midget midget manikin homunculus

rupture n. *Fracture

r - - -

implies open country whether uninhabited or sparsely settled more narrowly it suggests agricultural pursuits or simple community life. In distinction from *rustic* however *rural* suggests the pleasant aspects of country life. *Rustic* commonly implies a contrast with the refinements of the city or the town, and often connotes rudeness or lack of polish. He buried himself in the *rural* or rather *rustic* solitude of Burton (Gibbon).

peace and apartness from the world. To pastoral dales than set with modest farms (Wordsworth). When I thought that a war would arise in defence of the right. That No more shall Peace Pipe on her pastoral flock a languid note (Tennyson). *Bucolic* especially in modern humorous writing is referred chiefly to persons their acts, and the words rather than to land, scene and far more strongly than *rustic* implies loutishness. The keenest of *bucolic* moods felt a whisper,

equivalent of *rustic* and the latter in modern use approaching *bucolic* or *georgic* as *agrestic* behavior (W. Gregory). A brown parchment hued old man of the *geopon* or *bucolic* species (J. R. Lowell).

ruse n. *Trick, stratagem, maneuver artifice wile lie nt.

Ans Sabotage chicane trickery *deception expedient shift makeshift, *resource resort

rustic *Rural pastoral *bucolic* *georgic* Arcadian *agrestic* *geopon* c.

r - - - Commiseration compassion *pity condolence sympathy empathy

*Mercy grace charity clemency lenity forbearance indulgence (see under *FORBEARANCE*)

S

Sabbath *Sunday the Lord's Day sack v. 1 Pillage despoil spoliage *ravage devastate waste.

Ans Plunder

sack, n. *Strip

sack, v. 2 *D

sack n. *Bag

sacred 1 *

Ans Dedicate

cherished treasure

Ans analog

Ant Profane — Con Secular lay temporal (see *PROFANE*)

2 Sacred sacrosanct inviolate inviolable are here

to charity, the study was *sacred* to the father of the family or a special character or quality which makes the person or thing held sacred an object of almost religious veneration or reverence (as [Louis XIII] saw that the things which happened increasingly strengthened the

by an odd fit of *depression* (S. Anderson), Tina's love was a stormy affair with continual ups and downs of rapture and *depression* (C. Harton). Never before, in any mood of *depression* had she given evidence of suicidal thoughts (H. Ellis). Melancholy in civil use applied and still sometimes applies to a settled depression that is temperamental or constitutional and that at times shows evidences of insanity (as Melancholy is the nurse of frenzy — Shak.) In current use this condition is regarded as the result of a mental disease and is called specifically *melancholia* (as, alone and friendless she fell into a *melancholia*). Melancholy now often applies to a not unpleasant or displeasing mood or a mental state characterized by sadness (but not grief or despair), pensiveness and deep but not depressing or heavy seriousness (as To lend our hearts and spirits wholly To the influence of mild minded *melancholy* (Tennyson), the lively curious mind the wit the gaiety of spirit tinged with a tender *melancholy* (Hudson). She dwells with Beauty—Beauty that must die. Ay in the very temple of delight Veil'd *Melancholy* has her sovran shrine. Though seen of none save him whose soul shall taste it a *sadness* of her might (Keats). Dejection suggests especially the mood of one who is downcast discouraged or dispirited; the term differs from *depression* chiefly in its suggestion of an external cause and in

Let them establish your fundamental rights by a *sacrosanct* declaration—Jefferson) the term now is either ironical and occasionally slightly derisive or suggests an imputed rather than a genuinely deserved claim for freedom from attack or violation (as etymology is after all not *sacrosanct* — Karl A. Dorow. The one office which he [Augustus] tried to keep *sacrosanct* was the consulship — Bucken). Inviolable and inviolable apply to laws principles treaties agreements institutions persons places objects etc. that for one reason or another are secure from breach infringement attack intrusion injury or the like. They differ from each other chiefly in that *inviolable* suggests the fact of not having been violated while *invulnerable* implies a character which does not permit or which distinctly forbids violation thus one holds a vow *inviolable* but keeps his vow *invulnerable* so. What seemed *invulnerable* barriers are burst asunder in a trice (Meritt). The Navajos believed that their old gods dwell in the fastnesses of that canyon like their Shiprock. It was an *invulnerable* place (Cairn).

Ana Protected shielded defended guarded (see DEFEND) revered venerated venerated (see REVERE) sacrifice, v Abnegate forbear *forgo eschew
Ana Renounce *abdicate surrender yield resign *relinquish

sacrilege Desecration *profanation blasphemy
Ana Defilement pollution (see corresponding verbs at CONTAMINATE) violation transgression trespass *breach sin crime scandal *offense

sacrilegious Blasphemous *impious profane
Ana Polluting defiling (see CONTAMINATE) profaning desecrating (see corresponding nouns at PROFANATION)

sacrosanct Inviolable inviolable *sacred
Ana Respected regarded esteemed (see corresponding verbs under REGARD) revered venerated revered (see REVERE)

sadness Sadness depression melancholy melancholia dejection gloom blues dumps vapors (or vapours) are here compared as meaning a state of mind when one is low spirited or an attack of low spirits. Sadness is the general term apart from the context it carries no explicit suggestions of the cause of the low spirits or of the extent to which one is deprived of cheerfulness as A

choly or melancholia a depression dejection, or extreme sadness on the person afflicted or to the atmosphere which a person of low spirits or a depressing event creates in its literal sense the term implies darkness and dullness and it further connotes lack of all that enlivens or cheers as the leaden gloom of one who has

headache and is acutely depressed or dejected as Sometimes thro' pride the sexes change their air My lord has vapours and my lady swears (Shak.)
Ana *Sorrow grief anguish woe despondency despair hopelessness forlornness (see under DESPONDENT)

ness

Variant of SECULAR

Safe secure come into comparison only when free from danger or apprehensions of danger (logically whole sound) in its earliest and still current sense implies that one has passed through dangers or has run the risk of injury or being lost (often in early use spiritually lost) or the like without incurring harm or damage as they arrived home safe and sound after their long journey. *safe* always insists on

let down discouraged and devoid of vigor (owing to physical mental or other causes) or to a state of mind usually outwardly manifested by brooding in which one is listless despondent sullen or the like as On some days he was happy and then his happiness was followed

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- Ant Different**
Sample, *n* Specimen example *instance case illustration
Ana Piece *part portion segment fragment
sanctimonious 1 Pious religious *devout pious
Ana See those at SANCTIMONIOUS 2
2 Hypocritical pharisaical canting See under HYPOCRISY
Ana Affected feigned simulated counterfeited assumed pretended (see ASSUME) perfervid fervid ardent fervent (see IMPASSIONED)
sanctimony, sanctimoniousness *Hypocrisy pharisaism cant canting
Ana Pretending or pretense simulation feigning counterfeiting affecting or affectation (see corresponding verbs at ASSUME) enthusiasm zealotry fanaticism (cf nouns at ENTHUSIAST)
sanction, *v* *Approve endorse accredit certify
Ana *Authorize license commission confirm *ratify *enforce implement
Ant Interdict
sanctity *Holiness
sanctuary Refuge asylum *shelter cover retreat ark
Ana Safety security (see corresponding adjectives at SAFE) protection shielding or shield guard or guard (see corresponding verbs at DEFEND)
sand, *n* *Fortitude grit backbone pluck guts
Ana *Courage mettle spirit resolution tenacity
sane *Wise judicious prudent sensible sage sapient
Ana *Rational reasonable right *good sound cogent convincing (see VALID)
Ant Insane
sang froid Phlegm composure *equanimity
Ana Indifference unconcernedness or unconcern
guinary gory
Ant Bloodless
3 Assured *confident sure
Ana *Hopeful optimistic positive certain *sure
Ant Afraid (sense 2)
sanitary *Healthful hygienic salutary salubrious healthy wholesome
Ana Curing or curative healing remedying (see corresponding verbs at CURE) effective efficacious effectual
Ant Noxious
sanitize
sap, *n*
disable
Ana
wreck *destroy
sapid, saporous *Palatable appetizing savory tasty
- *Taste, flavor, savor tang relish smack**
-lipidity
Sage *wise judicious prudent sensible sage
***earned erudite scholarly sagacious perceptive**
***SHREW D)**
Satire Irony *wit humor repartee
Isiveness trenchancy bitingness cuttingness
sponding adjectives at SATIRIC) mockery derision (see corresponding verbs at SATIRIZE)
sarcastic or sarcastical Sarcastic (or sarcastical) satirical (or satiric), ironical (or ironic), sardonic (or sardonial) come into comparison when they mean having or manifesting bitterness and power to cut or sting
should sarcastically call that time to our recollection (Burke) A person or his utterance expression, or spirit is satirical (less often satiric, this term being applied chiefly to literature or a literary work involving satire)
comedy was filled with bitter satiric strokes against a certain young lady (Thackeray) Not only a person or an utterance mood or expression but also a situation or an event may be described as ironical or ironic when he or it manifests the power to evoke amused but often
person a smile expression or words may be described as sardonic when he or it manifests scorn mockery and
Ana Biting or incisive *enchant *incisive *caustic
Ironical satirical *sarcastic
taunting ridiculing (see corresponding verbs at RIDICULE) sinister malign
***Satiated surfeit cloy pall glut gorge surcharge**
***Satisfy content** *indulge pamper humor
fy regale arride (see PLEASE)
isk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

satellite *Follower, adherent henchman, partisan
disciple sectary
Ana Sycophant *parasite favorite toady, lickspit
hanger-on devotee votary *addict fan.

satiolate Sate sate, surfeit cloy, pall glut gorge
surcharge come into comparison chiefly as transitive but
often as intransitive verbs meaning to fill or become
filled to the point of repletion Both satiate and sate have
been, but are now less often used in the sense of merely
satisfy completely (as I will *satiolate* the soul of the
priests with fatness — *Jeremiah* xxxi 14 and my soul
procure Wherewith to *sate* its malice — *Shelley*) both

with reference to persons than to things though it is
still frequently employed figuratively in reference to a
person's heart or mind as a heart *surcharged* with grief
cares that *surcharge* his mind with worry till his spirit
sank *Surcharged* within him (*Hordsworth*) When the

tetanus toxin

Ana *Satisfy content pamper humor *indulge
gratify regale arride (see PLEASE)
sully sullen velvety glabrous glossy

humor sarcasm repartee

assuage *badinage lampoon pas-
sioning or ridicule denuding or
corresponding verbs at RIDICULE

Ironical sardonic *sarcastic

want poignant ridiculing denuding
mocking (see corresponding verbs

at RIDICULE) mordant mordacious *caustic scathing

common words of explanation a few sober words of

promote
sate
imp
nausea
surf

satisfied Content (see also)

or longings but also of one's needs requirements or the
like as walls that *satisfy* one's wish for exercise he was
always ready to *satisfy* every one of her desires [Bishop
Vaillant] was summoned to Rome to explain his compli-
cated finance before the Papal Court — and he had very
hard work to *satisfy* the Cardinals (*Cather*) Content
implies appeasement to the point where one is not dis-
quieted or disturbed by a desire for what one does not
have even though every wish is not fully gratified

When I was at home I was in a better place but
travellers must be *content* (*Shak*) my own garden

show (*Addison*) There anguish does not sting nor
pleasure pall (*Keats*) Common sense does pall on a
husband sometimes (*DeLana*) Glut like *surfeit* implies
excess in feeding or supplying but it stresses the conse-
quent overloading rather than the extinction of appetite
or desire often also it suggests the stimulation of a
need that knows no limit except those imposed upon
it by physical

*satiolate sate

Ana Tantalize

2 Recompense compensate requite remunerate, repay

*pay reimburse indemnify

Ana Balance *compensate offset

expressiveness or without violation of idiom Satisfy, as
very interpreted is used chiefly in reference to
persons considered impersonally which are

the claims made for it. Meet implies exact agreement |

(see SHAMELESS) piquant, snappy (see PUNCTANT).

tions, the supply meets the demand the estate is not large enough to meet the claims against it. Answer usually but not necessarily implies even more moderation in praise than meet while it does not imply satisfaction it seldom connotes complete content, as this knife will answer the purpose. his rating answered his parents' expectations.

Ana *Prove test try, demonstrate verify substantiate corroborate *confirm *match equal rival approach touch

saturate 1 *Soak steep impregnate drench sog sop rot waterlog

Ana *Dip immerse submerge *absorb imbibe assimilate

2 Impregnate interpenetrate impenetrate penetrate *permeate pervade

Ana *Infuse imbue ingrain inoculate penetrate pierce probe (see ENTER)

saturine Dour gloomy *sullen glum morose surly sulky crabbed

Ana Grave *serious solemn staid taciturn reserved uncommunicative *sullen

Ant Genial mercurial

saucy Saucy, pert arch come into comparison in spite of widely different implications when they agree in meaning suppliant and bold rather than serious and respectful in one's manner or attitude. Saucy originally stressed insolence or impertinence to superiors especially as shown in offensive speech. In modern use it is not always so strongly derogatory though it still implies lack of proper respect as a saucy pupil a saucy retort. Usually it also implies piquancy and levity with a hint of smartness or of amusing effrontery. A little saucy rose-bud mix can strike Death-damp into the breast of doughty king (Browning). Sometimes it is applied also

to titering in a coffeehouse (Fielding). Stroll differs from saunter chiefly in its implications of an objective such as slight seeing exercise or the like pursued without haste and with wandering from one place to another. They we strolled For half the day thro stately theatres (Tennyson). The notables of the town stroll past with the dignity of Roman senators (1 Hussey). Amble occasionally conveys the same implications as saunter or sometimes stroll but it far more often suggests merely

sometimes connotes slow mincing steps and at other times a casual jaunty gait

savage adj 1 *Fierce ferocious barbarous inhuman, cruel fell truculent

Ana Implacable relentless unrelenting merciless, *grim rapacious *voracious ravenous

Con Gentle mild lenient (see SOFT) humane benevolent *charitable.

2 Barbarous *barbarian barbaric

Ana Primitive primeval (see PRIMARY) *rough harsh untaught untutored *ignorant

Con *Tame submissive subdued civilized cultured (see corresponding nouns at CIVILIZATION)

save, v 1 Deliver redeem *rescue ransom reclaim

Ana *Free release liberate emancipate *defend protect shield guard safeguard *recover retrieve recoup recruit

Ant Lose waste damn (in theology)

2 Save, preserve, conserve come into comparison as meaning to keep free or secure from injury decay destruction or loss. Save may imply measures taken to protect something from danger of loss injury or destruction (as to save one's papers by keeping them in a vault. All I pray is that this young child may be saved from him — Meredith) but more often it suggests rescue or delivery from a dangerous situation especially one which means death or destruction as to save a child from drowning the house was saved from the fire. The souls I could not save (Housman). Preserve stresses the idea of resistance to destructive agencies and hence implies the use of means to keep something in existence or intact as old records are preserved by protecting them from light and moisture fruits are preserved by heat or

like that present a brave smart and more or less pugnacious appearance as the Saucy Sixth (The Royal Warwickshire Regiment). Tight and saucy—tight and saucy Trim is the shag we hail from (IV C Bennett). Pert implies a saucy freedom that savors of presumption or affectation rather than of insolence. A pert jack-snape, full of college petulance and self-conceit (Smollett). A little upstart vulgar being with all her airs of pert pretensions (Austin). In some contexts the word carries additional implications found in its other senses such as of cleverness sprightliness or the like.

A little upright pert tart tripping wight (Burns). Arch usually implies roguish sardonic or mischievous mockery and often, when applied to women carries a hint of coquettishness. Elizabeth at the first con-

on the other hand suggests keeping sound and unimpaired and implies the use of means to prevent change loss or depletion as, a convalescent must conserve his energy if he is to make rapid progress. our constitutional

Ana Flippant, frivolous volatile light minded (see corresponding nouns at LIGHTNESS) intrusive obtrusive meddlesome *impertinent brash impudent

Ana *Have hold own possess enjoy *keep retain reserve.

Ant Spend consume

savoir-faire Pose *tact address

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

Ana Grace dignity *elegance ease *readiness
 dexterity facility self possession, self-assurance
 aplomb *confidence
Con Awkwardness clumsiness ineptness maladroit
 ness gauche (see corresponding adjectives at
 AWKWARD)

savor or savour, *n* 1 *Taste sapidly flavor tang
 relish smack

son, impress print stamp

savory or savoury. *Palatable appetizing sapid
 saporous tasty toothsome flavoursome relishing

Ant Bland (to taste) acrid (in taste and smell)

saw, *n* *Saying maxim adage proverb motto epigram
 aphorism apothegm

saying Saying, saw, maxim, adage, proverb, motto,

outraging or outrage (see corresponding verbs at

traducing (see corresponding verbs at MALIGN)

scanning Scrutiny, examination inspection audit
 See under SCRUTINIZE

Ana Study application *attention concentration
 *oversight supervision surveillance analysis dissection
 (see under ANALYZE)

scant Scanty skimpy scrumpy *meager exiguous
 sparse sparse

Ana *Deficient defective scarce rare *infrequent
 insufficient inadequate scanty affirmative adjunct one of

Scatter, disperse dissipate, dispel come into
 use when they mean to cause a group mass

As the wind scattered the leaves On the other
 scatter may imply little more than throwing or
 so that the things thrown will fall where (or as
) they will as to scatter pennies to scatter seeds
 to scatter rugs Disperse usually implies a wider separa-
 tion of the units than scatter and a complete breaking up

Johnson's remark Patriotism is the last refuge of a
 scoundrel

scabrous *Rough harsh uneven rugged

Ant Glabrous smooth

scald or skald, *n* *Poet versifier rhymester rhymester
 poetaster bard minstrel scop gleeman jongleur
 troubadour trouvère m nnesinger

scale, *n* More often in plural form scales *Balance

scale, *v* Climb mount *ascend

scan *Scrutinize examine inspect audit.

Ana *Consider study contemplate observe survey
 remark notice (see *con*)

scandal, *n* 1 *O

Ana Indignity

Ana analogous w

disputed before he left college (*Meredith*) Dispel scholarship Learning erudition *knowledge science
 carr ■ less suggestion of separation of units or particles information lore

Academic *pertinac bookish
 very not vered *dry and formal conven-
 (PERSONAL)

*Flock herd drove pack berry covey
 at swarm at all

Ana *Throw cast sling toss *distribute dispense
 divide *discard shed cast
 Con *Accumulate amass hoard collect *gather

assemble *compact concentrate
 science 1 *Knowledge learning erudition scholarship
 information lore

2 *Art
 scintillate, *Flash gleam glance glint sparkle glitter
 glister, coruscate glimmer shimmer twinkle glister
 spark

scoff, v Scoff, jeer, gibe, jibe, sneer, gird, sneer, howl
 are here compared as meaning to manifest one's scorn or
 contempt in derision or mockery. Scoff stresses insolence
 irreverence lack of respect or incredulity as the motive
 for one's derision or mockery as It is an easy thing to
 scoff at any art or recreation a little wit mixed with li-
 nature confidence and malice will do it (*Wallow*)

ordering
 schedule, n 1 *List table catalogue register roll

ordering
 spond ng verbs at ORDER) whole total *sum

scheme, s Plan design plot project See under PLAN n
 Ana Propose purpose *intend *aim aspire manipu-
 late *handle swing wield

schemer See under PLAN n.
 schismatic, n *Heretic sectarian dissenter non-
 conformist

scholar Scholar pupil student disciple come into
 comparison when they denote one who studies under a
 teacher Scholar stresses enrollment in a school (now
 especially except in its specific senses in an elementary
 school ■ Sunday school or the like) and therefore tuition
 and instruction as the school has five hundred scholars

at least a less keenly critical attitude than scoff ■
 Tindal and Toland prompt at priests to jeer (Pope)
 inclined to jeer at those slightly older than himself who

Field ng (*L. Stephen*) After one of her visitations you
 gazed each other good naturedly over the extent to
 which you found yourself shifted from the firm ground
 of reasoned conclusion (*Al Austin*) Floor throws the
 emphasis upon derisive grins grimaces and laughs
 rather than on utterances as [They] look like two old
 maids of honor got into a circle of sneering girls and
 boys (*Gray*) the sneering rabble (*Stevenson*), He

Rhodes scholars at Oxford Pupil suggests more strongly
 than scholar the teacher's personal care or oversight it
 therefore may be used not only of those in school but of
 learners studying privately under a teacher as he takes
 pupils in subjects required for college entrance she has
 ten pupils to whom she gives instruction in music the
 teacher found her pupils exceedingly restless that day
 Student, though generally applicable to anyone who

or in humorous use but even then with some connotation
 of devoted adherence to the teachings of the master
 The true teacher defends his pupils against his own
 personal influence He will have no scholars
 (*Bronson Alcott*)

scholarly *Learned erudi
 Ana Academic scholast
 *recondite accurate exact

A colon () groups words d

at use simple joys of the mentally un-
 (*C. E. Montague*) People are nowadays so cynical-
 they sneer at everything that makes life worth living
 (*L. P. Smith*) Flout which is more often used transi-

scholarly *Learned erudi
 Ana Academic scholast
 *recondite accurate exact

A colon () groups words d

scholarly *Learned erudi
 Ana Academic scholast
 *recondite accurate exact

A colon () groups words d

scholarly *Learned erudi
 Ana Academic scholast
 *recondite accurate exact

A colon () groups words d

scholarly *Learned erudi
 Ana Academic scholast
 *recondite accurate exact

A colon () groups words d

scholarly *Learned erudi
 Ana Academic scholast
 *recondite accurate exact

A colon () groups words d

scholarly *Learned erudi
 Ana Academic scholast
 *recondite accurate exact

A colon () groups words d

him make the Law he *scolds* (*Kipling*) "no form of Christianity which *scolds* science is in the true line of progress (*Inge*) The women pointed and *scolded* at her (*Besant & Rice*) It seems incredible that any

(*Froude*) "The last image that crossed his mind was Sir James with his angry face and his trembling hands *vituperating* him (*Arch Marshall*)

Anna Reprehend reprobate censure blame *criticize
reprimand *reprove rebuke admonish chide

*objurgate

*Penalize fine amerce mulct

*Dip lade bail l. die spoon dish

scout condemn *despise

scold, n. Shrew vixen termagant *virago amazon
barge.

scold v. Scold upbraid rate berate tongue-lash jaw
bawling wig rail revile vituperate agree in meaning to

scop n. Bard minstrel *poet versifier rhymester
rhymester poetaster gleeman jongleur troubadour
trouvère mimesinger scald

scope *Range reach compass sweep gamut radus
ken purview horizon orbit

are the expressive tongue-lash (commonly found as a

England and America but there is still evident in these countries a tendency to prefer Scotch where Scottish

Revide carr is a much stronger implication of abusive scurrilous language than *scold* does but little if any suggestion of scoffing often, also it implies deliberate vilification as they that passed by *reviled* him wagging their heads (*Matthew xxvii 39*) she roundly abused the tobacco which she was then smoking *reviled* all Brahmins (*Kipling*) Her tenants who have to earn the money she spends abroad *revile* her as a fugitive and an absentee (*Show*) *Vituperate* implies more violence in the censure and in the method of attack than does *revile* but otherwise they are close synonyms as does *revile* from the pulp of the vices of the court.

has been accepted only in certain phrases where the distinction from that which is English is highly important

And analogous words *Ant* antonyms *Con* contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

thus a pound *Scots* is distinguished from a pound *Sterling*. *Scots* law is distinguished from English and Roman law.

The differences in the use of these terms as nouns do not proceed from their use as adjectives. *Scot* is the preferred term for an individual. *Scotch* usually names the

apply to both the language and to the people but the latter use is now comparatively rare. *Scotch* being the most widely accepted designation of the people. In Scotland *Scots* is preferred to *Scotch* as the name of the language.

Scotch, *n* Scottish *Scots* See under **Scotch** *adj*

Scots, *adj* *Scotch Scottish

Scots, *n* Scotch Scottish See under **Scotch** *adj*

Scottish, *adj* *Scotch Scots

Scottish, *n* Scotch Scots See under **Scotch** *adj*

scout, *n* *Emissary spy intelligence secret service agent secret agent

scout, *v* Scorn *despise contemn disdain

Ana Flout *scoff sneer jeer deride taunt mock *ridicule

scowl, *v* *Frown gloom lower gloom

Ana Glare stare *gaze

scram Retire withdraw clear out *go leave depart quit

scranny Variant of **scram** *v*

scrap, *v* *Discard junk cast shed molt exuviate slough

scrap, *n* *Rivalry hostilities

Ana *id* *id* *id*

Ana *Difficulty vicissitude perplexity bewilderment distraction (see corresponding verbs at **puzz**) embarrassment discomfiture (see corresponding verbs at **embarrass**)

*lean spare

screen, *v* 1 *Hide conceal secrete cache bury ensconce

typist

scrumpy *Meager scanty scant skimpy exiguous spare spare

Ana *Thin slight slender slim niggardly *stingy penurious parsimonious

scrivener Scribe amanuensis *secretary stenographer typist

scruple, *n* Demur *qualm compunction

Ana *Hesitation hesitancy doubt *uncertainty *doubt in distrust misgiving apprehension

Ana Fastidious particular, finical fussy (see **nick**) exact accurate precise (see **correct**)

Ant Remas.

2 Conscientious *upright honest, just honorable

Ana *Moral ethical righteous virtuous noble *rigid rigorous strict

*upulous

Scrutinize scan inspect, examine audit meaning to look at or over critically and

attention to minute detail. Utamaro takes a figure from the most ordinary human life—a woman in a draper's shop scrutinizing a piece of gauze" (Dixson). "We have scrutinized the case but cannot say that it shows an infraction of rights under the Constitution of the United States" (Justice Holmes). Scan and scanning are words which have in current use almost lost their historical emphasis on close analytic observation except with reference to poetic verse and the detection of its metrical structure. In older English it always implied close survey or close study of a thing in order to reveal its design or inward character or to pass judgment upon it. The great Architect Did wisely to conceal and not divulge His secrets, to be scanned by them who ought. Rather admire (Milton). Know then thyself presume not

morning may admit of either interpretation. Only a

inspect and inspection in general use often imply little more than a careful observation but in legal military governmental and industrial use they imply a searching

prepared for the daily inspection these guns will not pass inspection. Hence inspector now frequently implies an official status or official duties as, an inspector of sanitation factory inspectors. Examine, as here compared (see also **ask** 1) and examination imply a close

examining the instrument under which it arises? (Ch. Just. Marshall). Audit, as verb or noun implies a searching

*analyze resolve dissect anatomize penetrate, pierce probe (see ENTER)

scrutiny Examination, scanning inspection, audit See under SCRUTINIZE.

ana Investigation, research probe *inquiry inquisition surveying or survey observing or observation viewing or view (see corresponding verbs at SEE) **scud** Skim about sail *fly dart float.

sculk Variant of **SCULK**.

scum *Foam froth spume lather suds yeast

scurrilous, scurrile or scurril *Abusive opprobrious, vituperative contumelious

ana Ribald obscene gross *coarse vulgar insulting outraging offending or offensive (see corresponding verbs at **OFFEND**) foul filthy *dirty

scurrillity *Abuse billingsgate invective vituperation obscenity

ana Vilifying or vilification maligning traducing calumination (see corresponding verbs at **MALIGN**) reviling berating upbraiding rating scolding (see **SCOLD**)

scurry, adj *Contemptible despicable pitiable sorry cheap beggarly

ana *Base low vile *mean abject

seaman *Mariner sailor tar gob matlow bluejacket rating

sear, v *Burn, scorch char singe

season, v *Harden inure acclimatize accustom

ana *Habituate accustom familiarize train school discipline (see **TEACH**) *practice exercise drill *temper anneal

seasonable Seasonable timely, well timed, opportune **pat** come into comparison when they mean occurring or coming with peculiar appropriateness as to moment condition or the like That is *seasonable* which is perfectly suited to the season or time of year (thus *seasonable* fruits are those grown out of doors in their natural season *seasonable* weather is the weather rightly to be expected at that time of year) or by extension, which

enjoyed others by [my attentions] was a *seasonable* relief to them all (*Austen*) That is timely which is not only seasonable but comes or occurs at such a moment as to be of genuine value or service as a *timely* book "To

which is so timely as to suggest the appearance (often the actual exercise) of care (forethought or design) as

Their well timed and rapid charge decided the conflict (*Gibson*) The question was well-timed (*Buchanan*) That is opportune which fits directly into a given concurrence of circumstances or which comes, as if by accident, in the nick of time and works to the advantage of those concerned as, they decided that the moment was not opportune for an uprising the opportune death of the dictator prevented the collapse of peace negotiations Blank's resignation was opportune for it gave was at the point of desperation, his first chance

ana analogous words. **Ant** antonyms.

vancement That **pat** which is not only perfectly

(*Diennett*)

ana Appropos apposite pertinent *relevant appropriate happy felicitous apt (see **FIT**) welcome grateful gratifying (see **PLEASANT**)

Ant Unseasonable

seclusion *Solitude isolation

ana Retirement withdrawal (see corresponding verbs at **GO**) separation, parting severing or severance (see corresponding verbs at **SEPARATE**)

con *Intercourse communication commerce dealings communion.

second, n *Instant moment minute flash trice $\frac{1}{2}$ twinkling twinkle split second

secondary, adj *Subordinate dependent subject tributary succursal collateral

ana *Auxiliary accessory subservient subsidiary contributory incidental *accidental adventitious

Ant Primary

second-rate Mediocre middling *medium moderate average fair indifferent

secret, adj Secret covert stealthy, furtive, clandestine surreptitious, underhand underhanded, privy, back stairs (or backstair) come into comparison when they mean done carried on operated or the like so as not to attract attention or observation Secret the most mysterious of them term of the 18th century

ties of a soul the secret graces which cannot be discovered by a mortal eye (*Spectator*) She seized a lamp and hurried towards the secret passage (Hampole) for eighteen years a secret and an unaccused prisoner in the Bastille (*Dickens*) from being public and respectable its [fetishism's] manifestations become secret personal and slightly shameful (*A Huxley*) Covert

agrees with *stealthy* in suggesting an intent to escape observation but it carries clearer suggestions of cautiousness watchfulness or slyness consequently the term

broad daylight fact a *sur* *secretary* an *implication* of rather stupid honesty (*Galsworthy*) It would be possible for them by breaking the law discreetly to get all they want without discomfort but they refuse to be the *furtive* evaders of a rule* (*A. Huxley*) Clandestine implies concealment as in working out a plan and usually an evil or illicit end it commonly

tive actions but also to emotions or desires and to concrete things which are concealed either for fear of their discovery or because one is violating a right a law a custom or the like *ns*. There he kept his *surreptitious* quids of tobacco his pipe and his small hoards (*W. Williams*) Over the paling of the garden we might obtain an oblique and *surreptitious* view (*H. Jones*) to cherish a *surreptitious* liking for romantic love stories the *surreptitious* removal of his stock by a merchant about to be forced into bankruptcy Underhand and underhanded always carry an implication of fraud deceit or unfairness in addition to that of secrecy in one's dealings or surreptitiousness in one's methods as He had suspected his agent of some *underhand* dealings (*Austen*) I say all this to them as to you I will have

who are therefore sometimes but far from always clandestine participants (as She was *prisy* to these manoeuvres — *Thackeray* The Governments of Savoy Spain and England were *prisy* to what was toward Richelieu was to be killed — *Delloe*) Historically also the term survives in such designations as *prisy* council originally a secret council whose members were

by which private as distinguished from state visitors ascended to the apartments of the sovereign or lord or in smaller residences one used by servants The term often suggests the workings of secret or *prisy* influences and sometimes distinctly connotes intrigue (as a *back stairs* influence and clandestine government — *Burke* *back stairs* plots — *L. Stephen*) but it may suggest little more than surreptitious acts such as clandestine meetings eavesdropping and the like (as *backstairs* gossip) Ana *Mysterious, inscrutable arcane puzzling per

or transcribing for him The distinctions between the words are often in regard to the services actually performed rather than the skills possessed by the person *Secretary* carries many more implications than those expressed in the common denotation It implies in addition a relation of trust between employer and employee as shown chiefly in handling correspondence of a con

performed the duties of a secretary or of a copyist when handwriting was the means of transcription The first and the last are now found chiefly in historical writing Stenographer and typist primarily suggest the possession of skills *stenographer* implies the ability to take notes in shorthand from dictation of speeches, or of what is ut

rapher but a typist does not serve as a secretary
secrete *Hide conceal screen cache bury ensconce
Ana Dissemble cloak mask *disguise *remove, withdraw
secretive Close close-lipped close-mouthed tight-lipped *silent, uncommunicative taciturn reticent reserved
Ana *Cautious circumspect wary restrained inhibited (see RESTRAIN)
Con *Talkative loquacious garrulous voluble candid

A ALSO *SECRETARIAN* *steretic *secretariat* dissenter nonconformist
Ana *Enthusiast zealot fanatic bigot
section, * Sector segment division *part portion, piece detail member fraction fragment parcel
Ana District *locality vicinity region tract *area, zone belt *field sphere territory

portion piece
*profane
(terrestrial
(horsties etc)
Roman games plays etc means occurring once a year partly

du
ose of
it its
ing
roup

The age long processes of Nature (J A Thomson)

*lasting permanent perpetual perdurable stable

secure, adj *Safe

secure, v 1 Secure, anchor, moor, rivet in their extended senses are comparable because they mean to fasten or fix firmly or immovably. They are however not often interchangeable because of implications derived from their primary senses. One secures that which may get lost or which may escape or which may permit invasion or intrusion if allowed to remain loose or to work loose. The word usually implies care or protection at the end of the action as to *secure* sails (which are

in its very nature is unstable or which is subject to tugging or pulling by external forces or influences) to another thing strong enough to hold it down or in place or powerful enough to counterbalance or counteract the

security and affection but when adolescence comes, he often longs to break his moorings. Why not believe then? Why not yet anchor thy frailty there where man hath moored and rested? (Tennyson) One rivets one thing to another when one joins things normally or actually separate from each other as closely together as

Ana Establish *set settle fix *fasten attach affix.
2 *Engure insure assure

Ana. Protect *defend safeguard guard shield preserve conserve *save guarantee guaranty (see corresponding nouns at GUARANTEE) warrant *justify

3 Procure obtain *get acquire gain win earn
Ana Seize *take grasp *reach attain achieve gain
*have hold own possess

security Surety guaranty *guarantee bond bail

Ana *Pledge earnest token gage

bedate Grave staid earnest sober *serious solemn

Ana Placid *calm serene tranquil collected composed imperturbable (see cool) *decorous seemly proper

Ant Flighty

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

sedition. Sedition, treason come into comparison only when they mean an offense against the state to which or the sovereign to whom one owes allegiance. Sedition applies to any conduct that is not manifested in an overt act and that incites commotion and resistance to lawful authority without amounting to an insurrection. Treason applies to conduct marked by an overt act or acts that has for its aim the overthrow of the government, the death of the sovereign, betrayal to the enemy or the like. Ana *Rebellion revolt revolution uprising insurrection mutiny Putsch d saffection alienation estrangement (see corresponding verbs at ESTRANGE)

Con *Fidelity allegiance loyalty fealty

seditious Mutinous rebellious factious *subordinate contumacious

Ana Traitorous treacherous perfidious, disloyal *faithless disaffected alienated (see ESTRANGE)

seduce Tempt entice inveigle *lure decoy

Ana Mislead beguile delude *deceive corrupt debauch deprave pervert *debase bewitch captivate allure (see ATTRACT)

sedulous Assiduous diligent industrious *busy

Ana Persevering persistent (see corresponding verbs at PERSEVERE) untiring unwearied *indefatigable tireless

see, v 1 See behold, descry, espy view, survey, contem

waistcoat and from waistcoat to leggings for a few moments' (*Hardy*), 'Tony surveyed the room at large, examining the various articles of use or beauty, scattered about it' (*Arch Marshall*), 'A man surveying Europe to-day discovers this strange anomaly it is one

implies the powers of deeply perceiving and of distinguishing or discriminating that which the senses perceive.

use of another sense, as he observed (or noticed) every detail in the arrangement did you notice (or observe the actions of) the man who just passed us? he noticed a peculiar odor Observe differs from notice especially in

(scrutinize)

Ans *Scrutinize, scan examine, inspect pierce, penetrate, probe (see ENTER) *consider study contemplate 2 See, look, watch are here compared chiefly but not exclusively as intransitive verbs and only in their most general senses as they mean to perceive something by

the fixing of the eyes on something in order to see it, as if you will only look, you will be able to see what I am doing he refused to look in the mirror the nurse gave him Watch (see also TEND) implies a following of some-

light effect] omitted to notice a whole quarter of the city on fire (*Binyon*) Remark (see also REMARK) and note carry an even stronger implication than notice of registering mentally one's impression though either word may or may not suggest a comment upon that which is noticed remark more often than note carries that implication (as, he thought the circumstance of removing from one carriage into another might be remarked — *Austen* I could not help remarking the

the opinion is based on a visual impression, appear may

leagues — *At last* he stream and every hill t a stronger implication of tion than any of the pre-

person when they mean marked by a character or

crimination in preference to others of the same class or kind, as, the hotel caters to a select clientele; "The Milton

was one of those *elect* persons in whose subconscious, if not in their conscious, nature is implanted the realisation that 'science is poetry' " (*II Ellis*) Picked, a somewhat more colloquial term than the others here considered like *select* may or may not imply actual choice the term

tubens in constitution or character, thus, mutually

L'utrech superlative, surpassing, peerless *supreme
 Ant. Indiscriminate.
 select, v *Choose, elect, hand pick, prefer, opt pick
 cull, single out.
 Ana *Assort, sort, classify discriminate discern (see
 corresponding nouns at DISCRIMINATE)
 Ant Reject — Con. Refuse repudiate spurn (see
 DENY, v)
 selection. *Choice, " "
 alternative
 Ana Choosing culling " "
 choose) discrimination "
 Ant Rejection
 self-abnegation *Re
 denial
 Ana analogous words A. " "

Ana Sacrificing or sacrifice forbearance forgoing ■
 (ana m) (saga ~~conjugation~~ verbs at FORGO) surrendering
 " " " " abandonment, relinquishment
 " " " " at RELINQUISH)

Ans. Obtrusive, intrusive officious meddlesome, *impertinent bold, audacious (see BRAVE) positive, certain,

- Assurance, *confidence; self-confidence
collectedness imperturbability (see
dictives at COOL) composure, sang

self-denial. Self abnegation abnegation *renunciation
Ans Sacrificing or sacrifice forbearance (see corresponding verbs at FORGO) abstaining refraining (see REFRAIN) restraining or restraint, curbing or curb checking or check (see corresponding verbs at RESTRAIN)

Self love, *conceit, egotism, egotism

*. vanity self respect self regard, self
see primitive nouns at REGARD)

Self-esteem, *conceit, egotism ~ egoism.

* * * vanity, vainglory complacency, self
 satisfaction, smugness priggishness (see corresponding
 adjectives at COMPLACENT).

*Opinionated, opinionative

* dictatorial doctrinaire oracular cer-
cocksure

*Confidence, self confidence assurance
aplomb

composure coolness collectedness
onchalance (see corresponding adjective)
savoir faire *tact

ant
very identical identic equivalent

identical uniform (see SIMILAR)

***Complacent self-complacent smug**

sell, v Sell, vend, auction, barter, trade agree in denoting to take part in a transaction in which property is trans-

Barter implies an exchange of commodities. Every possible device for doing without money altogether by *bartering* (*Shaw*). By extension *barter* frequently implies to exchange for an unworthy consideration. Writers who will not *barter* human rights for the patronage of the great (*J. Bright*). Trade is often *syn*

relegate

semblance *Appearance look aspect.

Ana *Likeness similitude resemblance analogy affinity *pose affectation air (or airs) *form figure shape **seminary**. *Academy, institute college lycée gymnasium

sempiternal Eternal *infinite boundless illimitable

increasing
*lasting

senescence *Age senility senilism dotage

Ant Adolescence

senoschal *Steward reeve bailiff agent factor major domo

senile Senile amile, doting doted, doddering doddered agree in manner

unman

grey-headed

grey-headed man who had an ancient *doddering* manner (*M. E. Braddon*). Auld feeble *doddered* men (*Stevenson*).

Ana Old *aged elderly superannuated *weak feeble infirm decrepit

Ant Juvenile virgin

senilism Senescence senility *age dotage.

senility Dotage *age senility

sensation 1. Sensation percept is compared as denoting the experience or

of sense such as the eyes, ears, nostrils, taste buds of the tongue or tactile nerves as to feel a *sensation* of chill to give oneself up to the enjoyment of the *sensations* provided by a perfect spring day such a seeming waste of longevity on a reptile that appears to relish it so little as to squander more than two-thirds of its existence in a

from *sensation* in being applicable only to a sensation received through an organ of sense and accompanied by the recognition of the object thus, an infant feels *sense*

tion of that mental representation in the memory for an appreciable even a very long time as. After I had looked long at it and turned on the image of that perfect flower remained persistently in my mind (*Hudson*)

as a result of previous sense experience or that is a con

usual scale in which a

sa or tone (see **ATMOSPHERE**) consciousness awareness (see corresponding adjectives at **AWAKE**)

2. Sensation, sense feeling sensibility are not close synonyms but they come into comparison when they refer to the capacity

hearing smelling etc. and does not imply recognition or comprehension. The first step which most children

tions of your mind they affect not yet, possibly, what parts of your physical entity' (P. M. Ford). Although **sense** is applied specifically to any one of the various

unusually quickened'—Galsworthy), it differs from **sen-**

see also **FEELING** 2, **ATMOSPHERE** 2) in its most specific meaning denotes the sense that has its end organs in the

century, especially as a result of the romantic movement in literature and art, **sensibility** was thought of as an essential of the poet and artist and of the reader

LIABLE) reaction action behavior (see corresponding verbs at ACT) response answer (see under ANSWER 7)

sense, n 1 *Sensation, feeling sensibility

Ans A

gumption, judgment, wisdom are here compared as meaning the quality of mind or character which enables one to make intelligent choices or decisions or to reach

Ans analogous words Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

instincts and common sense have got to be —

a native capacity—for seeing things as they are and without illusion or emotional bias for making practical choices or decisions that are sane prudent, fair, and reasonable, and that commend themselves to the normal or average good mind = 'Jane = a goose,' said the doctor, irritably 'Maggie is the only one that has any **sense** in that family' (Deland) *Rich in saving **common sense**' (Tennyson) *Good **sense**, which only is the gift of Heaven" (Pope). "He was a plain man...he had what is roughly known as **horse-sense** (C. D Warner) Gumption, a colloquial term implies **sense** but in addition it suggests a capacity to estimate shrewdly or cleverly the possibilities of success or failure, of change for the better or worse, or the like, as, an investor without **gumption** is bound to lose money, he is a dreamer and what is worse, he hasn't the slightest bit of **gumption**, if the voters have **gumption** they will re-elect the mayor Judgment, as here considered, seldom applies to a native quality, though it usually suggests a foundation in native

ability to comprehend the significance of those facts and

power, but not goodness and understanding'

ence, foresight, discretion understanding, ion, appreciation (see corresponding verbs at of intelligence, brain, brains wit, wits (see

g, acceptance, signification, significance

tation, connotation (see under DENOTE)

Feeling **sense** *sensation.

Ans Perception, *discernment penetration discrimination insight, clairvoyance sensitiveness susceptibility (see corresponding adjectives at LIABLE) emotion.

*feeling affection sentimentalism. *sentiment, senti-

*Material physical corporeal, phenomenal

Ant. Intelligible

2 *Perceptible, palpable tangible, appreciable ponderable

Aria Sensational perceptual imaginal (see correspond
ing nouns at SENSATION) obvious patent manifest
*evident *carnal fleshly sensual

Ant Inseparable

3 *Aware conscious, cognizant alive awake

Ana Perceiving noting remarking observing seeing
(see SEE) knowing *intelligent understanding com-
prehending appreciating (see UNDERSTAND) sensitive
susceptible (see LIABLE)

Ant Insensible (of or to) — **Con** Impossible insensit
tive anesthetic (see INSENSITIVE)

4 Prudent sage judicious *wise sage sapient

Ana Sagacious perspicacious astute *shrewd fore-
sighted discreet provident (see under PRUDENT)
reasonable *rational

Ant Absurd foolish fatuous assinine

sensitive Susceptible subject exposed open *liable
prone incident

Ana Impressed influenced affected (see AFFECT) pre-
disposed disposed inclined (see INCLINE 9)

Ant Insecticide

sensual 1 *Carnal fleshly animal animalistic

Ana *Bodily physical corporeal somatic *coarse
gross, vulgar lewd lascivious lustful wanton (see
LICENTIOUS)

2 *Sensuous luxurious voluptuous sybaritic epicurean

Anal See those at **SENSUAL** 1

⚠ Do not confuse sensual with sensory

sensuous. Sensuous sensual luxurious voluptuous
sybaritic, epicurean come into comparison when they

$\mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$

(*large*), sat down to a long *luxurious* smoke (*Kipling*)
the music [in a restaurant gives] a *luxurious* pleasure
not to be had from eating a silent meal (*Justice*
Holmes) Voluptuous also impl = giving oneself up to the
pleasures of sense but it carries a stronger implication
of abandonment to such pleasure for its own sake than
does *luxurious* also it more frequently carries a sugges-
tion of sensual rather than of sensuous enjoyment, as

tuousness but now largely as a result of a truer understanding of the philosophy of the ancient Greek Epicurus (Epicurean philosophy). It suggests sensuous rather than a sensual delight in the pleasures of eating, drinking and the like and a delicate and fastidious rather than a gross and sensual enjoyment of the palace.

motive *sensuous* on the contrary implies the gratification of the *senses* (less often the indulgence of the appetites) for the sake of the aesthetic pleasure or the

termination and pronouncement of punishment (or the like) following an adverse verdict thus, when a jury renders a verdict of guilty it becomes the duty of the

condemned to exile cells for condemned prisoners) or in the case of things, a forfeiture of its existence or of

The young boy's love is a spiritual passion without any sensory still less any sensual elements (*H Ellis*)
Luxurious (as here compared in its primary and still

■ **storical meanings** **akin to condemn** ■ **now not employed in law** In theological use it implies the condemnation of the soul to hell or to eternal punishment. He that

neral
loyed
land-
mined
group

destiny is so strongly stressed in doom that in some cases the implication of an adverse judgment is lost or obscured.

(that is, loss of power to receive or to transmit property by inheritance) and the loss of all rights and privileges as a citizen. 'In the United States the Constitution provides that no bill of attainder shall be passed, and that no attainder of treason (in consequence of a

ration was signed by all the Powers which proscribed Napoleon as a public enemy, with whom neither peace nor truce could be concluded (SIR A. ARTHUR THOMAS)

Can Acquit absolve, vindicate exonerate, *exculpate
sententious Pregnant meaningful, significant, *expressive eloquent
Ann Formal conventional ceremonious (see *CERE MONIAL*) Pompous, *showy, ostentatious terse, pithy compendious (see *CONCISE*)

sentiment. 1 Emotion affection, *feeling passion
Ann Thought, impression, notion, *idea ideal stand ard exemplar (see *MODEL*)
 2 *Opinion, view, belief conviction, persuasion.
Ann. *Truth verity conclusion, judgment (see under *VERITY*)

3 *Sentiment*, *sentiments*
 into comparison when they
 asteristic, that is the pr
 sension 2) and that is in
 spoken utterances or in wo
 con

fangled *sentiment* the boasted grace Of those who never feel in the right place" (*Cowper*) Sentimentality is definitely a derogatory and often a contemptuous term for it always implies mawkishness, affectation or excess

sentimentality but precise writers prefer the former

(*Galsworthy*).

Sentimental, romantic, mawkish, maudish, slushy come into comparison when

for criminals and scorn for the society that produces them), as, *sentimental* songs, *sentimental* women, 'Mr Sterne [in 'A Sentimental Journey'] becomes *sentimental* over a cab and weeps generous tears over a donkey"

but is derived more from one's imagination of what they should be ideally or from one's conceptions of them as

... when I am so small their meek best

... from the

... ..

... ..

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... ..

in sorrow may meet again in joy (Scott) Divorce etymologically to turn different ways, implies the legal dissolution of a marriage and thereby the undoing of a union. The term is widely used in an extended sense implying the separation of two or more things so closely associated that they interact upon each other or work only in unison with each other, as his academic tendency to divorce form from matter [in poetry] (Dryden)

fused as to seem mere drivel **slushy** stories a slushy speech

Aria Emotional affectionate feeling passionate (see

(Latin *aria*)
Aria cleave rend split rive (see TEAR) *estrangle
alienate d *persuade dispel *scatter *detach disengage

various

Aria sensibility feeling (see SENSATION)

separate, **s** Separate part divide sever sunder divide come in a room

distinctive (see CHARACTERISTIC) detached disengaged (see DETACH)

separate *tribe s b clan horde

Ipsohot outcome issue *effect consequence

ereffect event aftermath

mination *end ending conclus on closing

r finish (see corresponding verbs **close**)

Series *succession progression set out

ng

r arrangement (see corresponding

*Consecutive successive serial

wheat from the chaff to separate one's mind from one's work) or the presence of an intervening thing or things (as the Atlantic separates Europe from America a thousand miles separate the two branches of the family) Part usually but not invariably suggests the separation of two persons or things in close union or association often

discrete

seraph Cherub archangel *angel

serene Tranquil *calm peaceful placid halcyon

Ans *Still stilly silent noiseless quiet *cool collected composed smooth effortless *easy

Con Disturbed d'squitted agitated upset (see DIS-

RUPT)

serf, slave, bondslave, thrall, vassal, vassal

man bondsman peon Helot are often dis-

tingued in their historical sense but in their extended

cover senses they agree in designating a person who

is in servitude or in bondage to a master or owner

serfdom

upon one as the teacher that serf of custom is at subjugated rebel that feeble persistent antagonist of the triumphant things that rule him" (H. G. Wells)

not only over the services but also over the person and his (or her) actions they therefore suggest both in their historical and in their extended senses privation of freedom and deprivation of all the rights and privileges associated with independence. Had you rather Caesar

comparable to that of a *serf* is often used in an extended sense to mean *slave* or *serf* but with added connotations of an oppressed condition or of being driven beyond human bounds.

serial *adj* *Consecutive successive sequent sequential

Following ensuing succeeding (see FOLLOW)
uous *continual

*Succession progression sequence set suit
ban train string

Serious grave solemn sedate staid sober

gests a being held in bondage as in chains (more often figurative than literal) or in captivity and therefore usually connotes the loss of one's liberty or the forfeit of it to a greater power. Unlike *serf* and *slave* the term

words because it applies only to a person who under the feudal system (or a system comparable to it) holds lands or receives protection on conditions of homage and allegiance to the overlord who grants the land or promises protection in return for the vassal's pledged support

pledged to any person or personified thing that is perforce or voluntarily subordinated to another and dependent

Handman and bondsman (also *bondswoman* and *bonds woman* and *bondmaid* [as in *Galatians* v 14 *Let it come xxv 44*] also *bondservant* [as in *Leviticus* xxv 39]) have shown fluctuations in meaning owing largely to differ

ender) Grave implies both seriousness and dignity but it commonly also implies a somber expression or attitude and the pressure of weighty interests or responsibilities

A stately speech. Such as grave *Livers* do in Scotland use (*Wordsworth*) She had no flights of eloquence but the slow grave tones with which she uttered the things that seemed to her the most worthwhile in life were more impressive than any arts of the orator

ous use when referred directly to persons as solemn as a judge. If the word may be used of so solemn a personage he wriggled (*Coward*) Sedate implies composure

stronger negation of volatility or frivolity than *sedate*

The sedate acts here are excessively maidenly. Le

The knockers have a very staid serious nay almost

of one's emotions or passions. Come pensive hum devout and pure. Sober steadfast and demure (*Milton*) Earnest implies seriousness of purpose as well as sincerity and often zealotry and enthusiasm as an earnest student. And men are merry at the chores And children earnest at their play (*Milton*)

re stern *severe ascetic *thoughtful
contemplative meditative *deep profound
only *speech add res oration harangue
on lecture predication

*Winding sinuous tortuous flexuous

uous roundabout *indirect *crooked

*Use advantage profit account, avail

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

(*Wright*) From a term used chiefly in reference to

Ana Usefulness utility (see *USE* n. 2) *worth value help ng or help anding or aid assistance (see correspond ing verbs at *HELP*)

servile *Subservient mental slavish obsequious

Ana *Mean abject ignoble fawning cringing truckling covering (see *FAWN*)

Ant Authoritative

servitude Servitude, slavery, bondage agree in mean ing the state of subjection to a master. Servitude may refer to the state of a person or of a class of persons or of a race that is bound to obey the will of a master a lord or a sovereign and lacks the freedom to determine his (or their) own acts, laws conditions of living and the like. The term is often vague or rhetorical sometimes implying lack of political freedom sometimes lack of liberty to do as one pleases. 'I am as free as Nature first made man. Ere the base laws of servitude began. When wild in woods the noble savage ran.' (*Dryden*) In very precise use however *servitude* denotes the condition of one who must give service to a master and perform labor for him either because he has bound himself (see *BOUND* adj.) voluntarily or because he is a convict (especially one transported to a colony or one sentenced to *penal servitude* that is, imprisonment with hard labor) a slave or the like. Slavery, in precise use implies sub ject on to a master who is the owner of one's person or who may treat one as his property. Slavery historically does not invariably imply servitude but that implication is common when the reference is to modern as distinct from ancient times. Taken by the insolent foe And sold to slavery (*Shak*) In rhetorical use slavery implies entire loss of personal freedom and subjugation to another. 'Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?' (*P Henry*) Bondage, which is now chiefly a literary or rhetorical term originally applied to the state of one who was bound as a *serf* to the soil and who was sold with the land when the latter was conveyed to a new owner. By confusion with bonds or the chains of a

in an easy chair, to settle themselves in their new home to settle one's eyes on a distant view. Often the word carries an implication of decisive quieting calming or ordering of that which is disturbed upset unstable fluctuating or the like as to settle a person's nerves to settle one's doubts the white of an egg will settle the coffee to settle one's bedroom each morning after break fast. There's nothing will settle me but a bullet (*Scrib*) Fix as here compared (see also *ADJUST* 1, *FASTEN*) usually implies more stability and permanence in pos

fixed (*S Anderson*) What I have most at heart is, that

etymological sense stresses not the putting in place of the bringing into existence so much as the becoming

new processes of thought and establishes new mental habits much more easily than the adult (*C H Eliot*) Firm, in the sense under consideration is now obsolete except in horticultural uses. It implies a setting so securely in place that the thing set quickly establishes itself or cannot easily be uprooted or broken down by the elements or other disturbing forces as to firm young shoots in the ground. The stones were again by the masons art so levelled and firm d as they had been formerly (*Malton*)

Ana *implant infir *fasten attach fix affix *pre scribe assign define

Con Eradicate decimate uproot (see *EXTIRPATE*) *abolish annihilate extinguish displace supplant *replace

set, *v* Set settle fix establish, firm come into compar

piece of work or to serve a certain purpose (as to set a hen on eggs—but idiomatically a setting hen rather than a sitting hen to set a light at each window to set out trees to set food on the table to set a child on a horse) sometimes implying a placing under orders in an

set n 1 Series sequence suit suite *success on progress on chain train string

Ana Collection gathering assemblage (see under *GATHER*)

2 Set circle, coterie clique agree in denoting a more or less carefully selected or exclusive group of persons

writers has even penetrated into academic circles (n) (r) (v) (ad) cal

stability rest or repose and often a weaker implication of regulative or dictatorial power as to settle an invalid

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

dispute the best English society (*Coleridge*) To him
manure [knowledge] to make it efficient outside the
dispute of the cultivated and learned (*Arnold*)

setting *Background environment, milieu mise-
en scene backdrop

settle 1 *Set fix establish firm
Ana *Secure anchor moor rivet *pacify appease
conclude propitiate *order arrange
Ans Unsettle

2 Determine *decide rule resolve
Ana *Judge adjudge adjudicate *close end conclude
terminate

sever *Separate sunder part divide divorce
Ana Rive cleave rend split (see TEAR) *cut hew
chop *detach disengage

several 1 *Distinct separate discrete
Ana Respective individual particular *special
special.

2 *Many sundry various, divers numerous manifold
multifold multivarious.

Ana *Single separate particular detached disengaged
(see DETACH)

severally, Individually, respectively *each apiece

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to juiciness and sweetness in a fruit, such as feeling
warmth color animation and ornament and has there-
fore positively implied passionateness coldness
reserve barrenness and the like *My common con

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1 Extracting oppressive *onerous burdensome

2 rigorous strict stringent *hard, difficult

3 as harsh rugged uneven *rough

4 Tolerant tender — Con Lament, clement

5 aring merciful indulgent gentle mild *soft.

6 Sex, gender come into comparison because both

7 e a character by which a thing is describable as

8 male or feminine or as neither Sex, however ap-

9 pplies strictly only to living things especially to animals

10 but also to plants which are identified by anatomical

11 and physiological characteristics as male or female or

12 neither strictly nor clearly one or the other Gender

13 except in vulgarly colloquial and humorous use or where

14 anatomical or physiological differences are not implied

15 (as, black divinities of the feminine gender — *Dickens*)

16 is used only with reference to distinctions in words

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19

20

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24

4 passionately just but a stern judge reveals no disposi-
tion to be mild or lenient to be made of stern stuff is to
have an unyielding will or an extraordinarily resolute

other languages) masculine gender is a characteristic of
a noun or pronoun that refers to a male feminine gender
of one that refers to a female and neuter gender of one

1 refers to a sexless thing Convention however pre-
suscine or feminine gender for some sexless
has sh (fem nunc gender esp in poetry)

1 Fetter clog trammel *hamper, manacle

2

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shade *n* 1. Shade of a color *adj* 2. A color or tint
ice dash vein strain tincture streak
ce vestige tint tinge (see COLOR)
*Shade umbrage umbra penumbra, adum
figure shape conformation configuration
obscure dimness (see corresponding adjectives)
silhouette contour *outline

which light reveals (in paintings) the richness of shade

piece of pointed lace in the Queen's shadow visible on the walls (Tennyson) the shadowless winter when it is all shade and therefore no shadow (Jefferies) Figuratively shade implies darkness or obscurity, shadow (so also shadowy) insubstantiality or unreality as there no shade can last (Tennyson),

'Tis but the shadow
not the thing
apples chiefly

in that umbrage (L. P. Smith) Umbra now almost entirely and penumbra fundamentally are astronomical terms Umbra applied to the perfect or complete shadow cast on the sun by the moon or the earth in an eclipse and penumbra to the imperfect or partly illuminated

between that which is clearly one thing or the other or in which the exact differences between one thing or another are so obscure as not to be clearly discernible His

of the mystical penumbra in whose shadow its transcendental value seemed real though hid (J. W. Krutch) The great

other (Justice Holmes) Adumbration (literally a shadow)

physical or emotional instead of that it was any of the particular ways suggested by the succeeding

this awful tempest of sound I trembled like a leaf (Hudson) She stood with her hand on the door knob her whole body trembling (S. Anderson) She is so

life of their own the tails [of fighting cats] twitch and tremble (A. Huxley) the bridge shook as if trembling for several hours before it collapsed Quake is now often used in place of tremble but it commonly carries a stronger implication of violent shaking or of extreme agitation as His name was a terror that made the dead quake in their graves (Ouida) In very precise speech or writing the term usually suggests either an internal convulsion such as an earthquake (now more often

thrones and impious altars quaked Prisons and citadels (Shelley) Totter usually suggests great physical weakness such as that associated with infancy extreme old

mass) ■ When she saw The haggard father's face
and reverend beard all dabbled with the blood Of
his own son [she] *shudder'd* (Tennyson) I am afraid
of it she answered *shuddering* (Dickens) it was one
of those illnesses from which we turn away our eyes

partly derived from the denotation of the noun *shudder*

shoulders down so as to simulate trembling which is
characteristic of the dance of that name and therefore
usually suggests vibratory motions of an abnormal na-
ture as I often see the walls of my house *shimmying*
a bit (Lucas) the *shimmying* (that is abnormal
vibration) of the front wheels of an automobile Dither
and dither are now chiefly dialectal terms implying a
shaking through fear or excitement They are often used
in place of *tremble* *quake* *quiver* or *shiver* and some-
times imply merely mental confusion or uncertainty
rather than a physical shaking

2. *Shake, agitate, rock, convulse* are comparable when
they mean to cause to move to and fro or up and down
with more or less violence *Shake*, the most general of

tossing or of violent stirring than *shake* It often also
suggests a prolongation of the movement as a churn
has a dasher or other device for *agitating* cream or milk
the aurora powerfully *agitates* a magnet The leaves on
the trees were *agitated* as if by a high wind (Hudson)
In modern use *agitate* when the agent is a person usually
carries connotations of excitement or disturbance Mr
Thompson *agitated* his eyebrows dreadfully He was

valse often implies more violence in, and more frequent
repetition of the motion than any of the others It also
commonly suggests a pulling to and fro or a wrenching

I flourish brandish *twing
insettle *disorder
I cursory uncritical
*th n trivial trifling *petty
lie *vain
cheat — — — humbug fraud

ASHAMED (see correspond-
ing verbs at ABASE) mortification chagrin (see
corresponding adjectives at ASHAMED)

Ant Glory pride

shameless Shameless, brazen barefaced brash im-
pudent, when applied to persons and their acts in
defiance of the moral code or of social decorum agree in
meaning characterized by boldness and a lack of a sense
of shame Shameless implies a lack of effective restraints

Green) Brazen suggests a heart or conscience as hard as
brass It implies not only complete shamelessness but

mask one's transgressions — it connotes extreme effron-

brash and boyish crime (V Lindsay) Impudent, as here compared not only carries all the implications of shameless but in addition it implies bold or pert defiance of principles of modesty or decency as *impudent* busies Conduct so boldly unladylike that even the most *impudent* woman would not dare do it openly (Shaw) Ana *Abandoned profligate dissolute *hardened indurated callous *vicious villainous iniquitous Con Modest pure *chaste decent *shy diffident bashful

shape, n *Form figure conformation configuration Gestalt

Ana *Outline contour profile silhouette *appearance look aspect semblance

shape, v *Make form fashion fabricate manufacture forge

shapeless *Formless unformed chaotic inchoate amorphous

Ana *Rude rough crude

Ant Shapeless — Con Proportionate *proportional commensurate

share, v Share participate, partake come into comparison only when they mean to have get use exercise experience or engage in something in common with another or others All were once used transitively in this

Elia) But share may also take for its subject a group and imply a community of possession enjoyment or the like as You do not share the great earth among us fairly' (Jeffries) participat^{es} in som

ceases to be merely melodramatic and part drama (T S Eliot)

Ana *Communicate impart divide d^{isper} ute

sharp Sharp keen acute come into comparison their general and extended senses As use sharp (the common word) applies to their point keen esp to an edge rarely to a (commonly more or less technical) applies to tip or end formed by lines or edges com^{mon}

A colon () groups words discriminated in

sharp point, as sharp (or keen) as a razor sharp (not keen) as a needle as acute as the vertex of an isosceles triangle As applied to that which affects the senses sharp often suggests a disagreeably cutting quality as sharp as vinegar a sharp voice a sharp flash a sharp wind Frequently however it emphasizes distinctness or clearness of definition as a sharp contrast While one notes each of the unnaturally sharp and lustrous images it [a searchlight] picks out (E Hartson) Keen in contrast suggests a bracing zestful or piquant quality *The wind came keen with a tang of frost (Masefield)

Very keen is the savour of the roast beef that floats up (A C Benson) Acute is rare in this application being applied chiefly to high pitched tones as, an acute accent As applied to the senses themselves sharp is used esp of sight and hearing keen of sight and smell acute of hearing as, sharp-sighted keen sighted sharp ears his hearing was still acute dogs keen of scent As characterizing pleasures and pains sharp suggests most definitely that which cuts or pierces keen implies intensity acute implies poignancy as a sharp pain keen zest acute anguish With reference to persons or personal qualities sharp often implies overcleverness or trickiness keen suggests clear-sightedness quickness and sometimes shrewdness acute suggests penetration or nicety of discrimination as sharp practice a sharp customer a keen intellect His keen worldly face (Dr J Brown) Rather an acute thinker than a subtle one (De Quincey) *His criticisms are always sensible never acute (Londor) Ana *Incisive trenchant cutting biting mordant mordacious *caustic scathing piercing penetrating probing (see ENTER) tricky cunning artful wily *sly

*Stress strain pressure tension thrust

*Discard cast, molt exuviate slough scrap

remove shift transfer (see MOVE) reject repudiate spurn (see DECLINE v)

shee *Fairy faery fay elf sprite pixy gnome dwarf

ling verbs at FLASH)

1 *Pure simple absolute

tright out and-out arrant, unmitigated.

ous abrupt *steep

pendicular *vertical

*Turn divert deflect avert

*Husk hull shuck

Shelter, cover, retreat refuge asylum

... and a place where, safety, happiness in the end, but it usually implies fleeing and sometimes also a pursuer or something such as a thought or emotion that harasses, as to refuse *refuge* to political exiles, the escaped convict found *refuge* in a deserted house. Our clubs are

tions of exemption from seizure or spoliation, and the finding of a protector of a place outside the jurisdiction of the law, or the like, as the embezzler sought *asylum* in a foreign land, France has time after time provided *asylum* for deposed or abdicated monarchs of other

churches where by medieval law fugitives from an enemy or from the law might find immunity from seizure. Sanctuary, however, is the precise term for the Christian

gaggle, flight, swarm, school

shoal, n. *Shoal*, bank, reef, bar are here compared only as meaning a shallow place caused by an elevation in a sea or large body of water. All of these terms have their ordinary nontechnical senses, the first three, however,

elevation on which the water is between 11 and 200 meters deep, and *reef* to a rocky elevation on which the

reference to the boat in which Noah and his family were | 2 *Paralysis palsy, apoplexy, stroke

*Harbor lodge house, entertain board
Ana. *Defend protect, shield guard safeguard

*receive, accept
shield, v. Prc
Ana. Preserve
house

shift, v. *Mo
Ana. Displace
*serve, devi

shift, n. ?
analog, subs
Ana. *Dev
Ana. analog

shoot, v. Shoot, branch, bough, limb come into comparison only when they mean one of the members of a

emanates directly from the trunk or stem or from that outgrowth or one of its subdivisions. *Bough* is now a more literary term than either of the preceding terms. It is not interchangeable with *shoot* for it usually suggests foliage and fruit or flowers. Although it is often used interchangeably with *branch* and is sometimes thought of as a large or main branch, it now carries a comparatively weak implication of ramification and a strong connotation of full seasonal development; thus, good usage seems to indicate that *bough* is preferred when the shrub or tree is in leaf or bloom, and *branch* when the shrub or tree is stripped of foliage or its members are thought of as barren or dead, as, loaded *boughs*, pine

cutting, but they vary so greatly in their idiomatic associations and in some of their implications that they are not always interchangeable. Shorten commonly implies reduction in length, either in dimension or duration, as to shorten a road by eliminating curves, to shorten one's stay. Also it is often used more or less figuratively of apparent rather than actual length, as they shortened the journey by telling stories. Curtail adds to shorten the implication of docking or of making cuts that impair completeness or cause deprivation, as the interrupt on curtailed his speech, the outdoor ceremony was curtailed because of the storm, curtailed rights. Abbreviate, except in humorous use, is now said chiefly of words or phrases. It suggests shortening by contraction, omission or substitution of a symbol, yet in such a way that the brief

thinned (see THIN) v. antiquated obsolete archaic (see OLD)

shore, n. Shore coast, beach strand bank, littoral rips, foreshore agree in denoting land bordering a body of

the relative completeness of that which results as. *abridge* a dictionary, all laws *abridge* liberty. Thus ended her relation which I have *abridged* (Goldsmith). *Retrench* stresses reduction in extent or costs of something felt to be in excess as *retrench* expenses. Any *retrenchment* of their generous way of living would be a hardship for her (Cather). *Ann* Reduce *decrease lessen diminish. *contract shrink, condense. *Ant* Lengthen elongate extend *short-lived* *Transient transitory passing ephemeral momentary fugitive fleeting evanescent. *Ant* Age-long

Both *shore* and *beach* denote a place of resort for pleasure or vacation. *Shore* however usually indicates proximity to the sea, as to spend the summer at the *shore*. *Beach* on the other hand suggests a place of resort for swimmers or sun bathers, as, to spend a part of each day at the *beach*. *Strand* is elevated or poetical for *shore* or *beach*. To this lakeside as to the holiest *strand* in Europe pilgrims full of soul were drawn in thousands (L. P. Smith). *Bank* denotes the steep or sloping margin of a stream. *Littoral* is a somewhat formal or pretentious term occurring especially in geographic political and scientific writings for the whole or an extended clearly specified portion of the coast of a particular sea or country; it may imply extension farther inland than coast implies. The whole Mediterranean *littoral* is subject to earthquakes (Scribner's). *Rips* is still more uncommon

impel
demon
to reveal
= han the
fuller plainer and more indubitable revelation than *show*. In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world that we might live through him (1 John iv. 9). In hand writing the Chinese believe that the inner per

here discriminated. It merely implies some outward marks or tokens usually of an interest, an emotion, a power or the like. As so far as is known, he has *envisaged*

big abstract word (L. *de* *monstrare*) demonstrative (see also PROV. 1) is used chiefly in reference to feelings. It ordinarily implies external signs such as effusiveness, enthusiasm, emotional excitement and the like. The verb is still used in this sense, but these implications come out more strongly in the noun *demonstration* and in the adjective *demonstrative*, as, to *demonstrate* one's

tender

Con *Hide conceal secrete

2 Show, exhibit, display expose, parade, flaunt, as here compared agree in meaning to present in such a way as to invite notice or attention. One shows anything which one enables another or others to see or to look at as by putting it forward into view intentionally or inadvertently or by taking another where he may see it

garments are not *exhibited* but are *shown* only to prospective purchasers to *exhibit* unreasonable fear. If any crave redress of injustice they should *exhibit* their petitions in the street (*Shah*). One displays anything that one spreads out before the view of others or puts in a position where it can be seen to advantage or with great clearness, as the exhibition of pictures was criticized because the best paintings were not properly *displayed*. Before a contest begins the owner brings in his cock and holding it firmly by the tail allows it to struggle and strain in order to *display* its fierceness and strength (*V. Heiser*). The host took Father Vaillant through his corral and stables to *show* him his stock. He *exhibited* with peculiar pride two cream-coloured mules stalled side by side. With his own hand he led them out of the stable.

Ant Disguise

show, n *Exhibition exhibit exposition, fair showy. Showy, pretentious, ostentatious, pompous come into comparison as meaning given to making or presenting as a thing an outward display that is by implication greater than that which is justifiable. *Showy*, the ordinary term carries less definite implication.

it does not necessarily imply either showiness or pretentiousness as *ostentatious* public charities (*Hide*)

a love of ceremony or more often by a solemn and

proving *pompous* woman who thought nothing of consequence but as it related to her own concerns (*Ad. 1m*)

by meretricious
(1D) opulent

*virago amazon,
lous, astute agree
sound judgment
are Shrewd im

conclusions and their hypocrisy (*Ad. 1m*)
One parades anything which one displays ostentatiously as the *minist* was accused of *pa*
Analogous words Ant antonyms.

judgments their methods of pursuing their ends and the like it stresses penetration discernment judiciousness and often farsightedness [Lincoln] the kindly earnest brave foreseeing man, *sagacious* patient dreading

traordinary sharp sighted it is now applied chiefly to mental sight or insight and suggests unusual power to

plies a combination of shrewdness and perspicacity and often in addition connotes an ability to keep one's counsel or an incapacity for being fooled especially

used heightens the suggestion sometimes present in

Ana *Decrease reduce diminish lessen *shorten
abridge retrench curtail
Ant Swell — *Con* *Expand amplify extend dilate
inflate

2 *Recoil flinch quail blench wince
Ana Cringe cower (see FAWN) retreat *recede balk
shy boggle scruple *demur

shrive, *Confess absolve remit

shrivel *Wither rivel wither

Ana Parch desiccate *dry sear scorch *burn

shuck or shock, *Husk hull shell

shudder, *Shiver quiver quaver *shake tremble

quake totter wobble teeter shummy didder dither

shun Avoid evade elude *escape eschew

Ana *Decline refuse reject balk shy scruple
*demur stick stickle scorn disdain, *despise

Ant Habituate

shut, *Close

shut out Eliminate *exclude debar rule out black
ball disbar

Ana *Prevent preclude obviate *hinder obstruct
block bar

shy, adj Shy bashful diffident modest coy agree

shyness usually manifests itself in a certain reserve of manner or in timidity in approaching others. It

ful implies an instinctive or constitutional shrinkin
from public notice that usually expresses itself in aw

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book

Benson) The schoolboy's *diffident*—his unwillingness
to hear his own voice attempting the strange tongue—

modesty with a stronger dependence on my judgment than
on his own' (*Austen*) My native *modesty* is such that

I was vexed and resolved to be even with her by not

spect

Ant Obtrusive

shy, *Balk boggle scruple *demur | b stickle stick

strain

Ana *Recoil shrink quail blench *hesitate waver
falter vacillate

sh *shrink* | *sh* *shrink*

sh *shrink* | *sh* *shrink*

sh *shrink* | *sh* *shrink*

sh *shrink* | *sh* *shrink*

custom" (Keats). "There is a simplicity of diction which reflects a meagre and barren stock, there is also a simplicity which results from the winnowing of a rich abundance" (Lowes)

sieve, v *Sift, riddle, screen, bolt winnow

sieve n *Sift, riddle, screen, bolt winnow

the substance from extraneous matter or from coarse particles or sometimes to separate the particles of a

or when one is desperately trying to restrain one's tears, the noun however, more often refers solely to this sound

ticles from those that are larger for any one of several ends as to riddle sand so as to extract all gravel shells and the like, to riddle gravel so as to extract all pebbles bobbles and the like to screen coal so as to separate it

splashed and gurgled and moaned round the house (Kipling) Groan implies a heavier sound than moan and more often suggests an unbearable weight of suffering or a strong spirit of rebelliousness to pain or discomfort, as the groans of those caught in the wreckage were heard at

rent *deplere, bemoan bewail *long, yearn, year, thirst

roan moan sob See under sign, v

ret, *sorrow, grief

*Look, view, glance, glimpse, peep peek, coup

aspect, outlook vision, *revelation

*Blind purblind

I Sign, mark, token, badge, note, symptom

come into comparison when they denote a sensible

when used in a figurative sense implying the elimination

be a

winnow from the coming step of time All craft of symbolic device or act (as the race is the sign of an analogous words. Antonyms Con contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

missile and dispassion — it is to any trace or vestige of someone or something (as the *signs* of her fate in a footprint here a broken twig there a trinket dropped by the way — Conrad) to any objective evidence that

on his face and his eyes thus the bitter experience left its *mark* (not *sign*) on his countenance courtesy is the *mark* (better than *sign*) of a gentleman the distinguishing *marks* (not *signs*) of Victorian poetry What then are the marks of culture and efficiency? (H. Swallow) It is a great mistake to suppose that assertiveness is the only manly trait taken on by suc

and cate its ownership (as a trade *mark* a laundry *mark*) Token (see also PLEDGE) is preferred to *sign* and

or token when it is thought of in reference to a class a

accept the petticoat as the badge of discrimination (R. Macaulay) Note usually means a distinguishing or dominant mark or characteristic both when it is so close to its earliest sense a distinctive

institution, a state or the body politic or to any external phenomenon the *mark* is a sign of the nature of

symptom of our general failure to grasp the need of knowledge and thought in mastering the complex modern world (B. Russell)

Ans Indication betokening attesting or attestation (see corresponding verbs at INDICATE) manifestation evidencing or evidence demonstration showing or show (see corresponding verbs at SHOW) intimation suggestion (see corresponding verbs at SUGGEST)

2 *Sign*, *signal* come into comparison when they mean a motion an action a gesture or a word by which a com

silence to give the accepted *sign* of warning *signal* usually applies to a conventional and recognizable sign given under circumstances which make it clear to the person or a comm started visitor cork gave the *signal* and a hum began to spread

where a guard a watchman a policeman or the like might otherwise be necessary as traffic *signals* railroad

Ans *Gesture *gesticulation *symbol *emblem
3 *Symbol* *character mark note
Ans *Device contrivance

prominent remarkable *not creable conspicuous
 Ana Distinctive individual peculiar *characteristic
 distinguished eminent illustrious *famous renowned
 significance 1 Significant on import *meaning sense
 acceptation.

Ana Denotation connotation (see under DENOTE)
 suggestion implication intimation (see correspond ing)

significant *Expressive meaningful pregnant elo-
 quent sententious

And forcible
 tous weighty

aning sense

Ana Signifying meaning denoting (see MEAN v)
 denotation connotation (see under DENOTE 2)

signify import *mean denote

Ana Convey *carry bear *denote connote imply

*suggest

shade

others Silent and uncommunicative often imply a tend-
 ency to say no more than is absolutely necessary.

Matter of habit (as he had had a rather unhappy
 hood and it made him a silent man — Conrad

silent man, long a wordier — Collier whose

man calve heart. We scarce one precious word impart

— Su f) or an abstinence from speech on some particu-

lar occasion because of caution the stress of emotion or

the like (as We paused And hand in hand Sat

lenti — Tennyson the reporters found the president

uncommunicative when they asked him his opinion of the

proposal) Taciturn implies a temperamental disinclina-

tion to speech it usually also connotes extreme

sposited on to keep one's own counsel or the habit or fact

of withholding much that might be said especially under

particular circumstances the term does not usually

connote

usson) Reserved implies reticence but it also sug-

gests formality standoffishness, or a temperamental

indisposition to the give and take of friendly conversa-

tion

rownell) Secretive also implies reticence but it car-

ries a more

Ana

custom and even nature—for she was not secretive—
 were most sedulously kept out of sight for a time
 (C. Bronz) Close, as here compared (see also CLOSE
 1 & 2) comes near to reticent and secretive in its meaning
 but it usually denotes a disposition rather than an atti-
 tude or manner and therefore often suggests taciturnity
 as He was too close to name his circumstances to me
 (Dickens) Close lipped and closemouthed are often used
 in place of close not only as more picturesque terms but
 also as carrying a stronger connotation of reticence or
 reserve or as more clearly implying a refusal to disclose

Ana Restrained curbed checked inhibited (see
 RESTRAIN) discreet prudent (see under PRUDENT)

Ant Talkative — Con *Vocal articulate fluent

voluble glib loquacious garrulous (see TALKATIVE)

2 *Still stilly quiet no seless

Ana *Calm serene tranquil placid peaceful

*Outline contour profile sky line

*shade adumbrate

*Sleek slick glossy velvety glabrous,

satiny

crass dumb vacuous, *empty

2 *Foolish absurd preposterous

Ana Inane wishy washy *insipid puerile juvenile

(see YOUTHFUL) ridiculous ludicrous *laughable

silt *Wash drift diluvium alluvium alluvion

similar Similar like alike identical akin analogous

comparable parallel homogeneous uniform as here

compared agree in meaning closely resembling each

other Things are similar when in appearance or on the

surface they are not readily distinguishable or may be

mistaken for each other they are like or alike when

as identical (see also SAME) when there is exact corre-

spondence between them as the typed or gal and

carbon copies are identical Just as among all the

myriad faces in the world there are no two really alike

so are there no two identical sets of limbs (Lucas)

Things are akin to each other when in spite of marked

differences they reveal essential rather than superficial

likenesses. A playing off of one image against an

other a technical device akin to the interlacing of themes

in music (Day Lewis) The movement which went on

in France under the old régime from 1700 to 1789 was

akin to the movement of the Renaissance (Arnold)

Things are analogous to each other when in spite

of their belonging to different categories or logical

groupings they are susceptible of comparison and ex-

hibit common likenesses thus analogous words have

many implications in common but they are not true

synonyms because they do not carry a common denota-

tion or are not applicable to the same things or ideas or

(B. Russell) You keep talking about maladies of the mind and soul. I don't accept the idea of psychic diseases analogous to mental diseases. (C. Mackenzie) Things are comparable when they bear sufficient likeness to each

incapable of dealing with any ideas or situations that involve mental effort. It may imply either illiteracy coupled with a lack of native shrewdness or feeble-mindedness that does not amount to imbecility as they have a simple son. Smooth words he had to wheedle simple souls. (Wordsworth) When used as a term of criticism of normal persons or their acts it suggests little more than failure to use one's intelligence. "You are fretting about General Tulney and that is very

careers may be said to be parallel when they can be shown to have followed a similar course. Things are homogeneous when they are alike in kind and in character. But *homogeneous* is rarely used in this sense except in reference to the things which form a collection or an aggregate or the like. The family is a unit composed of people of different ages and sexes with different functions to perform; it is organic in a way which a collection of *homogeneous* individuals is not. (B. Russell)

term of criticism of normal persons and their acts it is far stronger than *simple* because it imputes either the appearance of idiocy or imbecility or a want of intelli

Ana *Same equivalent equal identical correspond ent correlative complementary *reciprocal

Ant Dissimilar — *Con* *Different disparate diverse *opposite contradictory contrary antithetical antonymous

similarity *Likeness resemblance similitude analogy affinity

Ana *Comparison contrast collation parallel agreement accordance harmonizing or harmony correspond

affinity

Ant Dissimilitude *as in lasty

simper, *v* *Smile smirk grin

smile, *n* *Smile smirk grin See under *smile* &

simple, *adj* 1 *Pure absolute sheer

Ana Elemental *elementary *single sole

Ant Compound complex

2 *Natural ingenuous naive unsophisticated artless

Ana *Sincere unfeigned *childlike childish open plain *frank candid

Con Affected pretended assumed (see ASSUME)

contempt rather than of (impersonal) description, and is capable of additional connotations such as far

science. (H. Ellis) Fond to the point of folly. (A. D. Sedgwick) Aunlike is also a term of contempt

rational being as an *assine* choice of profession & *assine* use of one's leisure time. What is one to think of a man so *assine* that he looks for gratitude in this world? (Macken)

Ana Childish *childlike dull dense dumb *stupid crass *ignorant illiterate untaught

Ant Wise

simple, *n* *Drug medicinal pharmaceutical biological

simpleton *Tool moron imbecile idiot natural

simulacrum 1 *Image effigy statue icon portrait photograph mask

2 *Image or cheap fraud sham fake humbug deceit

*assume

e mock

h group

simulation. Simulation, dissimulation, when they de-

tion, and may connote either simple honesty, great warmth, or exuberance in the display of feeling, as, to receive a hearty welcome, a hearty laugh, 'in the hearty

protective coloration are both forms of simulation. Dissimulation is negative and suggests a dissembling or a concealment of one's true (usually evil) nature or purpose in order to prevent recognition of it. "Dissimulation, in the negative, when a man lets fall signs and arguments that he is not what he is. Simulation in the affirmative when a man industriously and expressly feigns and pretends to be that he is not" (Bacon). "Simulation is a

Lowes)

Anna Candid, open, *frank, plain honest, honorable conscientious, scrupulous *upright *straightforward aboveboard, forthright

Ant Insincere

sinewy. *Muscular, athletic, husky, brawny, burly.

Anna Robust, *healthy sound *strong tough, tenacious sturdy nervous, *vigorous energetic.

single. Sear, *burn, scorch, char

single, *adj* Single, sole, unique, lone, solitary, separate, particular are here compared only as meaning one as distinguished from two or more or all others. That is single which is not accompanied or supported by or combined or united with another, as, a single instance may be cited, a single woman a single house; 'the strength of the lyric lies in the complete statement of a single selected facet of experience' (Day Lewis) 'A painter discards many trivial points of exactness in order to heighten the truthfulness of a few fundamentals, he makes the sitter more like himself, than he actually is at any such *quadrant moment* as - - -

simultaneous. Synchronous, coincident, *contemporaneous coeval concomitant concurrent Anna Concurring coinciding, agreeing (see AGREE). Con *Preceding, foregoing, antecedent, previous following succeeding ensuing (see FOLLOW).

sin, *n* *Offense, vice crime, scandal

Anna Transgression, trespass *breach violation *error lapse slip *fault, failing frailty

since, *adv* Since, ago Ago refers to a point in past time since, in strict usage, to the period intervening between such a point and the present, in ago the mind is turned back from the present, in since, forward from a starting point in the past, as I met him ten years ago but have seen him only once since

since, *conj* *Because for, as inasmuch as

sincere. Sincere, wholehearted, whole-souled, heartfelt, hearty, unfeigned agree in meaning genuine in feeling or expression or manifesting such genuineness Sincere stresses the absence of hypocrisy dissimulation or falsification in any degree it therefore usually connotes a strict adherence to truth a revelation of just what one feels thinks sees (especially as an artist or poet) and no more and an unwillingness to embellish exaggerate or make pretenses of any sort, as in a few cases where a man professes to be destroying with a view to rebuilding we are not sure whether he is sincere (B Russell), 'The loathing with which he [Hitler] describes the sullen Vienna working classes is so sincere that

cause of totalitarianism, A bust of Burns looking not so warm and whole souled as his pictures usually do (N Hawthorne) Who could help liking her? her generous nature

emotion such as tears or in acts it suggests that one's innermost

Ana Individual particular *special especial specific
Ant Accompanied supported conjugal
 single, *v* In form single out. Prefer, hand pick,
 *choose select elect opt pick cull
Ana *Take seize grasp grab accept *receive admit
 *decide, determine settle
 single foot, *n* *Trot pace walk gallop run canter
 lope rack amble
 single-foot, *v* Trot pace walk gallop run canter

sinister. *Sinister*, baleful, malign malefic come into
 comparison with the

other malign *(*Bryce*) *The spirit of competition which
 according to Rousseau was one of the earliest of the
 malign fruits of awakening intelligence (*Grandeur*)
 The prickly topic of symbolism with its malign power
 to set the wise by the ears (*C. E. Montague*) Malefic

inauspicious *secret covert furtive underhand
 underhanded *malicious malignant malevolent spiteful

sinuous. *Winding flexuous, serpentine tortuous,
 sinfractuous.

Ana Labyrinthine mazy (see corresponding nouns
 *circuitous roundabout *indirect

*devious
 *get procreate *generate engender breed
 reproduce

*State condition mode posture status

*nature pass crisis exigency emergency
 ent plight quandary dilemma case *in

*Position place office post job berth billet
 activity

*Employment occupation *work calling business
 suit matter

*Size dimensions, area, extent magnitude

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policy The sinister power exercised by the combina-
 tion in keeping rivals out of the business and ruining
 those who already were in (*Justice Holmes*) Baleful
 carries an even stronger suggestion of menace than
 sinister for it implies inevitable suffering misery or
 destruction often it imputes perniciousness noxious-
 ness hellishness or the like to the thing so described. It
 is applicable to that which works openly and without

themselves but can be computed in terms of the number
 of individuals which comprise them or the amount of

along when used collectively is a close synonym of area
 in contrast however it usually implies accurate meas-
 urements that are known or specified as the window

breadth It is used chiefly of plane figures or of plane
 surfaces such as the ground a floor an arena or the like
 and is computed usually in square measure as the
 estate is 200 acres in area the forest fire covered an area
 of ten square miles the area of a rectangle is computed
 by multiplying its length by its breadth Extent is
 referable chiefly to things that are measured in one

struggle between two forces the one beneficent the
 A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

to space measured in terms of time, thus the duration of a thing is the extent of its existence, few lives reach the extent of one hundred years {in the time of A Germany was a June 1944 - and of

also in time with no
also in reference to anything measurable whose
exact quantity extent or degree may be expressed
mathematically in figures thus the magnitude of a star
indicated by a number that expresses its relative
brightness An alpha particle bearing a positive charge
equal in magnitude to twice the electron charge (Karl K
Darrow) Volume (see also bulk) is also as here consid-
ered a scientific term, it is used in reference to anything
which can be measured in terms of the cubic inches feet
yards etc. it occupies thus the volume of a solid cylin-
der is equal to the cubic measure of air it displaces, and
that of a hollow one to the cubic measure of its capacity
two objects that are equal in volume may differ greatly
in weight when a thing expands it increases in volume
Amplitude *expanse spread stretch *bulk
mass, volume

skald, *n.* Variant of SCALD

skeleton. *Structure, anatomy, framework

Skeptic or sceptic. *Skeptic* (or *sceptic*), *agnostic*, and their derivative nouns *skepticism*, *agnosticism*, are very close synonyms when they denote a person (or a philosophy) that regards all human knowledge as uncertain or all absolute knowledge as unattainable by the human mind. They are however distinguishable in precise and especially in philosophical use. *Skeptic* and *skeptism* imply the attitude of the doubter who suspends judgment because he knows the limitations of the human reason. Historically therefore these terms have been applied to every type of thinker or philosophy having for its (or their) fundamental assumption the impotency or the inadequacy of the reason even by extension to those teaching that through revelation inspiration intuition or the like men come to a measure of truth. Thus, philosophical idealism is in the last analysis a form of *skeptism*. *Agnostic* and *agnosticism*, on the other hand stress the impossibility of attaining certainty in general use they commonly imply the unknowability of that which transcends the human reason such as the existence of God the origin of things and the like. In philosophical use they imply the impossibility of attaining truth by any means since all knowledge is relative and conditioned by the nature of the human mind.

Skepticism or scepticism 1 Agnosticism (see under SKEPTIC)

Ant Fairb

*Uncertainty doubt dubious dubiously suspicion
warrant

Ans Disbelief *unbelief incredulity doubt scruple
compunction *qualm
Ans Credulity

sketch, n 1 Outline diagram delineation draft tracing plot blueprint See under SKETCH v
 Ans Design plot *plan scheme project *chart map graph

2 Præcis aperçu *compendium : syllabus digest

sketch, v Sketch outline, diagram, del waste, draft (or draught), trace, plot, blueprint come into comparison when they mean to present or to represent something by

or as if by drawing its lines or its features. The same distinctions in implications and connotations are observable in the corresponding nouns *sketch*, *outline*, *diagram*, *delineation*, *draft* (or *draught*), *tracing*, *plot*, *blueprint*. *Sketch* (etymologically akin to *scheme*) may imply a *drawing*, a *painting*, a *model* or a *verbal presentation* (as in a *description* or *exposition*) of the main lines, features, or points with the result that a clear, often a *vivid* but not a detailed impression or conception of the whole is given, as, then, in a calm historical tone he proceeded to *sketch* - some pictures of the corruption which was rife abroad" (*Joyce*). "This lecture is a humble attempt to *sketch* out a metaphysics of natural science" (*Jager*), a sculptor *sketches* his design for a memorial, an artist usually *sketches* his picture before he paints it.

In some of Miss Jewett's earlier books one can find first sketches first impressions which later crystallized into almost flawless examples of literary art. (Cather) Outline differs from sketch in suggesting emphasis upon the contours of a thing that is represented or the main points of a thing expounded and in implying more or less inattention to the details which fill up amply or particularize the term therefore usually implies a more rigid selection and greater economy in treatment and less consideration for qualities which give pleasure than sketch implies and, often suggests a presentation of a thing as a simplified whole. When the period came for the reappearance of Mr. Scales [a traveling salesman] Mrs. Bates outlined a plan and when the circumscribing the exact time of his arrival was dropped into the letter box she formulated the plan in detail. (Benneis) The detailed study of history should be supplemented by brilliant outlines even if they contained questionable generalizations. (B Russell) Diagram implies presentation of something which requires explanation rather than representation or portrayal by means of a graphic design such as a mechanical drawing a pattern showing arrangement and distribution of parts a chart map graph or the like as to diagram (or to make a diagram of) the nervous system to make a diagram of a sentence to show its grammatical structure.

He diagrammed his route on the tablecloth. (Cather) Delicate and delineation etymologically and in their early and no longer widely current senses came closer to sketch and to outline than as they now come to describe and description and depict and depiction. For that reason, though they still retain a strong implication of drawing a thing so as to show its lines or features with great distinctness, they also suggest more attention to the simplifying details and therefore often imply greater fullness or richness in treatment than the preceding words. His brush did its work with a steady and sure stroke that indicated command of his materials. He could delineate whatever he selected with technical skill.

(References) tie [a Chinese painter of the fourth century] seems to have preferred the delineation of strongly featured heads men of character and experience (Sung-yun) Chaucer's delineation of the Prioress (Louise) Draft especially in its verbal rather than its illustrative use implies the accurate drawing to scale of something especially of an architect's plan for a building to be constructed or of a design for a vessel a machine an engine or the like as young architects usually spend their first years in *drafting* plans rather than in designing buildings The term either as verb or noun may imply the drawing up of a preliminary statement which when corrected polished and copied will serve as a final statement (in either case often specifically called *rough draft*) = *draft* me a petition to send him (Shaw) to make a *draft* of a petition there is a *rough draft* of the book among

trasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

his father's papers. Trace and tracing more often stress the act or the method of outlining or drawing and in themselves carry little implication of a carefully wrought design, pattern or the like. The words therefore are

over it as to trace the new route to be followed in rebuilding a road to get a tracing of the pattern of a rose window. Sometimes however the terms do suggest a pattern or design which involves the use of tracery or decorative interlacing of lines as deep-set windows stained and traced (Tennyson). Plot is often used in

their relation to each other or the whole is clear thus one who diagrammatically represents the condition of business during a given year by means of a graph is said to

in the amusing and innocuous pastime of blueprinting a new social order (The Commonwealth)

Anal Design plot plan scheme project (see under PLAN n) *chart map graph

skid, v *Slide slip glide glide slide alither coast toboggan

skill *Art cunning craft artifice

Anal Proficiency adeptness expertness (see corresponding adjectives at PROFICIENT) efficacy effectiveness (see corresponding adjectives at EFFECTIVE) *readiness facility dexterity ease

skilled Skillful *proficient adept expert

Anal Apt ready *quick prompt practiced exercised drilled (see PRACTICE v) competent qualified *able capable

Ant Unskilled

skillful *Proficient adept expert skilled

Anal *Dexterous, adroit, deft, feat, efficient *effective *conversant versed

Ant Unskillful — Con *Awkward clumsy inept maladroit gauche

skim Float *fly dart scud shoot sail

skimpy Scrumpy eviguous *meager scanty scant spare sparse

skin, n Skin, hide pelt fell rind bark peel come into

or has been stripped from it when dead. Hide applies especially to the tough skin of large wild and domestic animals such as the rhinoceros or the horse. It is however chiefly in commercial use where it is applied to the raw or undressed skins of heavy cattle, horses and other large animals in distinction from those of calves, sheep, goats and the like which are commonly described merely as skins thus tanned and dressed hides are made into shoes, traveling bags and the like. Tanned and dressed skins are made into gloves, purses and the like. Pelt is applied chiefly to the skin of an animal that is covered with hair, fur or wool in commerce it usually denotes an undressed skin of any of these animals, especially of a furred animal as fox pelt, sheep pelt. It is also applied to the skin of a sheep or goat stripped of wool or fur and ready for tanning. Fell is now chiefly a literary term for skin, hide or pelt but in some specific use it denotes an under-skin or thin tough membrane lying beneath a pelt. Rind applies chiefly to the thick tough and often inelastic integument which covers certain fruits such as oranges and grapefruit or the stems of some woody perennial plants (then usually bark). The hardened skin on smoked meats such as ham and the hardened crust of molded cheeses are both rinds. Any skin rind or bark is a pelt. That which may be stripped from a fruit is called a slip on a banana peel, candied orange peel.

Skin, decorticate, peel, pare, flay come into

skin as to skin calves slaughtered for the market to

to decorticate, to peel. Peel and pare are frequently confused in use. peel is applicable only when the skin or outer covering can be removed by stripping especially

pare one's toe nails (in pare expenses to a minimum) Flay — — — — — has

often in threats or in descriptions of torture. Consequently the word in current use is more literary than technical and more figurative than literal for it usually carries a connotation of torture or of cruel punishment

skin of an apple the skin of an almond. Skin applies to this integument whether it covers the living organism

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

reference to inanimate things $S_k = \dots$

graceful movement and touching a surface and when referred to living or excess of animal spirit-ship like a calf (Psalms sk pping (Shak) Bound-ous springs than skip and elasticity and buoyancy like a toe I bounded over the mountains (Wordsworth) I saw her bounding down the rocky slope like some wild agile creature (Hudson) the ball struck the earth and bounded across the field Hop suggests a less flowing or springy movement than the two preceding words at times it connotes jerkiness and lack of dignity in movement. It implies a succession of small quick leaps such as those characteristic of the movement of birds toads grasshoppers and the like as {birds} hopping from spray to spray (Druce)

The v
often, e-
jumping
leap or
makes v
are fallu
his legs
it usual

Would
surrell 22 ~~any~~ course (Cowper) A gang of merry
to ~~ering~~ devils, frisking and ~~cursing~~ on a flat rock
(Irving) Lope evokes a picture of the long easy bounds
of the and agile animal such as a wolf or fox on the
run as "White rabbits went *loping* about the place
(Twain) the long *loping* stride of a mountaineer every
evening at dusk the athletes in training *loped* round and
round the track Lalloping on the other hand implies a
clumsy, irregular bounding etc.

they
lives
arable
sue
It sug
rebound
watch

over the surf
to reacher sto
a shot is made
force and have
kermish, s =

engagement action *battle

kittish Restless, restive, uneasy, fidgety, impatient

nervous unquiet feverish hectic jumpy jittery
kulk or sculk *Lurk, crouch, slink, sneak.

Con Emerge *appear loom

ky line Profile contour *outline s lhhouette
black adj 1 Lax remiss *negligent *unperfectful

Indolent slothful faintant *ndifferent
detached aloof stolid *stolid

Con Diligent, sedulous industrious, *busy assiduous
expeditious, quick *fast

Ana *Weak feeble infirm inert submissive passive

Con. *Tight taut tense *steady constant uniform

even equable *firm hard
lacken *Delay retard slow detain

Ant analogous words **Ant** antonyms **Con** contractions

3.1. v Delame, hbel caluminate, *maligna traduce
asperse vilify

Assault *Decry, depreciate detract from, derogate from
disparage belittle *injure damage, hurt *attack,
assail

slang, *Dialect vernacular, patois, lingo jargon, cant
argot, patter

slant, n. 1 Slant, inclination, slope, acclivity, declivity, incline grade, gradient agree in denoting obliquity or something oblique. Slant inclination slope are some times interchangeable but are not exact synonyms. Slant is divergence (commonly sharp divergence) from the vertical or horizontal. The slant of a ladder that leans against a house (Twain). Inclination is any divergence slight or sharp from a straight position or a direction taken as normal as to correct an inclination of the teeth. Commonly when there is no contrary indication a bending sidewise (or forward) and downward is implied as the inclination of a tree the inclination of a magnetic needle. She answered only by a slight inclination of the head (Austen). Slope is used especially of surfaces and commonly implies a gradual slant as the slope of a meadow a windshield a brow Slant sometimes and slope frequently are

struct:

an *incline* between two floors in a garage. *Grade* and *gradient* are equivalent terms: the former chiefly in American, the latter in British use. They are used commonly (*grade* almost exclusively) of railroads and highways, and denote usually degree of inclination from the horizontal; as, there is a ten per cent *grade* that is an ascent or descent of ten feet to every hundred feet of horizontal distance) between the two villages. The roads of the *grade*...

(Hardy) Grade is often used to denote a stretch of a road or railroad that rises or falls gradually.

heavy grade between Albany and Schenectady.

*Point of view standpoint

luna Attitude *position stand bias prejudice *pre-
selection

ant, & Slant, slope, incline, lean come into comparison when they mean to diverge or go up.

her he settled so much more brightly upon the

Wilkings) Slope is often used in place of slant but is the preferred term when the reference is to a surface.

slap, v. *Strike hit smite swat slug clout punch

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the inclination by a human agent or by some shaping or molding force (as to lean back in one's chair since the hurricane most of the trees of the grove lean toward the northwest) or of a resting or an intent to rest against a (literal or figurative) support (as to lean against a pillar she at once leaned upon her husband when they walked the mountain trails = child should not be allowed to lean too heavily on parents or teachers)

Anna *Tip tilt cant career veer *swerve deviate diverge

slap, v. *Strike hit smite swat slug clout punch box cuff

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of it) which is sleek or more often in current use which is so perfectly finished that the eye can detect no flaw

novel produced by popular American writers/ is marked by a competent slickness This surface gloss this sophis-

calendered paper That is glossy which has by nature a art a surface that is exceedingly smooth and shining as the glossy leaves of the beech tree downy peaches and the glossy plum (Dryden) glossy as black rocks on a sunny day cased in ice (D. Wordsworth) the table has a waxed not a glossy finish That is velvety (or less often velvet) which has the extreme softness associated with the surface or appearance of velvet though the word is often used of things as they appeal to the sense of touch or of sight or of both (as a velvety or velvet skin a velvety or velvet flower) it is also applicable to sounds that caress the ear or to tastes or odors that are delightfully bland (as even her high notes are velvety the velvet touch of a pianist the boy reading in his

(Sillie) Frowzy implies an offensive lack of neatness

crowded one there is no meaning in words (Show)

Anna Slovenly unkempt sloppy *slipshod *dirty equalid foul filthy

Con *Neat tidy trim spick and span

slaughter, n *Massacre butchery carnage pogrom

slaughter, n *Massacre butchery carnage pogrom

slaughter, n *Massacre butchery carnage pogrom

slaughter, n *Massacre butchery carnage pogrom

slaughter, n *Massacre butchery carnage pogrom

slaughter, n *Massacre butchery carnage pogrom

slaughter, n *Massacre butchery carnage pogrom

slaughter, n *Massacre butchery carnage pogrom

quality (as, Mrs Gibson petted him in her sweetest
siliest manner —Gaskell) That is shiny (or less often

And *Bright lustrous brilliant, smooth even (see

" gave us
specious

sleepy Sleepy, drowsy, somnolent slumberous (or
slumbrous) come into comparison when they mean af

sleep (as Away you rogue away! I am sleepy —

implied sleep heightens the emphasis upon quietness

sleepy as he

lows glided in an effortless way through the busy air

Lustre a wa ted
under her

will slumberous
pools clear the
was as a rule of a
the man

A
sie
sie
A
q
sh

g. 1000
Ana Finished *
faultless shallow
slide v Side sh
Ana analogous w

slithered away In the bodies of innumerable worms —
Amy Lowell) Coast and tobooggan always connote a slide

which cannot be impeded until the bottom is reached or
some obstruction is provided as from 1929 to 1933 the
prices of securities tobogganed

slight, adj Tenuous rare *thin slender slim
Ana *Imperceptible imponderable impalpable intan-
gible insensible inappreciable trifling trivial puny
*petty paltry minute diminutive wee little *small
slight, v *Neglect ignore overlook disregard omit
forget

Ana Scorn disdain condemn *despise flout *scoff

slim *Thin slender slight tenuous rare

Ana *Lean spare skinny scrawny *meager exiguous

scant scanty 1 the lithesome Mesoma (see SUPPLE)

Ant Chubby (of persons)

sling v¹ Hurl fling pitch toss *throw cast

Ana Heave hoist *lift raise impel drive (see MOVE)
propel shove thrust *push

sling v² *Hang suspend dangle

slink *Lurk skulk sneak couch

slip, v *Slide glide skid glissade either
toboggan

slip n Lapae *error mistake blunder faux pas
howler boner bloomer floater

Ana Accident *chance inadvertence careless
heedlessness (see corresponding adjectives at CARE)

*fault failing foible frailty vice

slipshod, adj Slipshod slovenly unkempt, sloppy
into comparison not only when applied to persons and
their appearance but also to their mental and manual

lect his dress was *slovenly* (G Eliot) In somewhat later
use it was applied to processes technique workmanship
and the like as *slovenly* thinking, the *slovenly* manner
in which the dinner was served (Conrad), a tendency
to think that a fine idea excuses *slovenly* workmanship
(Amy Lowell) Unkempt (etymologically, uncombed) is
applied usually to that which requires to be kept in order
if a favorable impression is to be produced. It implies

ternly dowdy frowzy blowzy

Cor Precise accurate exact *correct fastidious
finical *nice

slit, v Slash *cut hew chop carve

slittier *Slide slip glide skid glissade coast toboggan

slog, v Variant of SLUG

slope, v *Slant incline lean

Ana *Tip tilt cant career deviate diverge veer
*swerve

slope, n *Slant inclination acclivity declivity incline
grade gradient

Ana Tipping turning canting careening (see TIP)
*mountain mount peak alp steepness abruptness

miss lax *negligent neglectful *slow leisurely
deliberate dilatory laggard

Ant Industrious — Cor *Busy diligent sedulous

Exuviate *discard cast shed molt scrap

different
emiss
apack

gaily
the r
ee in
and
videst

'Why, Jane—you never dropt a word of this, you sly thing' (Austen) 'Wrinkled slyness and craft potted against native truth and sagacity' (V. Hawthorne)

in making changes), or a tempo that is required by nature art. or a plan or schedule (as, a *slow* convales

application referable only to persons or to things for which persons are responsible as their actors, performers

more censorious a term than *dilatory* for it implies a

deception or in maneuvering, as to fear a *tricky* opponent more than a *crafty* one Able men of high character and not smart *tricky* men' (The Nation) Foxy implies

term suggests absence of hurry or agitation and a slow less that is the result of care, forethought calculation and restraint, or the like, as *deliberate* enunciation *de*

to persons and their acts but to things that have no

And Furtive clandestine stealthy covert (see SECRET) devious oblique, *crooked astute, *shrewd

slow, *Slacken *

Are *Moderate

crease, lessen

Ant. Speed ~ (see SPEED 2.)

Mug or slog,

panch doc ci

Muggish *L

And Inert *

langu shing *

Ant Brisk *

Numberous

solent.

slushy. *S

maudlin sopr

slf, sly, sly,

syren ~

implications than *small* which often connotes less magnitude than that which is ordinary or which is to be expected or is desirable. It is preferred to *small* therefore when there is the intent to convey a hint of pettiness of pettiness or of insignificance in size amount or quantity extent or the like as to take

ferred when the context carries a note of tenderness patios or the like ■ a little (cf *small*) child our little (cf *small*) house her pathetic little smile Sleep my little one (Tennyson) Diminutive not only carries a stronger implication of divergence from the normal or

a French word has been taken over into English in only one of its applications. It is the usual term to describe a

wh sky) is also often found in standard English as a little wee face with a little yellow beard (Shak) ■ a modest crimson tipped flow x (Burns) Tiny goes even

chiefly in childish playful or jocose use these terms occur also in paired or reduplicated forms as *teeny weeny teeny-weeny* as ■ One day this *teeny-weeny* woman

ferred by scientific and other writers who wish to give a more definite implication of extreme smallness or littleness as a minute antinucleus minute grains of sand the tremendous forces imprisoned in minute particles of matter (Inge) Microscopic applies only to that which is so

pect and complete on the top of a mountain (L P Smith) We may thus picture an atom as a miniature solar system (Eddington) In the fine arts miniature applies to a type of painting (a miniature painting) which is typically a portrait painted on a small piece of ivory or metal often brilliantly colored and executed with nicety and delicacy so as to bring out each detail Ana *Petty puny paltry trifling trivial

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

Ans Large — Con Big great (see LARGE) vast huge immense *enormous small arms See under WEAPON smaller. *Less lesser fewer smart. 1 Bright, knowing quick witted *intelligent clever alert

*harp keen acute *quick ready prompt apt astute perspicacious. ill (of mind) h fashionable *stylish chic dapper dashing ratty nifty nobby posh toffish brave brave elegant exquisite (see CHOICE adj) *finished nate

ndy frowzy blowzy Smell, scent, odor (or odour), aroma come into use when they denote that property of a thing which makes it perceptible to the olfactory sense Smell is not only the most general of these terms but it is also the most colorless It is the appropriate word when merely the sensation is indicated and no hint of its source quality or character is necessary *Our horses

and jasmine stronger even than the reek of the dust (Aspling) Scent (see also FRAGRANCE) In precise use always carries the implication of a physical emanation

odorous and odorousness) and therefore does not suggest as scent often does the need of a delicate or highly sensitive sense of smell as Tride knows her master by his scent (not odor) the odors (better than scents) of the kitchen clung to her clothes For these reasons odor usually implies general perceptibility and is the preferred

Henning recognizes are outstanding odors spicy

ness in very discriminating use it often suggests something to be savored and therefore may be used of things that appeal both to the sense of smell and taste or by extension to one's aesthetic sense as the aroma

Ana Self respecting self-esteeming self admiring (see primitive verbs under REGARD *n*) pharisaical sanctimonious hypocritical (see under HYPOCRISY)
snaffle, v Curb check bridle *restrain *mh b t*
Ana *Guide lead control manage direct (see

like Smile is the general term capable of being qualified so as to suggest malign as well as benign pleasure or amusement as to smile tenderly or derisively a sad or a bright smile to smile at one's maiden efforts to wear a set smile Grin implies a broad smile that shows the teeth. It still often carries a suggestion of its earlier meaning—to show one's teeth as a dog or wolf in anger or pain, in its et. It not infrequently implies an unnaturalness of bewilderment senselessness or the like. With rash and awkward force the chords [of a lyre] he [and it] shakes. And grins with wonder at the jar he makes. (Cowper) They could not see the bitter smile
 Rh d h n = d l r r e f

crabbed morose (see SULLEN)
snappy *Pungent piquant poignant racy spicy
Ana *Sharp keen acute vivacious *lively animated
 *quick prompt ready smart dashing chic modish (see STYLISH)

snare, n Trap *lure bait decoy
Ana *Trick ruse stratagem maneuver artifice feint wile trickery *deception chicanery chicanerie subterfuge

snare, v Ensnare trap entrap bag *catch capture nab cop

Ana *Lure entice inveigle tempt seduce decoy
 *Confuse on disorder chaos disorder jumble
 e muddle
 mplexity complication intricateness or in
 ee corresponding adjectives at COMPLEX)
 hardship

Grasp grab clutch seize *take
snare *catch capture nab cop *pull drag draw
 Slink skulk *lurk couch
 *Scoff jeer gird flout gibe fleece
 eride taunt mock *ridicule scout *despise
 sda n
 *Steal pilfer slich purloin lift pinch swipe cop
 *Curious inquisitive prying nosy

Ana Meddlesome officious intrusive *impertinent obtrusive interfering interposing (see INTERPOSE)
snug 1 Trim snug shape *neat tidy spick-and-span

Ant Frown
smile, n Smirker smirker grin See under SMILE *v*
Ant Frown
smirker Smirker grin *smile
smirker Smirker grin smile See under SMILE *v*
smitch *Particle bit mite smidgen whit atom iota jot titlle
smute *Strike hit slug slap swat clout punch box cuff

Ana *Beat pummel buffet *punish discipline correct
smog Fog mist *haze brume
smooth, adj 1 Even plane plan flat *level flush
Ana *Sleek slick glossy glabrous polished burnished (see POLISH)
Ant Rough — Con Harsh uneven rugged scabrous (see ROUGH)

2 Effortless *easy light simple facile
Ana Agreeable *pleasant pleasing gratifying grateful
 serene tranquil *calm placid peaceful
Ant Labored — Con *Hard difficult arduous
 3 Bland diplomatic politic, *suave urbane
Ana *Darting ingratulating insinuating polite courteous courtly (see CIVIL) only unctuous sleek
 *tulsome

Ant Bluff — Con Blunt brusque — — — —
 (see BLUFF)

smörgåsbord *Appetizer hors d'œuvre

smug Self-complacent self-satisfied placid

Ana analogous words **Ant** anto

The shadowy copse was soaked in pearly sweetness

the form of vapor one's clothes may be described as saturated when they are so damp that the addition of

heat pressure or the like. Consequently, in its figurative use *saturate* usually implies a becoming imbued or infused with something in exactly the right measure or in the most useful degree as To a mind not thoroughly saturated with the tolerating maxims of the Gospel (Burke) the entire poem is saturated with imagination.

Sat rated with experience of a particular class of materials an expert intuitively feels whether a newly

usually did not use the term in very precise use always carries an implication of being soaked or saturated by

monly suggests the extraction of the essence of one thing so that it becomes part and parcel of the other thus one steep tea leaves in boiling water in order to make the beverage tea. In extended use the acquirement of the

sh ne —D H Lawrence) Impregnate, less than any of

in sherry and covered with a soft custard) but it may apply also to anything such as soil that is heavily soaked with liquid *sopping* wet clothes to *sop* one's plants with too much water. Ret, now chiefly a technical term often applies to a soaking or exposure to moisture that is part of a processing of materials or of seasoning of conditioning them as to ret hemp or flax to ret timber. Waterlog suggests a thorough soaking or drenching that renders a thing either useless or too heavy and sodden for floating cultivating or the like as a waterlogged row boat to waterlog soil by lack of proper drainage. *Arise* *Dip immerse submerge *permeate pervade penetrate

soak, n. *Drunkard inebriate alcoholic, dipsomaniac sot toper tosspot tippler

soapy. Sleek *falsome oily unctuous oleaginous
soar *Rise arise ascend mount tower rocket level
tate surge

sober *Fly dart shoot aspire *aim

sob, v. Moan groan *sigh

Arise Weep wail, *cry, blubber

sob, n. Moan groan wail See under *SIGN*, v

Arise Weeping wailing crying blubbering (see *CRY*, v)

sober. 1 Sober, temperate, continent, unpassioned come into comparison when they mean having or manifesting self-control or the mastery of one's emotions passions, or appetites. Sober etymologically implies freedom from intoxication this implication is still often found with another, such as that of habitual abstinence from intoxicating liquors or merely of not being drunk at the time in question as he is, by reputation a sober man he was sober when he delivered the blow. As here especially considered (see also *serious*) *sober* implies a cool head great composure especially under strain or excitement and freedom from passion prejudice fear or the like as, he was the only one who could keep a sober head during the panic sound *sober* advice a man of sober judgment Temperate (as here compared see also *moderate*, 1) implies control over the expression of one's feelings passions appetites or desires, or the restrained exercise of one's rights, powers or privileges with the result that one never exceeds the bounds of what is right or proper or decorous as That sober freedom out of

and upon one's feelings seeking expression or upon one's desires (especially sexual desires) seeking satisfaction as I pray you have a continent forbearance till the speed of his rage goes slower (Shak) My past life hath been as continent as chaste as true As I am now unhappy (Shak) Not a subject of irregular and interrupted impulses of virtue but a continent persisting immovable person (Emerson) Unpassioned so stresses the absence of heat, ardor or fervor that it often connotes lack of feeling and therefore coldness stiffness hardness of heart or the like (as [Selfishness] frozen unpassioned spiritless, Shunning the light — Shelley) but in very discriminating use it often implies a subduing of feeling or passion by allowing reason to gain the mastery (as the unpassioned administration of disciplinary measures one who comes to ask in weighed and measured unpassioned words A gift which if denied He must withdraw content upon his cheek Despair within his soul — Browning) *Arise* Abstaining refraining forbearing (see *REFRAIN*) forgoing eschewing abnegating (see *FORGO*) *cool collected composed reasonable *rational

Ant Drunk excited

2 *Grave* *grave* *grave* *grave* *grave* *grave* *grave* *grave* *grave* *grave*

Ant Gay — *Con* Light frivolous flippant light minded (see corresponding nouns at *LIGHTNESS*)
sobriety. *Temperance abstinence abstemiousness contentance

Arise Moderateness temperateness (see corresponding adjectives at *MODERATE*) quietness stillness (see corresponding adjectives at *STILL*) seriousness gravity

pleasant good natured

Ant Unsociable

social, *adj* Social gregarious, co-operative convivial | socialist *Collectivist communist Bolshevik, nihilist
 companionable hospitable are not actually synonyms | anarchist

I Elite gentfolk *aristocracy nobility

county
 -clation order club

Soft bland mild gentle lenient, balmy come
 person when they are applied to things with
 o the sensations they evoke or the impressions

tes for social activities in this town they have pleasant |

(also) is positive connotation is different it is
 discriminating use of soft even when its major implication

pleasantly low and without a trace of harshness or
 stridency The far shore of the river's mouth was just
 soft dusk (Galsworthy) Or the soft shock Of wiren
 apples falling From an old tree (Murray) Bland which
 was once applied almost exclusively to persons and the r
 manners (see SUAVE) is now increasingly applied to
 things which in earlier times might be described as soft
 It has however carried over its original connotations of

lives of the group the community or society at large
 and of the need of mutual assistance in the attainment
 of those ends the term therefore usually suggests |

country side [was closed] for the site of the grave [of

might be or often are harsh rough strong violent
 unduly stimulating or irritating and are therefore

quality or even more often a sense of restrained power
 or force Some d d shed A clear mild beam like lies

Anti Unsocial antisocial asocial

Anal analogous words Ant antonyms

Con contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

though sweet and well combined And lenient as soft
 op ties to the mind (Couper) Range of grief for lenient

time too keen (*Wordsworth*) The word has in the course of time however taken over from its later but

Ana Apprehensive, *fearful afraid agitated disturbed disquieted upset (see DISCOMPOSE) uneasy

the *left* hand of time had left no marks upon her

g present
*fear alarm,

ernation dismay
Negligence unmindfulness
*Firm hard

Ana Compact *close dense consolidated concentrated (see COMPACT v)

liquid

*Unity union integrity

solidation concentration, unification (see ng verbs at COMPACT) co-operation combination (see corresponding verbs at UNITE)

solitary 1 *Alone lonely lonesome lone forlorn lorn desolate

Ana Isolated secluded (see corresponding nouns at SOLITUDE) retired withdrawn (see GO) forsaken, deserted abandoned (see ABANDON)

2 *Single sole unique lone separate particular

Ana Alone *only

solitude Solitude isolation seclusion come into comparison as meaning the state of one that is alone Solitude applies not only to a physical condition where there are no others of one's kind with whom one can associate in any way (as *O Solitude!* where are the charms That sages have seen in thy face? I am out of human ties reach Never hear the sweet music of speech I start at the sound of my own —*Cowper*) but more often to the state physical or mental of one who by wish or by compulsion is cut off from neighbors

the term refers entirely to a mental state and comes very close in meaning to *loneliness* in implying a lack of intimate

(*Bennett*) Isolation stresses detachment from others either because of causes beyond one's control or because of one's own wish Since the term may refer to communities and to things as well as to individuals it often suggests a cutting off physically rather than a frame of mind such as loneliness or depression as the isolation of a country surrounded on all sides by enemies "the solemn isolation of a man against the sea and sky" (*Stevenson*) the axiom that the artist and man of letters ought not to work in close relation removed from public affairs (*Wilder Couch*) the one place in the house where he could get isolation (*Cather*)

away or a keeping apart of oneself or another so that one is either inaccessible to others or is accessible only under very difficult conditions Usually the term connotes

such that she would hardly be likely to learn the news

SPLENDID pompous ostentatious (see SHOWY)

solemnize Celebrate observe *keep commemorate

solicit 1 *Ask request

Ana *Resort refer apply go turn *beg entreat beseech implore supplicate

2 *Invite bid court woo

Ana Importune adjure conjure (see HEG) *demand claim exact evoke elicit extract extort *reduce

solicitor *Lawyer attorney counselor barrister counsel advocate proctor procurator

solicitous Careful concerned anxious worried See under CARE

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

except through a special messenger (*Hardy*) Shaftes

That it engulfs and swallows other sorrows (*Shak*)
Heartache is used especially of sorrow that springs from

truth was, he could not be happy for long without human intercourse (*Call'er*)

Ana Retreat refuge asylum (see SHELTER n) retirement withdrawal (see corresponding verbs at CO)

solvent Solvent, dissolvent, resolvent, menstruum
alkalies agree in denoting a substance that dissolves or mixes homogeneously with another substance Sol

when there is the intent to imply dissolution as a
dissolvent for gallstones there are few dissolvents for gold

somnolent *Sleepy drowsy slumberous
Ana Sluggish stuporous comatose *lethargic inert

*inactive passive supine

sonance *Sound resonance

soon adv *Early beforehand betimes

sop *Soak saturate drench steep impregnate sog
wet waterlog

sophism Sophistry casuistry *fallacy paradoxism

sophistical Fallacious casuistical paralogistic See
under FALLACY

Ant Valid — Con Cogent sound convincing telling
(see VALID)

sophisticate *Adulterate load weight doctor deacon

sophist

Ana
adjective
trigress

(see corresponding verbs at ESCAPE)

soppy *Sentimental romantic mawkish maudlin
mushy mushy

sorcery *Mag witchcraft witchery
alchemy thaumaturgy

sordid *Mean ignoble abject

Ana *Mercenary venal squalid foul filth

*Dirty *contemptible despicable sorry scurvy
beggarly

sorrow, n Sorrow grief heartsache anguish
regret

n
o
n
C
C
e

supply the place of sleep Let all that may augment
My dole draw near! (*Spenser*) Regret seldom im-
plies a sorrow that shows itself in tears or sobs or

(Wordsworth)

Ana Mourning grieving (see GRIEVE) *d stresses suf-
fering misery agony melancholy dejection *sadness
depression

Ant Joy

sorrow s Mourn *grieve

Ana *Cry weep wail keen sob moan groan (see
SIGHT)

sorry Piteable *contemptible despicable scurvy
cheap beggarly

Ana *Mean ignoble sordid abject *miserable
wretched paltry *petty trifling trivial

sort n *Type kind nature description character
stripe kidney ilk

sort s *Assort classify alphabetize *geonhole

Ana Arrange methodize systematize *order cull
pick *choose select

sot *Drunkard inebriate alcohol d psomaniac soak
r tosspot t peler

1 Mind intellect psyche brain brains intell
wit wits

Powers faculties functions (see singular nouns at
POWER)

2 Soul spirit art often convertible terms especially

dead one does the right thing for one's *soul*s (not *spirit*s) save one! Its up one's *spirit* (rather than *soul*) in prayer to come close to God in *spirit* (rather than *soul*) a man fervent in *spirit* The *spirit* indeed is

lay bare the *soul* of a people to obey the *spirit* rather than the *law*

at one in believing that there are other domains than that of physics (*Jeans*) *Spirit* only and not *soul* is used of incorporeal beings such as angels, devils and the like as I can call *spirits* from the vasty deep (*Shak*)

Ant Body

sound *adj* 1 *Healthy wholesome robust hale well
Ana *Vigorous lusty nervous energetic strenuous
*strong sturdy stalwart stout intact whole entire
*perfect

2 *Valid cogent convincing telling

Ana *Impeccable flawless faultless errorless *correct
exact precise accurate *rational reasonable

Ant Fallacious

sound *n* 1 *Strait straits channel passage narrows

sound *n* 2 Sound noise noise

it at we heard regard less of its loudness or softness its pleasantness or unpleasantness its meaningfulness or its meaninglessness Lord Valleys heard a *sound* rather than a tentative swell into hoarse high clam

shop the hell of distracting *noises* made by the carts the cabs the carriages (*H Mallock*) Although the connotations of unpleasantness and discordance still

one tny *noise* of water wind in trees or man (*Gals* world'y) Sonance is occasionally found in general use in place of *sound* when the stress is on the quality of the sound as heard by the discriminating ear as poets who pay little attention to the *sonance* of the verses the far off mellow *sonance* of a cowbell (*E Ferber*) In

shade smack spice dash vein strain streak
sour Sour acid acidulous tart dry mean having a taste devoid of sweetness All but *dry* suggest the taste of lemons vinegar or of most unripe fruits Sour is more often applied to that which through fermentation has lost its sweet or neutral taste or sometimes smell it may or may not suggest rancidness as *sour* milk *sour* wine *sour* bread *sour* garbage acid to that which has such a

acid ty as some mineral waters are pleasantly *acidulous*

her temper never mellow with age (*Iving*) I thought I might venture to say that her mother must be very old

An intelligent but *acid* weekly paper (*R Macaulay*)
Ana *Bitter acrid *sharp keen *astringent constricting morose *sullen glum crabbed saturnine

*Origin root inception provenance provenance
r me mover

Ana Beginning commencement starting or start (see corresponding verbs at BEG N) *cause determinant antecedent

Ant Termination outcome

see submerge duck dunk

saturate impregnate

embrance recollection *memory

adj 1 *Dominant predominant paramount ponderant preponderating preme transcendent surpassing absolute

2 Independent *free autonomous autonomic autarchic autarkic

Ana Highest loftiest (see positive adjectives at TOP)
pal foremost governing ruling (see commanding directing (see COM TEND))
Independence freedom autonomy autonomy
by See under FREE *adj*
emacy ascendancy command sway
non *power authority

spacious Spacious commodious capacious ample

spacious rooms *spacious* gardens The whole into of a dum *spacious* fragrant place afloat with golden lights (*Pater*) Figuratively though it usually implies

(*G. Eliot*) Commodious carries as its distinctive implications usefulness serviceableness and now particularly convenience and comfortableness. My mother's room is very *commodious* is it not? Large and cheerful looking and the dressing-closets so well disposed it always strikes me as the most comfortable apartment in the house (*Austen*) In older use the word meant comfortable convenient or accommodating and carried no implication of spaciousness. We (Adam and Eve after the Fall) need not fear To pass *commodiously* this life sustained by him [God] with many comforts (*Milton*) "What nature wants *commodious* Gold bestows" (*Pope*) *Capacious* stresses the ability to hold contain and sometimes receive or retain more than the ordinary thing of its kind as *capacious* pockets a *capacious* cupboard, the *capacious* soul of Shakespeare (*Hamlet*) The word is often used humorously with reference to the size or nature of its contents as a pair of *capacious* shoes (*Dickens*) a *capacious* crimson damask arm chair (*Shaw*) Justice Malam was regarded as a man of *capacious* mind seeing that he could draw much wider conclusions without evidence than could be expected of his neighbours (*G. Eliot*) Ample emphasizes largeness of size or particularly expanse Literally it suggests fullness bulk and the like as she held the child beneath the folds of her *ample* cloak a lady of those *ample* architectural proportions that in women who are not Duchesses are described as stoutness (*Wilde*) In figurative use it often suggests freedom to expand or absence of trammels or limitations. More pellucid streams An *ample* ether a diviner air (*Wordsworth*) The yearning [of romantic composers] for an *ample* expression (*Babbitt*)

Ans Vast immense *enormous *broad wide deep extended or extensive (see *EXTEND*)

spade, v *Dig delve grub excavate exhume diguist
spare, adj 1 Extra *superfluous surplus, supernumerary

Ans *Excessive immoderate exorbitant inordinate
2 *Lean lank lanky skinny scrawny gaunt raw boned, angular

Ans *Thin slender slim slight sinewy athletic (see *MUSCULAR*)

Ant Corpulent — *Cor* Fat *fleshy obese portly plump

3 *Meager exiguous sparse scanty scant skimpy scanty

Ans Economical *sparing frugal thrifty

Ant Profuse

sparing, adj *Sparing*, frugal thrifty economical agree in meaning exercising or manifesting careful and un-wasteful use of one's money goods resources and the like *Sparing* connotes abstention or restraint as *sparing* in the expenditure of money (or use of words or in giving praise) Nor will this *sparing* touch of noble books be any irreverence to their writers (*Keats*) Frugal suggests the absence of all luxury and lavishness especially in food ways of living dress and the like positively it implies simplicity temperance and often content O'erjoyed was he to find She [his wife] had a frugal mind (*Cowper*) Roman life was a frugal thing *sparing* in food temperate in drink modest in clothing, cleanly in habit (*Buchan*) Thrifty implies industry good management and prosperity as well as frugality bar into the night the housewife plied her own peculiar work [Thers] light was famous in its neighborhood and was a public symbol of the life that thrifty par had lived (*Wordsworth*) Mrs Manson Mingo had lived in affluence for half a century but memories of her early straits had made her excessively

thrifty" (*E. Wharton*) Economical often is used interchangeably with thrifty when the sparing use of money and goods is emphasized as an economical housekeeper However, in precise English the word implies more than saving for its chief implication is prudent management or use to the best advantage without waste and it is therefore far more widely applicable than thrifty which refers only to persons or their expenditures thus an artist who is economical in detail avoids every dispensable detail and makes each one that he selects count to the utmost The verse, which nowhere bursts into a flame of poetry is yet economical and tidy, and formed to extract all the dramatic value possible from the situation (*T. S. Eliot*)

Ans *Meager exiguous spare *stingy, niggardly parsimonious penurious *moderate temperate

Ant Lavish — *Cor* *Prodive prodigal exuberant

spark, v *Flash gleam glance glint sparkle glitter glisten, scintillate, coruscate glimmer shimmer twinkle glister

spark, n *Fop dandy beau coxcomb *equilite
O'gent dude macaroni buck swell nob toff

sparkle, v *Flash gleam glance glint glitter glisten scintillate, coruscate glimmer shimmer twinkle glister

spare, v *Meager spare exiguous scanty scant skimpy scanty

Ans Scattered dispersed (see *SCATTER*) *sporadic occasional *infrequent uncommon *thin slim slender

Ant Dense — *Cor* *Close thick compact

spasm, n Paroxysm convulsion *fit attack access accession

spasmodic, v *Fifful convulsive

Ans *Intermittent, alternate recurrent periodic *irregular unnatural *abnormal aberrant atypic

Cor *Steady even constant equable uniform regular methodical *orderly

spat, v Bicker squabble quarrel wrangle altercation

Ans Dispute argue agitate debate (see *DISCUSS*)

*differ with differ from

Cor *Agree concur, coincide

spat, n Bickering squabble *quarrel wrangle altercation

Ans Dispute controversy, *argument contention variance *discord

Cor Agreement, concurrence coincidence (see corresponding verbs at *AGREE*)

spatter, v *Sprinkle besprinkle asperse bespatter splash

spay *Castrate *sterilize asexualize emasculate mutilate geld, castrate

speak, v *Speak, talk, converse* agree in meaning to articulate words so as to express one's thoughts *Speak* is in general the broader term and may refer to utterances of any kind however coherent or however broken or disconnected and with or without reference to a hearer or hearers as to learn to *speak* not to be able to *speak* above a whisper I shall *speak* to him about it let him *speak* for the organization Talk, on the other hand usually implies an auditor or auditors and connected colloquy or discourse, as, he left the room because he did not care to *talk* We *talk* in the bosom of our family in a way different from that in which we *discuss* on state occasions (*Leavis*) But *speak* is also used of relatively weighty or formal speech (often public speech) *talk* of that which is more or less empty or frivolous as a fool may *talk* but a wise man *speaks* (*B. Jonson*) a good old man *says* he will be *talking* (*Shak*) Yet there

opinions as Words learned by rote a parrot may re-

(T S Eliot)

Ana *Pronounce articulate enunciate *stammer
stutter *discourse expatiate dilate descant
special, *adj* Special special specific, particular, in-
dividual, respective, concrete are not all synonyms of
one another but they are closely related terms because

th ng so described from others of its kind At one time or
another these two words have borne the same senses In
current use however special is the preferred term when the
differences give the thing concerned a quality char-
acter identity use or the like of its own as the mistress
of the board inghouse refused to serve special food to any
of her guests the baby requires a special soap and a
special powder to make Sunday a special day devoted to
rest and worship If the whole of nature is purposive
it is not likely that we can discern special purposes
operating (Inge) a special aspect of a more general
malady (Babbitt) Often in addition special implies
being out of the ordinary or being conspicuously un-
usual and therefore comes close to uncommon or excep-
tional It is not like ordinary photographs There's
something special about it (Bennett) Wee Willie
Winkie betrayed a special interest in Miss Alardyce

He was trying to discover why Coppy should have
kissed her (Aspling) Special is also applicable to some-

preferred term when there is the intent to convey the
idea of pre-eminence or of being such as is described over
and above all the others as his especial friend a master
of especial importance this has no especial reference to
any one person In general the adverbs observe the same
differences in meaning in current good use as a specially
prescribed medicine a train run especially for com-
muters the criticism is especially deserved in such cases
Specific, especially in philosophical scientific and critical
use suggests an opposition to generic and implies a
relation to the species as distinguished from the genus or

of a drug the specific remedy for malaria intellect is
the specific possession of man as distinguished from
the highest animals In more general but equally good
use specific (see also EXPLICIT) implies a relation to
one thing as distinguished from all other things that are

gush (C E Montague) 'Where it [vitality] exists,
there is pleasure in feeling alive quite apart from any
specific pleasant circumstance (B Russell) In this
latter sense of specific particular is preferred by some
writers and speakers on the ground that the term is
clearly opposed to general and that it is a close synonym
of single (for fuller treatment see SINGLE) The differences
between the two words in this sense are not easily dis-
coverable but specific seems to be chosen more often by
careful writers and speakers when the ideas of specific

use but one describes the particular (much better than
specific) varieties of peach We get a sense for par-
ticular beauties of nature rather than a sense for Nature
herself (Dunson) Particular is also often used in the
sense of special and especial (as some half-dozen par-
ticular friends —Dickens 'Would you say that it is

single member or to some members of a class rather than
to all thus some men are highly intelligent is a
particular proposition but all men make mistakes is a
universal proposition Often in less technical use par-
ticular implies an opposition to general as well as to
universal as [Swainburne] uses the most general word
because his emotion is never particular (T S Eliot)
one is apt to amplify a particular judgment into a gen-
eral opinion (C Macken is) Individual unequivocally
implies reference to one of the class or group as clearly
distinguished from all the others as the aspect of every
individual stone or brick (Conrad) a conflict

Respective is here considered not as a close synonym of
the preceding words but because it implies reference to
each member of a class or to each subdivision of a group
as apart from or as distinguished from each of the others
otherwise it often comes close to specific and particular in
meaning as the respective powers of the departments of
the government the respective users of this medicine will
find widely varying reactions Concrete comes very close
to specific and particular in meaning but it carries a
definite implication not found in the other words—that
the thing so described either has actual physical exist-

idea or other thing which has no tangible existence (as
matter beauty progress) and sometimes to a general

word in phrase after phrase forcing you to touch and see (*Quiller Couch*) It is a folly and a waste of time to give abstract moral instruction to a child everything must be *concrete* and actually demanded by the existing situation (*B Russell*)

Ana Distinctive peculiar individual *characteristic
 *exceptional uncommon occasional rare (see INFR
 QUENT)

Con *Common ord nary familar *usual customary
habitual

| specie | Cash | currency | *money | legal tender | coin |
|---------|------|----------|--------|--------------|------|
| co name | | | | | |

specific, adj 1 *Special especial particular individual
respective concrete

Ant Generic

2 Definite *explicit express categorical

Ana Designating naming (see DESIGNATE) *clear
lucid perepictuous precise exact (see CORRECT *adj*)

Ant & vague

*specific, n *Remedy cure medicine medicament
physic

specimen. Example sample illustration: *instance case

*specious *Plausible believable colorable credible

delus ve *misleading, deceptive dect iful *dishonest
untruthful mendacious lying

Spectator. Spectator, observer, beholder, looker on, onlooker, witness, eyewitness, bystander. Kubitzky agrees in meaning one who sees or looks upon something. **Spectator** is in precise use used in place of *auditor* (or in the plural of *audience*) for one (or the group) that attends an exhibition, performance or entertainment that does not involve an appeal to the sense of hearing; thus one says the *spectators* at a football game at a prize fight at a pageant at a pantomime at a circus but the *auditors* or the *audience* at a concert a lecture a play.

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times used in place of *spectator* when the distinction between the one who sees and that which he sees is

knows first and and therefore is competent to give testimony the term sometimes but very far from always applies to a person who knows because he has seen as No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act (Constitution of the United States) Standing there I was witness of a little incident that seemed to escape the rest (Quiller Couch) Since witness does not necessarily imply seeing eyewitness is often preferred as more

police took the names of all the bystanders) but at other times it suggests little more than presence at a place (as a bystander was injured by the explosion).

*apparition phantasm phantom
 revenant spook haunt
 effect *think cogitate del berate
 ate muse rum nate *cons der
 contemplate excog tate
 emulative meditative *thought

conjectural surmising guessing
rbs at CONJECTURE) pondering
(= PONDER)

tended to influence, instruct or entertain a group of listeners as the senator was called upon to make a *speech* after dinner *speeches*. Address implies formality and usually careful preparation; it often connotes distinction in the speaker or gives emphasis to the

observer the acceptor of facts (A. Huxley) and for the

(C. C. Furnas) Allocation is applied chiefly to a solemn address of exhortation delivered by a leader as a general

term with rare American use, designates a lecture, often in the nature of a running commentary on a text, delivered by a university professor to his students. Talk

connotes a theme drawn from a Scriptural text, homily suggests practical moral counsel rather than doctrinal discussion. These distinctions are, however, not always observed.

speechless. *Dumb mute inarticulate

speed, n. 1 *Haste hurry expedition dispatch

Ana. *Celerity legentily alienty fleetness rapidity swiftness quickness (see corresponding adjectives at

puted simply by dividing the distance covered by the

often used loosely in place of *speed* or *velocity* but in

ships. Although this is still the chief implication of the term (as here considered) it usually now denotes the rate of movement ahead, and is used in reference not only to ships but to anything capable of advancing or making progress. The sailboat made no headway against the to increase the headway of a car by using the accelerator.

*Speed, accelerate, quicken, hasten, hurry, state agree in denoting to go or make go fast or

Though many of these words are used interchangeably without seeming loss, each one carries distinctive implications which can be brought out to advantage in precise use. Speed emphasizes rapidity of motion or progress as a transitive verb it suggests an increase to rapid tempo as an intransitive verb, a high degree of swiftness, as to speed up an engine, to speed up the work in a factory, the bullet sped through the air, I speeded homeward, arrested for speeding. Accelerate, in careful use stresses increase in rate of motion or progress it does not necessarily imply speed as to accelerate one's pace, a rich soil accelerates the growth of most plants, to accelerate the speed of a car. Quicken stresses shortening of the time consumed there is often a suggestion of its original implication of animation or

regulate fix

Expeditious quick swift, fleet rapid *fast

*risk nimble *agile prompt, *quick ready

*interrogatory

*inter. Inquire query, interrogate, question

*catch quiz

the sun the moon or a planet or the fixed stars The first conception is an inference drawn from ocular observation the second is the result of a hypothesis framed to account for the observed motion of celestial bodies. Neither conception is held by modern astronomers, but *sphere* is still sometimes applied as in earlier times to a representation, as in a chart of the apparent boundaries of space on which are indicated the positions and relations of heavenly bodies at a given time or their movements, as observable from the earth Both conceptions of *sphere* but especially the second, have been and to a degree still are influential in the poetic use of the word. Stand still you ever moving spheres of heaven That time may cease and midnight never come (Marlowe) The face of Nature shines from where earth seems Far-stretch'd around to meet the beading sphere (Thomson) The belief promulgated by the Pythagoreans that the motions of the celestial spheres are so attuned to each other that they produce ethereal music (the "music of the spheres") and equisite

ficial things called balls as puffsballs the ball of the foot a ball and-socket joint the eyeball

2 *Field domain, province territory, bailiwick
 And Dominion away jurisdiction control *power
 *range reach scope compass *function office duty
 province

spherical. Globular orbicular *round circular annular discoid

spice *Touch suggestion suspicion soupçon tincture tinge shade smack dash vein strain streak.

spick-and-span *Neat, tidy trim trig snug shipshape
 And *Clean cleanly fresh *new

And Filthy

spicy *Pungent piquant poignant racy snappy

And *Spirited high spirited gingery fiery peppery aromatic, redolent balmy *odorous

spier Variant of SPER

spira, v *Turn revolve, rotate gyrate, circle whirl turn wheel eddy swirl pirouette.

And *Sing, sway oscillate vibrate.

Spine backbone, vertebrae, chune designate the lateral column of bones (often called the *spinal* or *axial column*) which is the central and axial feature skeleton of human beings and of all vertebrate

is except a few primitive forms in which it remains undeveloped Spine and backbone are interchangeable but *spine* is usually preferred when anatomical structure and functions are under consideration Backbone is not only a more homely term, but it may convey a wrong

port or the mainstay of a structure or organization

bra (the term denoting one of the segments of the spinal column) when preceded by the *m* found even more often in technical use than *spine* and is usually preferred to *spine* when the reference is to one of the lower animals Chune is now rarely employed in the sense of *spine* except in reference to animals whose flesh is used as meat It therefore has come to be referred less often to the spine than to the part of the back which is supported by the spine In current use it is applied chiefly to this part of a carcass of beef or other meat or to a portion of a sword as a root or joint as a chine of beef

*Soul.

d intellect soul psyche

*apparition, phantasm phantom wraith
 or shade revivrant spook, haunt

e mettle resolution tenacity

stude pluck grit backbone sand guts zeal
 or *passion enthusiasm energy strength
 ver force

Spurred high spurred mettlesome spunky
 or *pangery come into comparison when they

ing or manifesting a high degree of vitality
 daring Spurred implies not only fullness of
 for animation energy enthusiasm or other
 elient physical or sometimes mental health
 idiom conveys exactly the same implications in

surface all points of which are equally distant from its center Globe is far more physical in its implications than

fine lively, *spirited* young man (Scott), *Shaking his blood The employment of *expectorate* for *spit* as an

*malice

ostile (see
vengeful

*spatter

ful *mettlesome* young Actresses (*huckster*) *spunky*, a more colloquial term than those which precede often implies qualities similar to those suggested by *high* | **spleen.** Malignity grudge spite vesperie *malice malevolence ill will

Ana *Animosus* *infirmitas* *animi* *conspicua* *antipathia* *animi*

having or displaying outstanding or transcendently in preservative qualities Although like nearly all English adjectives implying transcendence they are often used

as synonyms of the preceding terms only when one prefers a more concrete term Fiery suggesting the heat of

beyond comparison in its reflection in architecture ornament poetry colour religion and philosophy (*II Adams*) the *splendid* efflorescence of genius in

the *spurred* suggestions of a hotness or pungency charac-

*brave impetuous *precipitate *eager avid keen passionate enthusiastic zealous fervent ardent (see corresponding nouns at PASSION)

Ant Spiritless

spiritless *Languid languishing languorous listless enervated lackadaisical

Ana *Lethargic sluggish comatose stuporous dull

*stupid dense crass *tame subdued submissive

Ant Spirited

spiritual *Holy sacred divine religious blessed

Ana *Supernatural supranatural *celestial heavenly

Ant Physical carnal material temporal

spirituous *Alcoholic ardent hard strong

spit, * Spit, *expectorate* agree in meaning to eject matter from the mouth Spit is not only the ordinary word for

Egdon and fired its crimson heather to scarlet It was the one season of the year and the one weather of the season in which the heath was *gorgeous* (*Hardy*) this *gorgeous* combination of all the hues of Paradise (*II Adams*)

stand His back was turned but not his brilliant as bud (*Milton*) As often happens after a grey daybreak the sun had risen in a warm and *glorious* splendour (*Conrad*) this *glorious* vision of manly strength and

is one whose generous and regular contributions to its emotions and to suggest the operation of a machine. But

on default and with out notice. A guarantor is answerable only after ineffectual legal proceedings have been taken against the principal. **Backer** a somewhat colloquial term is used chiefly in sports, politics and theatrical and similar enterprises. It often implies the giving of financial support (but sometimes merely moral support or encouragement) but it carries no implication on that responsibility for debts assumed. The success of a publication is the success of its editors and not of its business managers and its *backers*. (*B. Hendrick*) **Angel** is a slang and often derogatory term for a financial backer especially of a theatrical enterprise.

Ans Supporter or support upholder claim on advocate or advocate (see corresponding verbs at **SUPPORT**) promoter further (see corresponding verbs at **ADVANCE**)

spontaneity Abandon *unconstrained

Ans Spontaneousness instinctiveness impulsiveness

ingenuous unsophisticated

2 *Automatic autogenous endogenous

3 * * * * * with fetch

un

altered dispersed (see **SCATTER**) sparse exigu

ager *adventitious adventive

1 Play d sport frolic rollick romp gambol

PLAY

Ans Amusement diversion recreation entertainment (see under **AMUSE**) merriment jollity (see corresponding adjectives at **MERRY**)

2 or

Ans

invert *amuse recreate entertain *ask p

op

*Playful frolicsome roguish waggish impish

ous wanton

Ans Blithe *merry jocund jovial jolly mirthful gleeful hilarious (see corresponding nouns at **MIRTH**)

*marriage matrimony

suddenly and impetuously under the stress of the feeling or spirit of the moment and which in contrast with

sashactive

result of in

to actions

building by

AIN W

*amplitude stretch

magnitude *size *range *arab

animated vivacious gay

Ans Active live dynamic *agile nimble brisk spry

*merry blithe jocund

spring 1 Spring arise, rise, originate, derive flow issue emanate proceed stem are synonymous verbs when they mean to come up or out of something via

minds may yet become instantaneous or as we call it

hells as points

Etiol Arise emphasizes the fact of coming into existence or into notice more than the conditions attending the event, often it conveys no clear suggestion of a prior state as a rumor arose and was widely circulated. And I would that my tongue could utter The thoughts that arise in me (Tennyson) When used with from however it usually implies a causal connection between that which is the object of the preposition and that which is the subject of the verb. In such cases it is synonymous with result though it neither loses nor obscures its primary implication of coming into existence as mistakes often arise from ignorance, comfort arose from the reflection the mischief arose from careless gossip. Sometimes when the context suggests a cause the from phrase is omitted as where there is continued discontent trouble is certain to arise The light never existed and the question whether it has been surrendered cannot arise (Ch Just Marish) Rise and arise as here compared (see also under rise 2) are often used interchangeably but current good usage favors arise except where in addition to the implication of beginning there is either in the word or the context a strong suggestion of ascent thus new nations rise (better than arise) only to fall the rumor rose (better than arose) and spread like wildfire, mighty forces rise from small beginnings A river is said to rise from a certain point (rather than arise) because it usually has its source in a spring or fountain. Originate suggests a definite source or starting point which may be specified or located as the theory of evolution did not originate with Darwin the fire originated in the basement mental complexes often originate from repressed or unsatisfied desires. Derive also suggests a source but usually it does not imply as originate always implies actual concept on rather it presupposes a prior existence in another form or in another person or thing and connotes descent as by inheritance endowment transference deduction or the like as the power of the executive derives from the people our thoughts often derive from our wishes. The principle of symmetry derives I suppose from confirmation of the human form (Binyon) Flow issue emanate in common imply a passing from one thing to another the former being the source from which the latter is derived All of these words are colored by their literal meanings Flow suggests passage like water easily as if from a spring or abundantly as if from a reservoir as Praise God from whom all blessings flow (Ken) Is it not clear that from such a welter of confused interests and powers any one of many diverse consequences might have flowed? (Belloc) Issue most frequently suggests emergence into existence as I from a womb Proud deliverance [of a nation] issuing out of pain and direful throes (Wordsworth) How far Arnold is responsible for the birth of Humanism would be difficult to say we can at least say that it issues very naturally from his doctrine (T S Eliot) Emanate is used largely in reference to immaterial constructions such as a law a principle a power a system of thought or the like it connotes the passage of something imperceptible or invisible and suggests a less obvious causal connection between the source and the thing derived than flow or issue We may certainly say that they [the arts and sciences] all emanate from the same locus (Ken) The government of the Union is emphatically and truly a government of the people In form as in substance it emanates from them (Ch Just Marshall) Proceed stresses place of origin or sometimes parentage derivation or cause Every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God (Matthew 12:4) No public benefit which you receive But it proceeds or comes from them to you And no way from yourselves (Shak) Stem

suggests growth out of as of a stem from a root or a branch It is therefore used in reference to things that come into existence through the influence of a predecessor as a natural outgrowth, or as a subordinate development The good portrait painters stem from Rubens (F J Mather)

Arise I emerge loom *appear *come arrive *begin commence start

spring, v Also springs *Motive impulse incentive inducement spur goad

Arise *Origin source root inception *Cause determinant antecedent *stimulus, stimulant incitement impetus

spryly *Elastic, resilient flexible supple

Arise Yielding submitting (see YIELD) recoiling rebounding (see REBOUND)

sprinkle, v Sprinkle, besprinkle, asperse, spatter, bespatter, splash agree in meaning to scatter a fluid in drops or blobs, or (in the case of sprinkle and besprinkle) a powdered substance in fine particles over the surface of something Sprinkle commonly implies the use of the fingers or of some utensil that permits dispersal in fine drops or particles as to water plants by sprinkling them, to sprinkle food with salt to sprinkle sand over an icy walk of a water sprinkler a sugar sprinkler a sprinkler can In extended use it may be used in reference to anything that is thinly dispersed or lightly strewn as his letters are sprinkled with hints of dissatisfaction a broad plain sprinkled with a few houses Besprinkle differs from sprinkle only in being a somewhat effectual literary word and in occurring more often in the extended than in the primary sense Sloping banks besprinkled with pleasant willows (Dickens) Asperse is now rare in its literal sense of sprinkle it and its derivative noun aspersion (especially the latter) are found however as technical terms referring to the method of baptizing by sprinkling the head in contrast with that by pouring water on the head or by immersion Coleridge his locks asperced with fairy foam (B Watson) Spatter, and its intensive bespatter, more often imply accident than intention they also carry in contrast to sprinkle suggestions of more force and sound in the scattering of greater size in the drops of one's own or another's carelessness or of a disagreeable effect such as spitting or soiling as a passing automobile spattered his coat with mud the rain spattered her silk stockings ink bespattered the walls of the schoolroom they were bespattered with print from head to foot In extended use both words may be used in reference to anything that is more or less thickly strewn or scattered as the bare floor spattered with moonlight (Amy Lowell) a speech bespattered with tributes Splash always suggests a violent or careless, profuse and often noisy spattering when it implies soiling or staining it usually suggests a daubing or streaking (or the appearance of these) rather than a spotting as to splash water while bathing to splash coffee into one's saucer to splash a bed with milk to splash a mirror with lather

Arise Drench impregnate (see SOAK) moisten dampen (see corresponding adjectives at WET) *scatter disperse dispart

sprite *Fairy faery fay elf pixy gnome dwarf goblin brownie puck six shee leprechaun banshee

spruce, adj Dashing dapper *stylish fashionable modish smart chic natty nifty nobby posh toffish brave braw

Arise Fussy finical fastidious pernickety (see NICE)

Arise Blowzy

spry *Agile brisk nimble

standpoint *Point of view viewpoint angle slant

Ana Stand *position attitude

stanza *Verse

stare, ■ *Gaze gaze glare peer gloat

Ana Look watch *see glower lower scowl *frown

stark. *Stiff rigid inflexible tense wooden.

Ans Settled established fixed set firm (see SET 7)

Con *Elastic resilient springy flexible supple fluid
*liquid

*liquid

starry *Starry, stellar, astral, sidereal* agree in meaning.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions, particularly those involving cash payments. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies between recorded amounts and actual cash received. This includes steps for investigating potential errors or fraud and implementing corrective measures.

3. The third part addresses the role of internal controls in preventing misstatements and ensuring the integrity of the accounting system. It highlights the importance of segregation of duties and regular audits.

4. The fourth part provides guidance on the documentation required for tax purposes, including the preparation of supporting schedules and the retention of original receipts and invoices.

5. Finally, the document concludes by stressing the ongoing nature of financial monitoring and the commitment to continuous improvement in record-keeping practices.

effect, and a weaker suggestion of the duration of that effect also, *condition* may be used in the plural in the sense of combination of circumstances and of qualities

man sought the shelter of trees and banks of caves and follows so the labourers under somewhat the same conditions came to the corner where the bushes grew (Jefferys) Science has to deal with scores of chemical energies which it knows little about except that they always seem to be constant to the same conditions (H Adams) Mode (as here compared see also METHOD FASHION 2) is purely a philosophical term as such it is variously defined in general, however despite many differences in definition the term implies an opposition to substance defined as the underlying reality which can be known only from its external manifestations such as

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start, v *Begin commence initiate inaugurate
 Aria Institute *found establish organize *enter
 penetrate originate proceed *spring

startle Scare alarm terrify terrorize *frighten fright
affray affright.

Ana *Surprise astonish astound arouse an
electrify *thrill

| state, n | State condition mode situation | |
|------------|--------------------------------|--|
|------------|--------------------------------|--|

particular physical phenomena modes of matter or extension. "I used to live entirely for pleasure. I slung suffering and sorrow of mine."

the character or circumstances of the person or persons involved, so as to make for difficulty or advantage, embarrassment or elation, uncertainty or security or the like, as, "Such views of life were to some extent the natural begettings of her situation upon her nature" (*Hardy*). "What he expected of me was to extricate him from a difficult situation" (*Conrad*). "That slender, an rigid erectness and the fine carriage of head which always made him seem master of the situation" (*Cather*). The term is also applied to any comparably striking and interesting combination of events in a novel, drama or other narrative, especially one whose outcome involves uncertainty or suspense. One knows the situation in fiction—the desperate girl appealing out of her misery to the Christian priest for help. So many women have this touch of melodrama, this sense of a situation (*R. M. La Follette*). [Wilkie] Collins was a master of plot and situation of those elements of drama which are most essential to melodrama (*T. S. Eliot*). Posture (as here compared, see ROSS 1) was once used in the sense of condition when that represented a state into which one was forced by need of preparation for something to come, as, to put a warship in a posture of defense, to put a house on the coast in a posture to receive a storm. [Christ] insisted upon a certain posture of the soul as proper to man's reception of this revelation (*H. P. Liddon*). In current use the term is often a closer synonym of situation than of condition and is chiefly found in the phrase, posture of affairs. As Eustacia had become considerably depressed by the posture of affairs (*Hardy*). Status is strictly a legal term implying reference to one's state or condition as determined by one's legal capacity or one's legal relations to another or others, as in marriage in making contracts in inheriting property in citizenship or the like. In this sense one's status is often determined by one's age, one's sex, one's degree of mental capacity, one's possession of the right to vote, and the like, as the status of imbeciles and of insane persons. Her status as a widow entitles her to a third of her husband's estate. In more general use status applies to the standing of a person or thing with reference to all other persons or all other things of the same kind and as determined by rank, social office, industrial or other position, popular estimation, or any other similarly determining factor. As In some hazy way he fancied that it was fine and impressive that it gave him a status among men (*Asplund*). As adopted by Augustus it [princeps] was a popular appellation defining a ruler rather than an office (*Buchan*). The necessity of readjusting our way of life to Tommy's new status of proprietor (*M. Ansie*). In the opinion of the theologians of the Middle Ages the conduct of life had been reduced to the status of an exact science (*J. W. Arundel*). Estate, in its older sense of state or condition, now appears in a very few idiomatic phrases as he has come recently to man's estate.

Ans *Phase aspect plight *predicament quandary dilemma pass *juncture exigency emergency crisis state, v Report *relate, rehearse recite recount narrate describe
Ans Expound, *explain, elucidate interpret *assert affirm declare
stately Magnificent imposing majestic august
*grand, noble, grandiose
Ans Princely regal royal *kingly, imperial *splendid glorious superb sublime sumptuous, opulent *luxurious.
statement. *Account bill
statesman *Politician politician
station, n 1 Station, depot are here considered only as

denoting a regular railway stop for the discharge and taking on of passengers' baggage (Brit. Luggage) and freight (Brit. goods) or the building or buildings at such a stop. Station has always been the approved term in British use (especially in the phrase railway station) for the stop and for the building or buildings connected with the transportation of passengers and their luggage. It is now often used also of the building or buildings connected with the transportation of goods (a goods station). Station (especially railroad station) is now also the approved term in the sense given in the binding sentence in most parts of the United States. Until the end of the nineteenth century depot was the more common term and it still prevails in certain sections though its use is generally discountenanced. Depot still occurs in British use as a designation of what is commonly called a freight station in the United States.

2 *Habitat range

statue *Image simulacrum effigy icon portrait photograph mark

statute. *Height altitude elevation

status Situation posture condition, *state mode estate

statute 1 Ordinance regulation, *law rule, precept canon.

2 *Bill act law

staunch Variant of STANCH

stay, v 1 Stay, remain, wait, abide, tarry, linger Stay, the most general of these terms, stresses continuance in a place (sometimes in a specified condition) it often specifically connotes the status of visitor or guest as they could not decide whether to stay or to go, they went for tea and stayed for dinner, she was asked to stay a week. Remain is often used interchangeably with stay but in precise usage it means to stay behind or to be left after others have gone, as few remained in the building after the alarm was given. A little Ierse my. All that shall remain (*Gray*). To wait is to stay in expectation or in readiness as at his request, no one waited for him at the pier, the taxi waited one hour while they were shopping. To abide is to stay at length and usually connotes either stable residence or patient waiting for an outcome.

She hated the change she felt like one banished but here she was forced to abide (*Hardy*). To tarry is to stay or rest when it is time to depart or to proceed as do not tarry if you wish to catch the noon train, some children like to tarry on the way to school. Linger, like tarry usually implies outstaying one's appointed or allotted time frequently however it also implies either deliberate delay or detachment on to depart. Strange that now she was released she should linger by him (*Meredith*).

Ans *Delay procrastinate lag loiter *arrest check interrupt *continue persist

2 Sojourn lodge, put up stop *reside live dwell.

3 *Defer postpone suspend intermit

Ans *Delay retard slow slacken detain *restrain check curb *bind obstruct impede.

steadfast or stedfast Staunch resolute constant loyal true *faithful loyal

Ans Settled established set fixed (see SET 1)

*steady constant stable durable perdurable *lasting enduring persisting abiding (see CONTINUE)

Ans Capricious

steady, adj Steady, uniform, even, equable, constant come into comparison as meaning neither markedly varying nor variable but much the same throughout its course its extent or the like. Steady is by far the most widely applicable of these terms. In general it suggests

Ans analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

lack of fluctuation (as a *steady* market *steady* prices a *steady* flame) or lack of nervousness (as *steady* hands ■ *steady* voice) or a constant uninterrupted flow (pursuit or the like (as a *steady* stream, a *steady* rain *steady* work.) Uniform stresses the sameness or likeness of all the elements parts or instances or the like that

the strident babble — *A. Kipling* she won and lost with the same *equable* sangfroid — *R. Macaulay* Constant (see also FAITHFUL CONTINUAL) implies fixity in character quality or condition or persistence in kind or type under the same conditions as The sand is frequently yellow but this colour is by no means *constant* (*Lyell*) throughout nature there runs a *constant* association of cause and effect (*Inge*) Science has to deal with scores of chemical energies which it knows about except that they always seem to be *constant* same conditions (*H. Adams*)

Ang Stable durable perdurable perpetual enduring persisting continuing (see CONTINUE) staunch steadfast resolute constant (see FAITHFUL) persevering persisting (see PERSEVERE)

Ant Unsteady nervous jumpy

steady, *n* *Stabilize poise balance ballast trim
Cor *Shale rock agitate convulse *up tilt cant career

steal, *v* Steal pilfer slich purloin, lift pinch snatch

rob (see these words under *ROB*) now often specifically implies stealing in small amounts or is chosen as a euphemism when *steal* seems too harsh or plainspoken as a *pilfering* servant he refused to employ any small boys because he suspected all of a tendency to *pilfer* ladies of unexceptionable position who are caught *pilfering* furs in shops (*L. P. Smith*) Fitch though close to *pilfer* in its implications of petty thievery carries a more obvious suggestion of the use of surreptitious means or of snatching as Who steals my purse steals trash But he that *slices* from me my good name

often differing little in meaning from the preceding terms, is preferred by careful writers and speakers when there is an intent to heighten the implication of removal carrying off or making away with for one's own use or

to 1552 in the hands of the spoilers But it proposed that all since *purloined* should be given back (*Belloc*) Lift is often used colloquially in place of *purloin* or sometimes of *steal* as Thieves that came to lift their cattle (*A. Ramsay*) He took to his old courses and lifted a purse here and a watch there (*Thackeray*) The word is found also in the intransitive verb *shoplift* (most commonly in the form of the verbal noun *shoplifting*) The other words of the group are all regarded as slang pinch and snatch in their implications coming closest to *slich swipe* (an Americanism) being used in place of any of the others and *cop* stressing a stealing on the spur of the moment

Ans *Rob plunder rifle loot thief burglarize embezzle peculate *defalcate

stealthy *Secret covert furtive clandestine surreptitious sneak

steep, *adj* Steep, abrupt, precipitous, sheer come into comparison when they mean having an incline approaching the perpendicular The words are here arranged in ascending order of degree of perpendicularity That is steep which has so sharp a slope or pitch that ascent or

sharper pitch or angle of ascent or descent but also that of a sudden break in a level It is the high land nearest to the shore which falls most *abruptly* (*Kinglake*) That is precipitous (in ordinary usage) which suggests a headlong descent and an abruptness like that of a precipice as a *precipitous* height a *precipitous* descent A big

Ana *Conduct direct manage control* *govern, rule
stellar. *Starry sidereal astral
stem. * Proceed issue emanate derive flow originate
 *spring arise, rise
stenographer Typist *secretary amanuensis* scribe
 scrivener

stereotyped. *Trite hackneyed threadbare shopworn
Ana Conventional formal (see CEREMONIAL) obsolete
 archaic antiquated (see OLD) used employed utilized
 applied (see USE)
Ant Changeful

sterile 1 Sterile, barren, impotent unfruitful infertile
 are here compared as meaning not having or manifesting
 the power to produce offspring or literally or figura-
 tively, to bear fruit Sterile, as here compared literally
 implies an inability to reproduce its kind usually because
 of a defect in either the male or female organism the
 term is applicable to a human being or animal (chiefly to
 a female) to a plant flower and the like as a *sterile*
 woman the 'workers among ants and bees are *sterile*
 a *sterile* plant flower or fungus In figurative use
sterile is applicable to many things such as land in
 which seeds will not take root and grow (as the *sterile*
 wastes of a desert) to minds that do not give birth to
 ideas and by extension to persons with such minds (as
 for a year his imagination had been *sterile* a *sterile*
 author), to money which earns no interest (as *sterile*
 gold in a safe-deposit box) or to anything which offers
 persons in particular or in general nothing of value
 profit or use (as beneath his fun lurked the *sterile*
 bitterness of the still young man who has tried and
 given up —E. Wharton) Barren (as here compared see
 also BARE) 1 applies especially to a woman who has
 borne no offspring or who is or is believed to be in-
 capable of bearing children as the countess Elizabeth
 she hath also conceived a son in her old age and this is
 the sixth month with her who was called barren
 (Luke 1:36) Figuratively (except as considered as BARE)
 the term usually implies a lack of return or issue as a
 barren conquest which brought him no special repute
 (Bulfinch) to prove that it (Quakerism) leads to no
 barren and self-centered detachment from social life and
 its problems (Lodge) Impotent (as here compared see
 also POWERLESS) usually applies to the male of the
 species (especially of the human species) lacking power
 of procreation the term is however applicable to
 persons or animals (sometimes plants) of both sexes
 especially when considered as mates or as groups of
 mates as 'Whole groups of animals and plants are
 rendered *impotent* by the same unnatural conditions
 (Darwin) Unfruitful is often used in place of barren not
 only as applied to women or to the female of any species
 but as applied to land vegetation or efforts of any kind
 as which bear no fruit in any sense of that word as
 *unfruitful women an *unfruitful* tree *unfruitful* soil
 *unfruitful attempts suggestions real Infertile is often
 used in place of *sterile* especially in its literal sense as
 animals and plants when removed from their natural
 conditions are often rendered in some degree *infertile*
 (Darwin)

Ana *Bare barren bald naked and, *dry *meager
 expugnant empty hollow nugatory *vain
Ant Fertile exuberant — Con Bearing, yielding
 producing turning out (see BEAR) fecund fruitful
 prolific (see FERTILE)

2 Sterile aseptic antiseptic agree in meaning free from
 danger of infection or infecting That is sterile which is
 free from all living microorganisms including bacteria
 and their viable spores and certain fungi as distilled
 water is a *sterile* fluid instruments rendered *sterile* by

heat That is *aseptic* which involves asepsis, or the
 methods or processes of making or keeping free from
 microorganisms causing disease *Aseptic* implies the use
 of precautions to prevent infection with pathogenic
 microorganisms *Aseptic* technique is used in *aseptic*
 surgery that is surgery in which the attempt is made to
 prevent pathogenic microorganisms from getting to the
 incision by such measures as having the mouth and nose
 of the operators covered with masks and the room
 instruments and site of operation thoroughly cleaned
 and disinfected That is *antiseptic* (as here compared
 applied only to surgery) which involves antiseptics, or
 the process of killing or inhibiting the growth and activ-
 ity of microorganisms by the use of certain substances
 (antiseptics) In *antiseptic* surgery emphasis is placed
 on the destruction of bacteria at the site of the operation
 rather than on their exclusion by suitable precautionary
 measures.

sterilize. 1 Sterilize, asexualize, castrate, spay,
 emasculate, mutilate, geld castrize agree in meaning to
 render incapable of producing offspring Sterilize, the
 most general of these terms, is applicable to both human
 beings and animals and is used in referring to any
 incapacitation of the reproductive power This incapaci-
 tation may be accomplished in various ways as by undue
 exposure to X rays which kill germ cells by a surgical
 operation such as vasectomy or salpingectomy which
 prevents the germ cells from reaching the site where
 fertilization can occur or by removal of the gonads
 Today *sterile* often suggests a legalized procedure un-
 dertaken to prevent the reproduction of undesirables
 such as imbeciles and habitual criminals The term does
 not imply physical disfigurement *Asexualize*, a com-
 paratively uncommon term is sometimes used instead of
sterilize when the effect rather than the process is
 emphasized *Castrate*, a narrower term than *sterilize*,
 strictly means to deprive of the testicles (the male
 reproductive glands) It is used of both human beings
 and animals, and usually implies a surgical procedure
 By extension *castrate* has come to mean also to deprive
 of the ovaries (the female reproductive glands) and
 therefore is often used in place of spay, the specific term
 for this operation Emasculate is often preferred to
castrate in the strict sense when the reference is to human
 beings and especially when there is the intent to suggest
 emasculation and the loss of virile or masculine qualities
 Mutilate, usually a term of much wider significance (see
 MALE) is often substituted for *castrate* especially when
 the intent is to convey strongly the idea of physical
 disfigurement or violence or when a euphemism is de-
 sired Geld the oldest term meaning to castrate is now
 applied chiefly to domestic animals especially the horse
 and caprine, also meaning to castrate is most commonly
 applied to the male domestic fowl or cock but both are
 sometimes used humorously of human beings
Ant Fertilize

2 Sterilize disinfect, sanitize, fumigate are not close
 synonyms but they come into comparison when they
 mean to subject to a process or treatment which has for
 its end the destruction of living organisms especially
 microorganisms Sterilize suggests special drastic meth-
 ods such as the application of intense heat boiling the
 use of strong chemicals and the like which have for
 their end or effect the destruction of all microorganisms
 whether they are disease-producing or not. The term
 usually suggests means taken to avoid infection as in
 preparation for an operation the nurses and physicians
sterilize not only every instrument, every bandage or
 every sponge to be used but put on garments that have
 been *sterilized* to *sterilize* sewage by chlorination Dis-

infect also suggests special methods such as exposure to strong sunlight and fresh air, thorough washing and the like, which have for their end the destruction of all

when the reference is to preventive measures affecting the health of a community, such as the treatment of drinking water, air, and the like and when neither *sterilize* (because it suggests complete destruction of

makes clear their intention. *Fumigate* is associated with these terms only because fumigation was once the usual method of disinfection. Literally it implies the use of fumes (smoke, vapor or gas) that are destructive not only of microorganisms but of pests, such as cockroaches, beetles, and bedbugs.

stern, *adj.* *Severe austere ascetic

Ans. Strict *rigid, rigorous stringent *grim, implacable unrelenting *inflexible, inexorable disciplined trained schooled (see TEACHT)

Ant. Soft lenient

steward, *n.* Steward, reeve, bailiff, agent, factor, seneschal, major-domo, oeconomus come into compari

Steward was originally applied to an official in a great household such as that of a royal person or a noble who was responsible for the management of the servants, the provision and dispensation of supplies, and the proper expenditure of the money or funds entrusted to him for that purpose. In the royal household the steward was always a nobleman. In current use the term in this sense

who audited accounts and who was responsible for all arrangements that had to do with maintaining or increasing the income derived from the estate. In present use *steward* generally implies management of the concerns of a large landholder such as the supervision of employees, the collection of rents and the keeping of accounts but it seldom suggests so complete a delegation of power from lord to deputy as was implied in the earlier senses. However in all these senses *steward* carries an implication of custodianship or guardianship of goods or money which are entrusted to him by his lord or master and for the use of which he must render an accounting in due time. This implication has been so heightened by use of the word in the New Testament especially in the parable of the unjust steward (Luke

personality "We are Goddes stewards all, nought of our owne we have" (*Chatterton*) "A man of business and a vigilant steward of the public money" (*Macaulay*) Reeve, which is now purely historical in this sense, and bailiff were used from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century as nearly identical terms. Both then implied

designates an employee whose duties correspond to those

steward This distinction between *steward* and *bailiff* is not always kept perfectly clear, however. *Agent*, or *estate agent*, is now often used for *bailiff*, especially in England, *factor* is the usual Scottish designation. *Seneschal* and *major-domo* carry with them stronger

tions. The difference between the two words is not always clear except that *major-domo* was originally used in reference to other than English (chiefly Italian and Spanish) officials. When the term later became applicable to an English steward (of a household) or a butler

occurs (now rarely) in ecclesiastical or scholastic use being applied to the person whose office it is to manage the temporal affairs of a diocese, a college, or a religious order or community.

stick, 1. *Stick*, *adhere*, *cohere*, *cling*, *cleave* agree in meaning to be or become closely, firmly, or indissolubly attached. *Stick*, in early use, suggested attachment by infixing or embedding; it now usually implies attachment by affixing, it is when it carries the latter implication that it comes into comparison with the synonyms here.

inct or separate as abdominal tissues sometimes *adhere* after an operation. When referred to persons, *adhere*

eful *calm

as though it had been a mark of honour (*Macaulay*)
 They can attach a social stigma to the relief by taking
 away the pauper's vote (*Stow*) *Brand* carries far
 stronger implications of disgrace and infamy than

use imply a blemish that diminishes the honor of a
 name or a reputation or that sullies one's reputation for

Ant *Disgrace dshonor opprobrium odium shame
 contamination tainting or taint defilement pollution
 (see corresponding verbs at CONTAMINATE)

still, adj Still stilly quiet silent noiseless come into
 comparison when they mean making no stir or noise

implies also the absence of stir or motion as Oft in
 the stilly night Ere Slumber's chain has bound me
 (*T Moore*) In the stilly fields in the stilly ways
 (*Henley*) Quiet like still may imply absence of per
 ceptible motion or sound or of both but it carries

Coleridge Three mountain tops Three silent pinnacles
 of aged snow — *Tennyson* *Imagination*
 connotes absence of
 or movement (as
 They kept the mo-

Ant Stirring noise

A colon () groups

Ant Provocation excitement stimulation quickening
 galvanizing (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKE)
 incentive spur goad *motive

Ant Anesthetic anodyne

stimulate Excite *provoke quicken pique galvanize
Ant *Quicken animate enliven vivify activate
 energize *vitalize rouse arouse *stir rally waken
 awaken.

erve deaden.

Stimulus, stimulus Incitement Impetus
 comparison when they mean = force that
 person a group of persons an animal an or
 r the like to activity *Stimulus* = its earliest
 a u s psychological sense applies to anything (substance
 or agency) that quickens organic action by pricking it
 into activity as a drug that serves as a sedative rather
 than as a stimulus is usually required in the treatment of
 lung conditions In later and now more frequent use the
 term applies especially to anything that evokes or in
 duces a reaction or response in any living thing, such as
 a human being an animal or a plant or in any living

In psychology a stimulus is any force that arouses the
 organism or any of its parts to activity Light is a

pre existing activity is essential in any accurate sur
 vey of the whole field of activity and thus it is that what
 we may call the stimulus response psychology is of
 genuine and fundamental importance (*R S Hood*
worth) In more general nontechnical use stimulus
 applies especially to anything that by pricking or irri
 tating goads or stirs up not only a person or persons but
 his (or their) powers into action activity endeavor or
 gle like as No stimulus was omitted to excite and in
 spire the imagination and the sense (*G L Dickinson*)

Many persons find stir and movement and the pres
 ence of a crowd an agreeable stimulus (*A C Benson*)

For strong emotion the shock of sudden external
 stimulus is necessary (*H Ellis*) A great writer of the
 past is known by the delight and stimulus which he gives
 to mature spirits in the present (*Van IV Brooks*)
Stimulant = at it occasionally used in place of stimulus
 in the last and most general sense and it is the preferred

tended to drive one into moving or acting quickly rather than the result attained as border incidents as rising as incitements to war these things which God sends us as an incitement to proceed with more honour and alacrity (Milton) Nor could all the incitements of its master induce the beast arum forward (Galsworthy)

also see create

What as to the mind of men at this period was the discovery of the New World (Huxley) In estimating the social importance of this movement we must be careful to discount the temporary impetus it received from the economic slump of this period (Day Lewis) But the term sometimes applies also to a stimulus that incites action as It is the impetus that I ask of you the will to try (Quiller-Couch)

Ans Spur good incentive *motive inducement excitement piquing provocation (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKE) irritation nettling (see corresponding verbs at IRRITATE)

stingy Shabby, close, closefisted tight lightfisted, niggardly, parsimonious peevish miserly curmudgeonly cheeseparing, penny pinching come into comparison as meaning unwilling (or manifesting unwillingness) to share one's goods with others or to give to another any of one's possessions Stingy the ordinary colloquial term implies mainly a lack of generosity the term is applicable therefore whenever there is a suggestion of a mean or illiberal spirit as she is stingy because she is

stingy also ordinarily suggest the power to keep a tight grip upon whatever one has acquired as to be closefisted in the expenditure of one's money he is the most lightfisted person we have ever met though very rich he is so close to

him for character closefisted or amount giving or goods but to the co oneself or would be to set down no more meat than your company will for

Ans as just and niggardly as he

been a spendthrift all his life he had not become strictly parsimonious and devoted every energy of

penurious implies Ans an

ness as the motive as her (Elizabeth's) expenditure was parsimonious and even miserly (J R Green) a miserly contribution to the community chest Curmudgeonly is a highly contemptuous term implying in its

Cheeseparing and penny pinching suggest frugality and parsimoniousness carried to the extreme (as the cheeseparing guardians of the city's finances, a penny pinching appropriation for relief)

Ans *Mean sordid ignoble scrumpy skimp *meager greedy acquisitive avaricious *covetous grasping *sparing economical frugal thrifty Ant Generous. — Con *Liberal bountiful munificent *profuse lavish prod gal

stinking *Malodorous, fetid noisome putrid rank rancid fusty musty Ans Foul filthy nasty, *dirty *offensive repulsive revolting

stint, n *Task duty job share chore assignment Ans Quantity amount (see STIM) allotment apportionment (see corresponding verbs at ALLOR) prescribing or prescription assigning (see corresponding verbs at PRESCRIBE) sharing or share participation (see corresponding verbs at SHARE)

stipend *Wage salary fee emolument pay hire screw Ans Remuneration

stir to recollect on of it stirred him past the point of being able to sleep (if Austin) Rouse arouse a shaken shaken all presuppose a state of rest or repose often that of sleep Rouse derives its implications from its earliest application to the starting of game from covers or lurs by the cries of hunters or by beating of bushes and in precise

stir the feet of running men dazed by the lantern glare (Aspling) Antony had spoken words which roused the mob to fury (Buchan) Arouse though frequently used interchangeably with rouse is so much weaker in its implications that it often more than to start (ence) and in the high up into also make hastily are roused words

(not roused) and immediately dispelled passions are *roused* (not *aroused*) when they are so stirred up that they exert a harmful influence. The effect of the madness [Hamlet's] is not to lull but to *arouse* the king's suspicion (*T S Eliot*) *Awaken* and *waken* in literal use like *arouse* frequently imply an ending of sleep in figurative use they are employed chiefly in reference to mental or spiritual powers or faculties which need only the proper stimulation to be called forth into activity or to be elicited as *awaken* *attention* to *waken* *love* the

Ana *Fortitude grit backbone pluck guts sand detachment aloofness indifference unconcernedness or unconcern (see corresponding adjectives at INDIFFER ENT)

stolid *Impassive phlegmatic apathetic

And *Dull blunt obtuse *stupid dull dense crass
dumb *heavy ponderous passive sup ne inert

*inactive

Ant Adroit (sense 2)

stolidity Impassivity phlegm apathy stoicism See under IMPASSIVE

Con Quickness promptness readiness aptness (see corresponding adjectives at **QUICK**) animation en

quicken (see corresponding verbs at
*passion fervor ardor zeal enthusiasm

*Abdomen belly paunch

Stone, gem, jewel agree in denoting a particle of hard mineral or similar substance having the beauty of color, radiance, cutting, or the like that fits it for use.

up a pretty little strength for a final
blow (P. 20) As if you were a man

*move drive impel actuate

Stir, n 1 *Mot on movement move locomotion

Act Acting or activity working or work behaving or behavior reaction (see corresponding verbs at ACT) change alteration variation modification (see under CHANGE s)

2 *Stir* bustle, flurry, pother, fuss, ado are comparable when they refer to the signs of excitement or hurry that accompany an act, action, or an event. *Stir* suggests brisk or restless movement and ordinarily implies a crowd. I hear a busy *stir* of men about the streets. (Shelley) Many persons find *stir* and movement and the *stir* of a city.

diamonds rubies sapphires and emeralds or as *semi precious stones* a class including stones of somewhat lower value because less rare or less hard such as the garnet amethyst jade and tourmaline Gem. in technical as well as in correct ordinary use applies especially to a precious stone that is cut and polished and has beauty apart from its setting or to a pearl that has beauty of form and quality The term however is also applied to any semi precious stone that is similarly cut and polished or to any exquisitely carved or engraved

fuss needless worry or effort as he is always in a *pothor* about something or other there is no *fuss* when she entertains. She could distinctly catch the tramping

as a crown or the like as the crown jewels are on display the jewel that trembles in her ear (Tennyson) jewels flashed from her throat her ears her breast and hands

Ана Agitation disturbance disquieting or disquiet (see corresponding verbs at DISCOMPOSE) excitement stimulation (see corresponding verbs at PROVOKA) *din uproar hubbub pandemonium

Ant Tranquility

stitch, *n* *Pain twinge ache pang throe.

stocky *Thick thickset squat chunky stubby
dumpy

stoic *Impassive phlegmatic apathetic stolid

Ana Detached aloof *indifferent unconcerned in
perturbable composed collected *cool unassailable
indomitable (see INVICTIBLE) patient long suffering
reposed (see corresponding nouns at PATIENCE)

stoicism Impassivity phlegm apathy stolidity See under IMPASSIVE

is a *gem* a *gem* of a drawing by Rembrandt) and *jewel* stresses rather the value of the thing as an asset to its owner or possessor or as a contribution to his worth strength effectiveness or the like (as Good name in man and woman dear my lord Is the immediate jewel of their souls —*Shak* she is a *jewel* of a servant —*Jane W Carlyle*)

stange *Fool jester clown comedian com c, antic
buffoon riny merry andrew pantaloen harlequin
stoon St - - - - -

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book

Ana *Thick thickset stocky burly brawny husky
*muscular

Ant Cadaverous — **Con** *Lean lank lanky spare
angular rawboned skinny scrawny

stout, n *Beer lager bock ale porter

straightforward Straightforward forthright, above
board when applied to persons their actions or their
methods agree in meaning honest and open That is
straightforward which is consistently direct and free from

(in its figurative sense) which is free from all traces of

board are also used adverbially with the same implications
and connotations as the respective verbal forms

Ana Honest *upright honorable just *fair equitable
impartial candid *frank open plain

Ant Devious indirect

straightway *Directly immediately instantly in
instantaneously forthwith at once anon right away

strain, n 1 Sprain See under **SPRAIN** n

2 *Demur scruple balk ; b shy boggle at cliche stick
strain, n 1 Streak vein *touch suggest on suspicion
suspicion tincture tinge shade smack spot dash

strain, n 1 *Stress pressure tension shear thrust
torsion

*Strain " " " " " "

term for a stiffness resulting from muscular strain in the
arm or leg as of an athlete to strain one's back while
trying to avoid a fall on a slippery sidewalk Sprain

tendons or muscles attached to the joint as to sprain
one's ankle a severe shoulder sprain

strait, adj *Narrow

Ana Limited restricted confined (see **STRAIT** n)
strict stringent *stringent

Ant Wide

strait, n 1 Strait strait " " " " " "
narrows are comparable with

A colon (:) groups words

comparatively narrow stretch of water connecting two
larger bodies Their meanings in geography are here espe-
cially considered but it should be noted that their use
in proper names does not invariably conform to the

is longer and more extensive than a strait the term is
often applied to a long narrow body of water between
the mainland and an island or group of islands and there-
fore at each end opening into the same ocean or sea or
arms of the same ocean or sea as Long Island Sound

islands and opening at both ends into the Gulf of
Mexico) Puget Sound in Washington and Pamlico and
Albemarle Sound in North Carolina are not true sounds
in this technical sense Channel is less frequent than
strait or sound as a technical term in the sense here con-
sidered but when it is so used it denotes a relatively
large sound as the English Channel (between southeast-
ern England and the north coast of France) the
Mozambique Channel (between the coast of southeastern

Strange singular unique peculiar eccentric

To most of us the art of China and Japan
is much more attractive and impressive than
(Binyon) He was in one of those strange and novel
portents a motor car (H. G. Wells) Singular in pre-
cise use always implies difference from every other

suggests strangeness that puzzles one or piques one's

implies not only singularity in its precise sense but the

"He [John Bright] has the almost unique distinction of having made speeches which were both effective when delivered and also models of literary eloquence (Tagg) Peculiar, as here compared (see also CHARACTERISTIC) implies marked or conspicuous distinctiveness in character quality or the like as This difference as seen from the peculiar character of the Government of the United States (Ch Just Tansy) Only subtle and delicate minds catch the characteristic atom the peculiar perfume (Brownell) The nineteenth century had like every other limited tastes and peculiar fashions (T S Eliot) Often, in looser use peculiar is employed where one of the succeeding terms in the article (such as eccentric or queer) might better be used as he is growing very peculiar, recent events have provoked the frequent comment We live in a very peculiar world Eccentric implies divergence from the beaten track erratic adds to eccentric a stronger implication of caprice as his [Carl] is a taste for the eccentric amorphous and violent lamens" (J R Lowell) an eccentric pretence for beginning his dinner in the late afternoon (Caird) geniuses are such erratic people and mediocrities so respectable (Shaw) the workings of his mind were erratic Odd stresses a departure from the usual the normal the regular it sometimes suggests an element of the fantastic queer even more strongly implies eccentricity and often suggests that the thing so qualified is dubious or questionable as great men of one odd habit it would have been glorious pizet to endure (G Eliot) His tail cocks up in a very odd way (Bertram) our sense of the odd the humorous the grotesque (J R Lowell) Now Elkanah Settle sounds so queer who can expect much from that name? (Boswell) Alice was not much surprised at this she was getting so well used to queer things happening (Carroll) there is something queer about this transaction Quaint implies pleasant or especially old fashioned oddness outlandish uncouth or bizarre oddness as a quaint village full of half timbered houses the language quaint and old fashioned (Cowper) an outlandish custom A quaint procession! Old Solomon in his needy clothes and long white locks seemed to be luring it at decent company by the magic scream of his fiddle (G Eliot) He wore the prophet's robe with a difference He never let it look outlandish (C E Montague) Curious usually implies extraordinary oddness or a singularity that invites close attention, study or inquiry The word is often employed as an equivalent of one or another of the words here considered as curious things are happening a curious exhibition of feeling Discriminating writers and speakers, however give full value to one or both of the connotations of extraordinariness and singularity and always imply that the thing so described merits notice or investigation as curious bits of folklore curious customs and habits of speech surviving from an earlier age

That she had chosen for her afternoon walk the road along which she had returned to Casterbridge three hours earlier was curious—if anything should be called curious in concatenations of phenomena wherein each is known to have its accounting cause (Hardy) My only guiding principle has been that the examples should be curious striking and even in certain cases extravagant (A Huxley) Ana *Abnormal atypic aberrant *fantastic, bizarre grotesque surprising, astonishing amazing flabbergasting (see SURPRISE)

Am Familiar stranger Stranger, foreigner, alien, outlander (or outsider), outsider, immigrant émigré are not synonymous words except when they are used narrowly to designate a

person who comes into a community from the outside and is not recognized as a member of that community This is the primary denotation of some of the words but the secondary sense of the others especially the last three Stranger and foreigner were originally equivalent and applied to one who came from another country (sometimes, especially in dialectal use from another section) as a resident or visitor Their differences in implications however have led to present distinctions in meaning stranger stressing the person's unfamiliarity with the language and customs and foreigner the fact that he speaks a different language follows different customs or bears allegiance to another government

The time came when I was the observant foreigner examining education in France To tell the truth I was not a stranger to it, having lived in France as a child and again as a youth (Grandjean) Alien emphasizes allegiance to another sovereign or government and is opposed to citizen, one may be called a foreigner after naturalization but not an alien Figuratively therefore alien implies exclusion from full privileges or inability to identify oneself with a group The older I grow the more of an alien I find myself in the world I cannot get used to it cannot believe that it is real (L P Smith)

He is anaesthetic to their theological and political enthusiasm He finds himself an alien at their feasts of soul (Mendham) Outlander is the term of Anglo Saxon origin wílander of Dutch origin for forerunner they were specifically applied to English residents in the former South African republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State In its general sense outlander is preferred to foreigner only for a literary or rhetorical reason or because it carries the implications of outlandish His neighbors were outlanders of that particular type which his own fastidiousness found the greatest objection (Tarkington) Outsider usually implies non membership in a group clique, caste or the like largely because of essential differences in origin interests, backgrounds, customs and manners An outsider like myself feels a strong suspicion that the new instrument with which Einstein has presented the mathematicians is being put to uses for which it was never intended (Tagg) Immigrant and émigré are often used of foreigners who are residents and no longer aliens The former usually is applied to a foreigner who came searching for subsistence or for a means of earning a living the latter implies that the foreigner was a fugitive or refugee from his native land Émigré is often specifically applied to a French refugee in England at the time of the French Revolution stratagem *Trick ruse maneuver stratagem while feint Ana *Device, contrivance contraption expedient shift *resource, resort machination intrigue conspiracy *plot

stray, v *Wander, roam, ramble, rove range, prowl, gad gallivant traipse meander streak, n Strain vein *touch suggestion suspicion soupçon tincture, tinge shade smack spice dash stream, n *Flow current flood tide flux streamer, Pennant pennon, banner, *flag ensign, standard and color

street *Road roadway highway highroad avenue boulevard terrace drive parkway thoroughfare by way lane alley alleyway strength *Power force, might energy puissance arm Ana Stoutness sturdiness toughness tenaciousness (see corresponding adjectives at STROVE) soundness healthiness (see corresponding adjectives at HEALTHY) *possessions, means, resources assets

strenuous Energetic, *vigorous lusty nervous

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ans. Virile manful manly (see *MALE*) dynamic, live
 *active operative *spirited high-spirited mettlesome
 vehement *intense

stress. *n* 1 Stress, strain, pressure, tension shear, thrust, torsion come into comparison in their mechanical senses when they mean the act on or effect of force exerted within or upon a body or structure. *Stress* and *strain* are the comprehensive terms of this group loosely they are employed as close synonyms in the sense given in the preceding sentence, but in strict technical use *stress* is applied to the force exerted when one body or part of a body presses upon, pushes against, pulls upon, or tends to stretch compress, or twist another body or part of a body. Since in natural bodies and in artificial structures such force meets the opposing force of the thing pressed pushed pulled etc. the term *stress* now usually denotes either (1) the reciprocal action of two opposing forces, which are or should be balanced so that either one of the bodies or parts supports the other (as, in a balanced structure *stresses* equal each other the point of *stress* in a Gothic arch) or (2) the cohesive force or molecular resistance set up in one body or part against the force exerted by the opposing body or part (as, "If the external forces acting on the body increase to the extent that the maximum *stress* that can be developed is unable to balance the external forces, the change in form will increase rapidly and the body will break or rupture" — *Heavis Mechanical Engineers Handbook*). *Strain*, on the other hand in its strict technical sense denotes the alteration in size or shape resulting from stress, either as the force exerted by one body or part upon another or as the resistance developed in opposition

designate a particular type of stress, and in some cases, also of strain. Pressure commonly applies to a stress which is characterized by a weighing down upon or a pushing against a surface and which in fluids, is distributed uniformly in all directions. It is usually measurable per unit area of surface affected as, the

forces, usually balanced forces, pulling in opposite directions and causing or tending to cause extension. Such stress is measured per unit area of cross section as, Such is the tension and friction in the warp on the loom that were the threads themselves not properly lubricated and protected from ravelling by sizes the breakage would offset the advantage of the machine's more rapid action. (A. C. Morrison) Shear is applicable either to a stress or to a strain that occurs when a force lying in the plane of one face of an object tends to

to both the strain and the stress as, to measure magnetic attraction and repulsion by the torsion of a wire filament.
 2 *Emphasis, accent, accentuation.

stretch. *n* *Expanse amplitude, spread.

Ans *Area, tract region extent, magnitude *ext-

strict. Stringent, *rigid rigorous.

Ans Stern, *severe austere ascetic *inflexible inextensible emitting oppressive *onerous, burdensome.

Ant Lax loose lenient indulgent.

stricture. *Admonition, aspersions refection.

Ans Criticism censuring or censure condemnation denouncing or denunciation (see corresponding verbs at criticize)

Ant Commendation.

strident. Blatant clamorous, *vociferous boisterous obstreperous.

Ans Harsh unweave, *rough discordant *dissonant.

strife. *Discord, conflict contention, dissension variance

Ans Combat conflict fight affray fray (see *CONTEST*) dispute controversy *argument *brawl brawl fracas altercation, wrangle *quarrel, squabble.

Ant Peace accord

strike. *v* 1 Strike, hit, smite, sling, slog slap swat, clout, punch, box, cuff come into comparison when they mean to deal or deliver a blow to someone or upon something. Strike (as here connected see also *AFFECT*) the

tended as, he *struck* the boy hard several times he *struck* at his opponent with his fists but the latter merely eluded him. *Strike* also typically implies the use of one's hand or of a whip stick, bat cane or similar implement as, she *struck* him in the face before he could flush his sentence to *strike* a horse with a whip to *strike* an iron. Often also the term suggests the making of an imprint, an impression, a sound or combination of sounds, or the like by movements which involve a careful swing as definite shot and a touching it with just the force necessary to achieve one's end as, to *strike* the keys of a piano to *strike* a chord on a piano. A line [in a Chinese painting] once *struck* upon the "It was there for ever" (Benson) to *strike* a bell to *strike* a medal. Otherwise

careful writers and speakers prefer it when the stress is upon the impact of the blow or the reaching of the mark aimed at thus, in precise usage the archer *hit* (not *struck*) the target he *hit* (not *struck*) the boy full in the forehead the mark

narrowly of a strip employed in binding confining encircling and the like (for synonyms in this sense see **NOV** 1) Only in the early nineteenth century did it acquire the meaning in which it is here considered in which the stress is on shape rather than on use. However the difference is often a matter of emphasis for the word when it means a strip or stripe often also connotes either

(encircling horizontal stripes) of blue silk bands of colored light in the sky at dawn at closer range the mountain showed three bands the lowest green the middle gray and the highest white. However, in such

Fillet had for its earliest meaning in English a ribbon or other band for confining the hair but in its sense development (somewhat influenced by that of the French word

stripe, ■ 1 *Strip band ribbon fillet
2 Character description nature *type kind sort kidney ilk
strive Struggle endeavor *attempt essay assay try
Ana Work labor toil travail (see corresponding nouns at work) cope *contend fight
striving, ■ Struggle endeavor essay assay attempt

strong 1 Strong stout sturdy stalwart, tough tena-

weight of two persons a strong foundation) but in extended use it may apply to groups whose force is depend

sentiment that is particularly intense or violent (as, a strong purple the strong light of the setting sun strong anger, a strong love, a strong attachment) Stout (as here compared see also **PLUSHY**) carries a stronger implication than does strong of an ability to resist aggression or destructive forces or of an ability to endure hard use

quell the valour of the stoutest heart —Cowper) when applied to things it usually also suggests solid substantial construction (as a stout cane a stout ship) or a texture that resists stress or strain (as a stout canvas a stout paper) In fact the term is generally applicable when the suggestion of power to resist or endure is more emphatic than that of a power to do or to effect. Sturdy implies qualities in inanimate as well as in animate things, that suggest the possession of rugged health the term carries no suggestion of powers derived from size, intensity, vehemence or the like but connotes rather an inner

ferocious winds of the hills the tremendous rains that blow up from the sea and bitter frost (Jefferson) our

den brings his stalwart common sense to bear upon the

destroy overcome or the like it therefore stresses hardness rather than vigor resiliant elasticity or weakness rather than hardness or solidity or a capacity for yielding that is just sufficient to increase rather than to

carries a strong suggestion of holding on or of maintaining strength in spite of all opposing forces that would dislodge dispossess thwart or weaken in any particular when applied to substances materials, and the like, it suggests extraordinary resistance to forces that would break out, or the like (as he seemed to hold on to life by a single thread only but that single thread was very tenacious) — *Arnold* bold and tenacious as the bamboo shooting up through the hard ground of winter — *Byron* when applied to persons it suggests a stubborn hold upon something such as a possession or an opinion that defies the efforts of others to break (as Italians in possession are probably as tenacious of their rights as any one else) — *Lucas* if the child is starved of pleasures, he will of course cling tenaciously to those that are attainable — *B Russell*

Ana *Vigorous energetic lusty *powerful potent forcible forceful robust, sound, *healthy vehement intense

Ant. Weak.

2 *Alcoholic spirituous, ardent hard

stronghold Citadel *fort fortress acropolis fastness

structure 1. *Building edifice fabric pile

2 Structure anatomy, framework skeleton are often used interchangeably Structure however is by far the richest in implications and the widest therefore in its range of application In general it denotes the formation arrangement and articulation of parts in anything built up by nature or art Oftentimes the word implies reference to everything that enters into the make-up of a particular body organism edifice substance or the like thus a study of the structure of a brain involves attention to the two kinds of matter (gray and white) of which it is composed to the three parts into which it is divided (forebrain midbrain hindbrain) to the subdivisions of each of these parts to the connections and interrelations between all these divisions and to any peculiarities as in form or arrangement of parts Sometimes however structure implies a reference to certain features only as for example (1) the parts or elements which distinguish the type or species and not the individual (as crocodiles and alligators exhibit certain differences in structure) (2) the parts or features which are essential or necessary to a thing's existence as distinguished from those that are removable detachable etc (as in Gothic architecture the pointed arch is part of the structure and not a decorative addition) (3) the parts or features that reveal the underlying design as opposed to those that complete the work or bring it into fullness of being (as to study the structure of Browning's *Rings and the Book*) In current use some persons especially some biologists prefer anatomy when the typical structure of an organism or of an organ is indicated as the anatomy of an ape the anatomy of the heart Framework and skeleton are applied to the underlying or supporting structure Framework is used chiefly in reference to an artificial construction which serves merely as a prop or a guide in building but which is not visible in the completed thing as, the framework of a sofa the carpenter's use now working on the framework for the house Skeleton is frequently used in the building trades for a rigid framework especially one made of steel it is often used in place of structure design outline in reference to literary constructions, sometimes to imply that the design is carefully developed and its parts definitely articulated (as the skeleton of his argument is now finished) but more often probably to indicate a sketchy concept on of the whole which serves as a starting point (as he has the skeleton of his plot in mind) In either case it is usually further implied that the writing out in literary form and the

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms.

Con contrasted words.

elaboration of atmosphere details, characters etc remain to be accomplished

Ana Integration articulation concatenation (see under INTEGRATE) organization arrangement (see corresponding verbs at ORDER) *system organism scheme complex

struggle, * Strive endeavor essay *attempt try

Ana *Contend cope, fight compete (with) vie (with) *rival, emulate toil, labor work travail (see corresponding nouns at WORK)

struggle, * Striving endeavor essay attempt try See under ATTEMPT

Ana Toil labor *work travail *contest conflict fight affray fray contending coping (see CONTENT)

strut, * Strut, swagger, ruffle bristle stride come into comparison when they mean to assume an air of dignity or importance Strut implies a pompous or theatrical affectation of dignity especially as shown in one's gait or by one's bearing in movement A poor player That struts and frets his hour upon the stage (*Shak*) Dr Goldsmith went strutting away and calling to me with an air of superiority (*Bonwell*) Swagger always implies ostentation a conviction of one's superiority and often an insolent or overbearing gait or manner

He scarcely deigned to set a foot to ground But swaggered like a lord about his hall (*Dryden*) What a swaggering puppy must he take me for (*Goldsmith*) Ruffle a term that was common before 1700 but obsolete thereafter until the first quarter of the nineteenth century is still occasionally found It carries a strong implication of swaggering but it suggests even more roundness more defiance and often more absurdly pretentious display [He] gets drunk ruffles and rosters walk to court in a nobleman's train (*Scott*) Bristle implies an aggressive manifestation originality of anger or of zeal but now often of any emotion or desire that causes one to display conspicuously one's sense of dignity or importance All this time he stuck close to her bristling with a small boy's pride of her (*D H Lawrence*)

The bourgeoisie bristles with prejudices and social snobberies (*R Macaulay*) Bristle usually suggests awareness of a threat to one's dignity or a suspicion of one's unimportance that leads one to toss up one's head to draw in one's chin and otherwise to assume a lofty manner By her bristling up I perceived she expected to be treated hereafter not as Jenny Duffast but Mrs Tranquillus (*Tadler*) Everything that poses prances, bristles struts bedizens and plumes itself (*Mrs H Ward*)

Ana Expose exhibit flaunt parade (see SHOW 9)
Con, Cringe cover *fawn truckle grovel flounder (see WALLOW)

stubborn *Obstinate dogged pertinacious mulish, stiff necked pugheaded bullheaded

Ana Rebellious contumacious *unobedient intractable recalcitrant refractory (see UNWILLY) obdurate adamant inexorable *inflexible self-opinionated *opinionated

Con Pliable pliant adaptable (see PLASTIC) tractable amenable (see OBTUPE)

stubby Chunky dumpy stocky *thick thickset squat

student *Scholar pupil disciple

studied *Deliberate considered advised premeditated designed

Ana *Thoughtful considerate attentive intentional *voluntary willing willing

Con *Spontaneous impulsive instinctive

study, * Concentration application *attention.

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

study, ■ *Consider contemplate weigh revolve
 excogitate
Ana *Scrutinize examine inspect *ponder muse
 meditate *think reflect reason speculate.
stultify *Stunt atrophy

reference to men's minds or souls or men's mental or spiritual activities. However even in their literal senses they have for their basic meaning to arrest the growth and development of someone or something. Stunt implies primarily a dwarfing as the result of abnormal or unfavorable conditions and a failure to attain full height or size. So they [trees] slowly come to full growth until warped, stunted or risen to far and gracious height; they stand open to all the winds. (*Galsworthy*) When used with reference to mental or spiritual development the word commonly suggests a blighting or blasting of a

ity) has gradually extended its significance so that it and its derivative *stultification* now rarely except in law imply imbecility or insanity. In its chief current sense it implies one a subjection to such influences that one's mind deteriorates and loses its power of growth. Wearing our lives away in dull *stultifying* routine. (*New*

a movement a school of thought a form of art) are capable of indefinite progress or development. Sometimes little more than a checking of this progress and a rendering nugatory or useless all that has been or is being done are implied. The blind folly of his servants had *stultified* his efforts. (*M. E. Braddo*) In very d scurrilous use however the word also connotes a destruction of usefulness or effectiveness by making a thing ridiculous or despicable. We do *stultify* criticism if we prostrate ourselves and scurrilously before what is good and what is bad. (*Quiller Couch*) Common sense demands that we shall begin with non violence and not run the risk of *stultifying* the whole process of reform by using violence. (*A. Huxley*) Atrophy literally implies a wasting away or a shriveling up because of lack of nourishment or use. In medical use *atrophy* (both as verb and noun) usually also implies degeneration but the latter is often the result of a prior condition that cuts off or greatly diminishes the blood supply to the affected part as the muscles of a paralyzed arm gradually become *atrophied*. In extended use *atrophy* is used chiefly with reference to instincts natural appetites powers of the mind or soul or

elicits the stronger forms of parental affection, in those who avoid this trouble the parental instinct becomes more or less *atrophied*. (*B. Russell*) The scientific person will become *atrophied* on the mystical side the mystical person will become *atrophied* on the scientific side. (*H. Ellis*)

Ana Disable cripple sap undermine enfeeble, debilitate, *weaken *arrest check interrupt
stupendous Tremendous prodigious monumental
 *monstrous

to absorb ideas or impressions or exhibiting such a lack. Stupid implies a benumbed or dazed state of mind that

what fury drove us into saying the *stupid* intolerant, denunciatory things we said? (*L. P. Smith*) Dull (see also DULL 2) suggests slowness or sluggishness of mind that may be constitutional or the result of lack of mental exercise or of overwork or of a physical condition. A person or thing that is *stupid* reveals a deadness or a deadening of the mental powers a person or thing that is *dull* manifests a lack of mental quickness or alertness or heavy labored mental processes thus, constitutionally *dull* pupils progress slowly until they are awakened by good teaching constitutionally *stupid* pupils are usually subnormal physically or mentally a *dull* book is so lacking in brightness liveliness, or other

of various other qualities that reveal lack of perception sensitiveness or subtlety as the teacher of mathematics thought he had a particularly *dense* group of students

More virtuous than myself or more *dense*. (*Lamb*) *Craze* suggests fatness or grossness of substance (fatheadedness lumpishness etc.) that makes the mind incapable of delicate mental processes such as analysis, discernment

compared (see also DUMB 1) is American slang partly affected by the German *dumm* and partly by the ordinary sense of the English word. As it is a term of contempt it may be used in place of any of the preceding terms, especially when obtuseness and inarticulateness are also implied

Ana Foolish silly *simple fatuous asinine sluggish comatose stuporous *lethargic inert idle supine *inactive phlegmatic stolid *impassive
Ana Intelligent

INACTIVE Insensibility anaesthetes a (see corresponding adjectives at INSENSIBLE)

stuporous *Lethargic torpid comatose sluggish
 Ana *Dull obtuse, inert supine passive *inactive
 enervated spiritless listless, lackadaisical, languorous
 (see LANCID)

sturdy Stout *strong stalwart tough tenacious.
 Ana Sound robust *healthy *vigorous energetic
 lusty dogged pertinacious (see OBSTINATE)

Ant Decrepid

stutter *Stammer

Stylian *Infernal chthonian Hadesian, Tartarean
 hellish

style, n 1 Diction phraseology phrasing *language
 vocabulary

Ana *Taste zest, gusto relish *form convention
 usage convenience.

2 *Fashion mode vogue fad rage craze dernier cri
 cry

Ana. Modishness smartness chicness spruceness nat-
 tiness, stylishness, fashionableness (see corresponding
 adjectives at STYLIST)

3 *Name designation title denomination, appellation

Stylish Stylish, fashionable, modish, smart, chic,
 dapper, dashing, spruce natty, nifty, nobby, posh,
 toffish, brave, braw are here compared as meaning pre-
 senting a fine fresh and more or less splendid or elegant
 appearance. Most of these terms as here considered
 apply of chief to persons and stress the effect produced by
 clothes or by clothes and grooming. *Stylish* fashionable
 and *modish* are applicable not only to persons, but to
 clothes as apart from persons and to several other
 things. These three terms usually imply a conformity to
 a currently accepted style or fashion. *Stylish* applies
 to any person regardless of class or social station for
 the reason the term sometimes suggests pretentiousness
 and showiness as well as up-to-dateness (as the French-
 man remarked the *stylish* clothes of Amer can girls
 though without much money to spend on clothes she
 nevertheless looks *stylish*. Her a r though it had not
 the decided pretension the resolute *stiffness* of
 as Tharp's had more real elegance (*Asiatic*). But
stylish is of the shop and belongs to the direct of
 milliners apprentices and waiting maids alone in
 England (*Lady P P Verney*). On the other hand
fashionable usually connotes some connection with those
 who move in society or belong to a world apart from and
 above that of the ordinary man and whose approval of
 that which is new not only in clothes in furniture in
 decorations and the like but also in ideas, in books, in
 writers in artists, etc determines the choice of those
 who would follow them hence to say that a costume a
 or a type of interior decoration is *fashionable* is not
 only to say that it is the latest style but that it meets
 with the approval of those who are regarded as dictators
 of fashion as in those days it was *fashionable* to stroll
 along the waterfront on Saturday afternoons. Taste is
 now the fashionable word of the fashionable world
 (*Chesterfield*). The fashionable disparagement of reason
 and exaltation of will feeling or instinct (*Inge*). My
 and recommended me to read the fashionable
 prophets of the day Carlyle and Emerson and Ruskin
 (L. F. Smith). *Modish* differs from *stylish* chiefly in its
 greater stress on up-to-dateness or conformity with the
 very latest style rather than on the effect produced. It
 sometimes suggests a step ahead of what is desirable
 as *stylish* or *fashionable* and a dazzling or startling quality
 as this shop offers only *modish* dresses and suits. Mr
 Pen Sir Will am's son is come back from France

most modish person grown a fine gentleman" (*Pepys*)

Thomas Moore's high flower and *modish* "Evenings
 in Greece" (T. Walsh), "What of that genuine kind which
 is free from *modishness*" (*Burdell*). Smart often implies
 extreme *modishness* in dress and appearance but even
 more often it retains implications of trimness and neat-
 ness derived from an earlier and now comparatively rare
 sense of the word and connotes a finish or perfection
 suggestive not only of *modishness* but of perfect groom-
 ing and an awareness of the importance of cut line color
 accent or the like as she always wears *smart* clothes
 she makes a *smart* appearance whatever the time of day
 or night. *Chic* a term taken from the French but cur-
 rently carrying implications that are found only in
 English is sometimes loosely used as meaning *modish* or
smart in describing native use however it does not imply
 conformity to the latest fashion, but an effectiveness in
 style not only of dress or millinery but of any product of
 art or craftsmanship which suggests the exercise of a
 knack or skill and the achievement of distinction thus
 a *chic* hat has not only a style of its own but distinction
 and charm a *chic* appearance is produced not by slavish
 attention to the latest fashion nor by an ignoring of it but
 by original touches or clever adaptations that distinguish
 one from those who are merely *stylish* or *fashionable*.
Dapper typically applies to men now usually only to
 men of small or slight build it always implies *stylish*
 dress, but it also commonly connotes trimness, briskness
 and fastidious grooming as Guido's *dapper* Archangel
 (V. H. H. H.). Clobber the *smart dapper* little
 Frenchified coxcomb (L. Stephen). *Dashing* applies to
 men and to women or to things which they wear or use
 it implies not only *stylishness* or more often *modish-
 ness* but a bright shining appearance that enables one
 to cut a figure in any group or assemblage as, "She had
 two *dashing* daughters, who dressed as fine as dragons"
 (*Irving*) a pair of *dashing* young brokers a *dashing*
 carriage and pale. *Spruce* applies most often to men it
 suggests an almost affected attention to the details of
 one's appearance in order that one will look not only
stylish but smart and fresh in appearance it sometimes
 connotes a finical almost vulgar concern for the perfec-
 tion of every detail as *fastidious* *brutal* a neat
spruce affecting country one that wears clothes well
 and is in fashion (B. Jonson). The *spruce* appear-
 ance up for a critic (*Goldsmith*). Making themselves as
spruce as bridegrooms according to the rules of their
 newly acquired town experience (*Hardy*). *Natty* differs
 from *spruce* in stressing neatness and orderliness slightly
 more than *stylishness* as An natty a beau As Bond
 Street ever saw (*Steele*). *Nifty*, which is chiefly Amer-
 ican slang implies approval of that which is *stylish* or
 smart as, that is a nifty suit a nifty hat *Nobby* for
 mainly British slang posh and toffish (more recent British
 slang) come close to *fashionable* in the application to the
 clothes manners possessions and the like characteristic
 of the upper classes or of the world of fashion. *Nobby*
 suggests reference to the nobles or persons of great
 wealth or distinction (as, it's a nobby place "An outfit
 described as rather *nobby* —Quiller-Couch), *posh* im-
 plies a character or appearance that is eminently
 high-class or wins the favor of the exceedingly rich or
 aristocratic (as I'd like to have a very cozy car
 small but frightfully *posh* —J. B. Priestley). Unfor-
 tunately *Prinfrock* became *posh* —Day Lewis). *Toffish*
 suggests reference to that which is characteristic of
 toffs swells, or of dandies (as you certainly look
 toffish in that new suit). *Brave* or its Scottish equivalent
 braw suggests showiness or splendor as of dress as to
 make a *brave* appearance in his first evening clothes

applied to persons implies both shrewdness and tact the

styptic *Astringent constringent

suave Suave urbane, diplomatic, bland, smooth, polite are here compared as applied to persons the

differences in meaning are apparent Suave suggests qualities that are for have the appearance of being)

Deferential, glad to be of use : Politic cautious and meticulous (T S Eliot)

Am *Gracious cordial affable genial sociable
*d sarning ingratulating courteous courtly polite (see CIVIL) *falsome, unctuous sleek

Ant Bluff

subdue, Subjugate reduce overcome surmount overthrow rout *conquer vanquish defeat beat lick
trol manage direct (see CONDUCT &) direct
*unish correct foil thwart circumvent

*suppress repress
*aken (sense 2) waken

*Jame submissive:

*k *humble modest lowly *timid timorous

cultivation poise and wide social experience It also commonly suggests an ingrained or inbred courtesy which makes for pleasant and agreeable intercourse among all kinds of men regardless of their social or intellectual standing No one lost anything by granting precedence to a man so flawlessly urbane (A Reppier)

That peculiarly Roman urbanity—the spirit at once of the grown man as distinguished from children of the man of the world and of the gentleman (J W Mackail) Since urbanity and an ability to deal with difficult or ticklish situations with great tact are theoretically the qualities of the typical diplomat the adjective diplomatic, when used in reference to nondiplomats carries

Ans *Subservient servile slyish conditum

contingent *dependent relative

Ant Sovereign dominant

2 *Liable open exposed prone susceptible sensitive incident

Ans *Apt likely liable

Ant Exempt

subject, s 1 *Citizen national

Ant Sovereign

2 Subject, matter, subject matter, argument, topic

Subject, matter, subject matter, argument, topic

well as the least definite in denotation of these words It may be used in reference to any type of discourse or to a work of art of any kind for it implies merely some restriction in one's field of choice and a governing principle determining the selection of one's material and demanding some concentration in the treatment of it as she is the chief subject of conversation at present what is the subject of his painting? a writer should stick to his

bland (Goudism) Mr. INKMAN was producing a constant succession of the blandest and most benevolent smiles (Dickens) He is simply a distinguished looking old cleric with a sweet smile and a white tie he is just honorable and bland and as cold as ice (Santayana) Smooth differs from bland chiefly in being more positive in its implications and in being more consistently de

restricted field or range of material from which one selects the specific subject he intends to treat thus the medieval writers of romance or heroic poetry had three matters from which to draw situations characters and incidents for their narratives the matter of France (the legends of Charlemagne and his companions) the matter of Britain (the Arthurian legends) and the matter of

something but it also connotes the position or the status

In its commonest use *dependent* implies a loss through subjugation or through weakness of one's independence; it therefore frequently stresses powerlessness or debasement more than subordination as England long *dependent* and degraded was again a power of the first rank (*Macaulay*) countries that let themselves become *dependent* on the labor of other countries and settle down into a comfortable and ladjlike parasitism (*Shaw*) Subject definitely implies subordination to a dominant power but never carries as *subordinate* sometimes carries an implication of relative importance within a scheme of the whole it often tends to suggest the loss of powers which imply a degree of freedom responsibility self discipline and the like as a *subject* race aristocracy is out of date and *subject* populations will no longer obey even the most wise and virtuous rulers (*B Russell*) Tributary strictly applies to peoples races nations etc that have been conquered and made subject to another people race or nation and that are forced to pay tribute the conquerors in somewhat looser but correct use it is often interchangeable with

accretions and the like which increase the size or importance of the latter as the *tributary* streams of the Mississippi River the lane receiving two *tributary* lanes from who should say what remote hamlets widened out with this accession (*C Macken*) Succursal was originally applied to churches chapels and monastic

2 *Subservient* *servile*, *slavish* *menial* *obsequious* are synonyms only in so far as they agree in meaning manifesting as a person or his acts or requiring as a position or status extreme compliance or abject obedience *Subservient*, as here compared (see also *AUXILIARY*) applies directly or indirectly to those who occupy a subordinate or dependent condition or who manifest the state of mind of one in such a position the term may imply nothing more or it may connote cringing or truckling as Editors and Journalists who express opinions in print that are opposed to the interests of the rich are dismissed and replaced by *subservient* ones (*Shaw*) The writers

cringing submission as to occupy a *servile* position

implies the status work or attitude of a slave carries much stronger implications of utter abjectness or de

Both *servile* and *slavish* are used of unduly close depend

men in later and a

applies to persons who are inferiors or to the words actions manners or the like by which they reveal their

*compliant acquiescent resigned *mean ignoble
 subject
 Ant Domineering overbearing
 subside *Abate wane ebb
 Ana Diminish diminish *decrease
 subalditary *Auxiliary contributory subservient
 ancillary adjutant accessory
 subsidy Grant subvention *appropriation
 subsist Exist live *be
 subsistence *Living livelihood sustenance main
 tenance support keep bread bread and butter
 substantial *Massive massy bulky monumental.
 Ant Aury ethereal.
 substantiate Substantiate hypostatize verify
 *realize actualize embody incarnate materialize ex
 ternalize objectify
 substantiate 1 Substantiatize hyrostatize verify
 *realize actualize embody incarnate materialize
 externalize objectify
 2 Verify corroborate *confirm authenticate validate
 Ana *Prove demonstrate try test
 substitute, n 1 Surrogate *resource resort expedient
 shift makeshift stopgap
 Ana *Device contrivance contraption duplicate
 copy *reproduction
 2 Substitute, supply locum tenens, alternate under
 study, double stand in, pinch hitter designate a person
 who performs or is prepared to perform the duties of
 another during the latter's absence or incapacitation
 historically it is not necessary to have the appropriate
 (particularly needed) is one who substitutes for another
 in a "pinch" or emergency it usually connotes compe-
 tence or ability to rise to the demands of the situation
 substratal substrative Underlying basic basal
 *fundamental radical.
 subsume, *Include comprehend embrace involve
 imply implicate
 subterfuge Double-dealing fraud *deception trick
 ery chicanery
 Ana. Ruse
 expedient
 misvocal on
 Ana analog

subtle *Subtle

3 subtle 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

by the Lat n form Both still basically mean so fine or
 tenuous in quality or consistency as to be hard to per-
 ceive detect or recognize The choice of spelling is often
 merely a matter of personal preference but in current
 use *subtle* is by far the commoner form When as now

usually based on very *subtle* factors (Frankfurter) It is
 commonly the preferred term when applied to the mind
 or a mental power or mental effort then implying re-
 finement of thought insight perception or the like

and scrutinizing use often carries a connotation of artful-
 ness or of a beguiling quality as *Subtle* Litigation a
 pliant tongue (Burns) Hogarth in one of his pieces of
 coarse yet *subtle* engraving has presented a group of
 occupants of the pit of a theatre sketched during the
 performance of some broad comedy or farce (E. Dow-
 den) spontaneous variety which people who love
 English know to be one of its most *subtle* charms
 (B. Mendell) *Subtle* is perhaps more often the preferred
 term when the implied opposition is to gross then usu-
 ally it is applied to something physical as a *subtle* odor
 he shows us that a matter so infinitely *subtle* and
 performing motions as inconceivably quick and fine as
 those which modern science postulates in her explana-
 tions has no trace of grossness left (W. James)

Ana Displace supplant *replace supersede.
 Ant Precede.

succession Succession progression series sequence,
 set, suit suite, chain train, string are here compared as
 meaning a number of things that come together often to
 form a larger whole in some order or in accordance with
 some plan Succession always implies that the units
 (often things, sometimes persons) follow each other

ists (Inge) The peculiar method of composition

(M Austin) Reality is a succession of concrete and

rather than a succession of events Its chief use is in mathematics and in music in the former it denotes a succession of quantities between every two of which there is a particular but an unvarying relation (as an arithmetical progression a geometrical progression) in the latter it denotes a succession of notes or of chords which constitute a melody or a harmony Series applies to a number of things of similar or uniform character that stand in the same relation to each other or achieve the same end often the term is indistinguishable from succession but the separateness of the units is rather more stressed than the fact that they follow each other

(Lather) Sequence is more restricted in meaning than series for it implies either a closer connection between the things involved such as a causal or logical connection on a numerical or chronological order or a settled recurrence in the same order as the sequence of the

either complement each other or are parts of a complete whole a set of chairs a set of china a set of teeth Set may also apply to a number of persons who form a closely

together in space (as a suite of rooms [i.e. a group which provide necessary living quarters] a suite of biological

three words of the group here compared are all used figuratively Chain applies to a succession or series which forms a logical or causal sequence as a chain of arguments a chain of effects It would be possible to trace a

conclusion to which we have come depends on a chain of principles which it was necessary to preserve unbroken (Ch Just Marshall) Train applies to a number of persons animals or concrete things or of effects ideas etc that follow as attendants or as consequences (or sometimes as in the case of causes that precede)

(Deland) String applies to a series or succession so uniform in character size quality or the like that its units are or seem to be strung on a thread usually there is little implication of chronological logical or causal connection as a string of fish a string of sausages a string of victories a string of boys flung through the trail Oftentimes in sports the term is used of a group of

der INTEGRATE)
nsecutive sequent sequential serial

*continual constant incessant rotate ROTATE)
*concise laconic summary pithy

compressed condensed contracted compact *close curt brusque

bum (see BULLY)
Ant Discursive
succumb *Yield submit capitulate relent defer bow cave in

dent sub-
rupt, im

fast rapid swift fleet expeditious
*Foam froth spume lather scum yeast

Pray plead petition See under PRAYER
Entreat beseech *beg importune implore sup-
re solicit request, *ask *demand claim, exact

*Adipose marrow tallow lard
stand brook-
submit bow

of each group

sufferance *Permission, leave.

Ana. Toleration, endurance (see corresponding verbs & *ANAL.*) a quiescence, resignation, compliance (see under *COMPLIANT*)

suffering *Distress, misery, agony, dolor, passion.

Ana. Affliction, tribulation, *trial, visitation, adversity, misfortune, *sorrow, grief, anguish, woe, heartache.

sufficient Sufficient, enough, adequate = competent come into comparison when they mean exactly commensurate to a requirement or the requirements. That is sufficient or enough which perfectly satisfies a need or desire with nothing wanting or nothing in excess as, sufficient money for a week's vacation enough food for an army sufficient leisure for travel they never have enough work to keep them busy That is adequate which amounts up to a just, fair or correct measure, exacting

competent which answers all the requirements or is adequately adapted to the end in view as, competent evidence is evidence that meets the legal requirements for proof a traveler should have at least a competent knowledge of French.

Ana. Ample, *plentiful, plenacious, abundant, satisfying, contenting (see SATISFY) fitting, suitable, meet, proper (see FIT)

Ant. Insufficient, deficient.

suffrage = Suffrage franchise vote ballot come into comparison when they mean the right, privilege or power of expressing one's choice or wish, as in an election or in the determination of policy. They are here connected only in their current uses and with reference particularly to public or state affairs. Suffrage is the preferred term when the emphasis is upon the extent to which this privilege or power is enjoyed in a state or community or upon the kinds of citizens in a representative government who legally exercise this power the word is frequently modified by a term denoting such extent or restriction as, universal suffrage the long fight but let that brought about woman's suffrage in England the United States, and other countries household suffrage or the restriction of the right to vote to male householders, existed in Great Britain from 1867 to 1918. Franchise is preferred when the privilege or power

successful appeal from the ballot to the ballot, and they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost" (*Lincoln*)

suffuse *Infuse, imbue, ingrain, inoculate, leaven.

Ana. *Introduce, interpose, interject, impregnate, penetrate, pervade (see PERMEATE)

suggest 1 Suggest, imply, hint, intimate, insinuate agree in meaning to convey an idea or the thought of something by indirect means. Suggest emphasizes a putting into the mind as the result of an association of ideas, an awakening of a desire, an intimating of a train of thought or the like as, in some curious way his

imply (see also INCLUDE under 2) is in general opposed to express; the term stresses a suggesting or putting into the mind of an idea, a thought, or a meaning that is involved in a statement, a situation, a word or the like, and forms a part, but not necessarily an obvious part of its full signification or significance as, "the philosophy of nature which is implied in Chinese art" (*Biayon*) "In the Greek view to be a citizen of a state did not merely imply the payment of taxes, and the possession of a vote it implied a direct and active co-operation in all the functions of civil and military life" (*G. L. Dickinson*)

(*A. Hazley*) "The sayings of a community its proverbs, are its characteristic comment upon life they imply its history suggest its attitude toward the world and its way of accepting life" (*Cather*) Hint implies the use of a remote or covert suggestion, often also connoting lack of candor, frankness, or straightforwardness as

that he thought, thus intimating to his hearers that they might infer that he meant more (*Justice Holmes*) Insinuate as here compared (see INTRODUCE, 2) is to hint artfully or to convey an unpleasant suggestion in an underhanded manner as, by his tone and expression, rather

*advance further, allude *refer, advert, connote, *denote.

Ant. Express.

2 Suggest, adumbrate, shadow are synonymous when they are predicated of things that serve indirectly to

denote is to show oneself unworthy of one's citizen's rights, a claim that has not the vote lacks the power to

about the man *suggested* that he was not poor for his degree (*Hardy*) It may be a symbol which calls to mind that which it conventionally represents as the

veals more than it actually denotes Phrases flat and precise on the surface yet *suggesting* mystery below (*Day Lewis*) The business of words in prose is primarily to state in poetry, not only to state but also (and sometimes primarily) to suggest (*Lowes*) One thing *adumbrates* another when the former very faintly or darkly suggests the latter *Adumbrate* in precise use

versus Jones ended in victory for the defendant. *Action* comes very close to *suit* but it is relatively colorless and throws the emphasis on actual proceedings rather than on petition as to bring an *action* in Circuit Court. In strict legal use however it is a proceeding in a court of law which is distinguished from a suit in equity and which has for its end the ascertainment of facts. If the complainant's diagnosis is found correct, then the legal remedy may be applied. *Cause*, more a literary than a legal term, emphasizes the grounds on which one institutes a suit consequently, like *suit* it implies the plaintiff's point of view but it suggests even more strongly his sense of the justice of his demand "The customary arts of the pleader the appeal to the sympathies of the public he rejected as unworthy of himself and of his *cause*" (*G. L. Dickinson*) *Case* some-

the defendant's attorney stated his *case* However *case*

Chinese painters this world of nature seemed a more effective way of shadowing forth the manifold moods of man than by representing human figures animated by these moods (*Binyon*)

Suggest and *adumbrate* also come into comparison when they mean something less than to propose or propound

cond gn

Ant Unsuitable unbecoming

sulky Surly morose glum #sullen crabbed saturnine

dour gloomy

Ana Cranky cross testy touchy techy (see FRASCI

colleagues will shamble behind him in whatever proposals he *adumbrates* to his huge majority (*Contemp Review*)

son series cha n, tra m string

? #Prater ni a not

demanding justice or enforcing a right Though often used interchangeably in the sense of *lawsuit* their differences in etymology and in earlier meanings to a certain extent often be-

gruffness of speech and manner to sullenness or morose-

lthy, compendious, *concise, terse,

*quick, prompt, ready, apt, concentrated (see COMPACT, v).

il.

ulative, accumulative additive

or mountain, but only the latter suggests a range and

"Though the Filipino seldom smiled, he was by no means *dour*. Kindliness was one of his most charming

unhappy

Aria. Lowering, glowering, frowning, scowling (see *face*) spiteful, spiteful, malevolent, *malicious, malign *cynical pessimistic.

sum, n. Sum, amount, aggregate, total, whole, number, quantity come into comparison when they denote a result obtained by putting or taking together all in a given group or mass. Sum denotes the result of simple addition usually of figures, sometimes of particulars, as the *sum* of two and two amount denotes the result reached by combining all the sums, or weights or measures that form a whole.

dividual forces and efforts" (J. A. Hobson) Total and Whole

suggests an end, or close, as, reserve your strongest argument for the *climax* of your speech. Apex is the name given to the tip or top of a thing where all ascending

One forms the *apex* of those systems of philosophical

and *apogee* derive their figurative senses from their

XIV, when the nobles were definitively conquered by the crown and the Reformation by the church" (*Brownell*)

ascent but ensuing decline "I have touch'd the highest

prime or height of glory, as the French Revolution reached its *apogee* in the Reign of Terror

summon or summons, v Summon (*or summons*), call, cite, convoke, convene, muster come into comparison when they mean to demand the presence of a person or persons or, by extension of things. Summon (*or its*

councilors to the palace to *summon* one's secretary to *summon* a person to appear in court I *summon* your grace to his majesty's parliament" (*Shak*) "She could

In earliest use implied a summons to court either as a principal or as a witness, this sense still prevails (as he was *cited* for contempt of court) but in England *cite* usually suggests a summoning to an ecclesiastical court

courage, strength etc., as "mustered courage to come to her side (*G Eliot*), "At length you have *mustered* heart to visit the old place" (*Dickens*) *Ans* *Command, order, bid enjoin evoke, elicit *educe

sumptuous. *Luxurious opulent, magnificent, stately, majestic, *grand, *splendid, ent. gorgeous superb *showy, ostentatious ous lavish prodigal (see *profuse*)

day of rest and worship in the fourth (or, in Roman Catholic versions the third) Commandment The change of this day to Sunday after Christianity was established

divorce

hobo, truant

rs. numerous

ergent *dis-
peculiar (see

superabound *Teem, abound, swarm overflow
superadd Annex append subjoin, *add
Ans *Fasten attach affix

unparalleled

ment or encumbrance as *supererogatory* apologues *supererogatory* attentions. *Gratuitous* (etymologically pleasing) in the somewhat earlier of its leading senses implies a giving voluntarily without expectation of recompense reward or compensation. Many a physician gives his services *gratuitously* to the poor the *gratuitous* education provided by the public schools of the United

often logical absurdity, as the *gratuitous* assumption that the new must surpass the old (*Grandgent*) *uncalled for* interference *uncalled for* advice. Wanton (as here considered see also *PLAYFUL LICENTIOUS*) also implies

stronger' (Bryce)
Ana *Free independent autonomous *excessive extreme exorbitant *superfluous supernumerary extra spare
superficial *Superficial* shallow, cursory, uncritical are not all close synonyms but they come into comparison when

the meanings in some of these applications the term usually implies a taking in of or a concern with surface

negative and further implies some quality such as pretense intent on slightness, lack of thoroughness insignificance insincerity and the like as *superficial* people the lecture was very *superficial*. Our political theory is hopelessly sophomoric and *superficial* (Mendenhall) these judgments how *superficial* how fragmentary they are! (V Woolf) Shallow both in its literal and extended senses implies a lack of depth (as,

a shallow stream shallow breathing) when applied to persons their knowledge their reasoning or their emotions. It is almost invariably derogatory and differs little from *superficial* used derogatorily except in its freedom

ideas become more automatic we begin to suspect that they spring from a shallower source (T S Eliot) *Cursory*, which literally means hasty or hurried in the extended sense here considered stresses a lack of thoroughness or of care for details rather than a concentration on the obvious it often also suggests haste casualness slipping or the like as even from a *cursory* reading of the book. I judge that it is a very fine piece of work.

but of any data statements matters events and the like which must be evaluated related estimated or

jectives at PROFUSE)
superfluous *Superfluous*, surplus, supernumerary, extra spare come into comparison when they mean above or beyond what is needed or indispensable

tempted as are those who work direct from nature to transcribe *superfluous* detail because it happens to be before their eyes (Binyon) Sometimes however the

and incoherent scenes — T S Eliot Authority like a

which exceeds the regular or expected number though in reference to a physical condition it often implies a

departure from the normal = a **supernumerary** tooth a **supernumerary** member of a cast (i.e. one used for mob scenes etc. and called a **supernumerary** often shortened in slang use to **super** or **supe**) **supernumerary** ribs **supernumerary** officers are usually needed by regiments engaged in active warfare **Extra** is often used colloquially in place of **supernumerary** (as she always kept an **extra** servant to buy a few **extra** Christmas presents in case someone has been forgotten) but it may imply not merely an addition in number but in amount (as to ask **extra** work of each employee during the vacation period) or in quality (as **extra** beef **extra** wheat) or in price (as there is an **extra** charge for coffee) **Spare** = often used

you = spare cigarette on you?)

Ana *Supererogatory gratuitous uncalled for wanton *profuse lavish prodigal exuberant *excessive inordinate extravagant extreme

superhuman Preternatural miraculous supranatural *supernatural

Ana Potent puissant *powerful forcible forceful herculean Antaeus Cyclopean titanic gigantic (see ENORMOUS)

superimpose *Overlay superpose appliqué

superlative, adj. *Supreme transcendent surpassing peerless incomparable pre-eminent binner

Ana *Consummate finished accomplished *splendid glorious sublime superb

supernatural Supernatural supranatural, preternatural miraculous superhuman are not strictly speaking synonymous terms but many persons are confused as to the limits of their meanings **Supernatural** (literally above the ...)

participation in some of the attributes of divinity as **supernatural** beings the **supernatural** character of the soul **supernatural** forces to attribute one's recovery from a usually mortal illness to a **supernatural** power **Supernatural** ...

such as **supranatural** phenomena such as telepathy and thought transference parapsychology deals with the **supranatural** **Preternatural** (etymologically beyond the range or compass of ...)

Miraculous (etymologically marvelous or exceedingly wondrous) applies particularly to events or effects in the physical world that are out of the ordinary course of ...

of Jesus the **miraculous** transformation of water into wine at the wedding in Cana (*John* 11-12), the **miraculous** cures attributed to a saint The **miraculous** interpositions by which it [Christianity] was attested and carried on (*Ep. Butler*) **Superhuman** (literally above or beyond human existence or power) is sometimes loosely used in the sense of **supernatural** However even in this use it does not carry as clear an implication of divinity as **supernatural** does and may therefore imply angelic demonic or similar existence or power as **superstitious** belief in **superhuman** agency (*J. B. Mosley*) But **superhuman** = commonly used in a hyper

its powers do not seem so **superhuman** (*B. Russell*) **Ana** Divine spiritual sacred *holy blessed *infinite eternal boundless illimitable

supernumerary Surplus extra spare *superfluous

superpose **Superimpose** *overlay appliqué

supersede *Replace displace supplant

*unite conjoin co-operate

supertergent *Adventitious adventive adventent

supervision *Oversight surveillance

Ana Controlling or control management direct on leading guiding (see corresponding verbs at CON)

1 *Prone prostrate recumbent reclining

active inert passive idle

lothful *lazy indolent faintant *lethargic

torpid stuporous apathetic *impassive

stic

Ant Alert

supplant Displace *replace supersede

Ana *Eject oust dismiss expel uproot eradicate

movements of their arms and shoulders the sure rhythm of their tiny moccauned feet" (Cather) Limber also implies great flexibility of muscles and joints, and the power to move quickly or easily but it carries no clear suggestion of grace or of muscular co-ordination, as limber country boys jumping from rock to rock, showing

applied chiefly to persons or animals that are slender, supple nimble and usually graceful in movements, as a lute dancer, 'They climbed the wall—your lady must be lute' (Browning) 'We could not use the term

Ana Graceful elegant (see corresponding nouns at ELEGANCE) *easy, smooth effortless facile

supplement, *n* 1 *Complement

2 *Appendix, addendum, addenda.

supplement, *v* Complement See under COMPLEMENT, *n*

Ana *Improve, better heighten enhance, aggravate *intensify.

supplicate. Implore beseech entreat importune. *beg adjure, conjure.

Ana Pray, sue, plead appeal petition (see under PRAYER) *ask, request, solicit.

supply, *n* *Substitute locum tenens alternate under study, pinch hitter, double, stand in.

supply, *adj* *Temporary provisional ad interim acting

support, *v* Support, uphold, advocate, back, champion, and their corresponding agent nouns supporter, upholder, advocate, backer, champion, are comparable

when the verb is used in the sense of 'to support' or 'to back'

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and small, with...their very practical traders pushing for foreign markets, and their navies and armies to back the traders and annex these markets (Shaw) Often however, *back* derives its implications from its use in betting (esp in 'to back a horse') and suggests a willingness to put money on a person's or thing's chance for success 'I back you to hold your own against them all' (E. Wharton) *Champion* always in discriminating use implies public defense of a person or thing believed to be unjustly attacked or too weak to advocate its own

(Browning)

Ana *Approve endorse sanction espouse, embrace

*lend protect, shield

Maintenance, sustenance, *living livelihood

tenor keep, bread

Upholder, advocate backer, champion See

197.9

sary antagonist

Supposed, *supposititious*, *suppositional*, *supposed*, *putative*, *conjectural*, *hypothetical* come into comparison as meaning believed or assumed to be true, real or in accordance with the facts Both *supposed* and *suppositional* imply that the person or thing so described is assumed to be actual real or genuine in the relation indicated *Supposed* however, usually implies more

demanded finds no support whatsoever in the British constitution (Winston S Churchill) *Reputed* and *putative* both imply a basis in tradition or in popular belief The former is now the usual word the latter being reserved for a few legal expressions as a *reputed* millionaire the *putative* father of a child, the *reputed* owner of an estate, a *putative* marriage (i.e. a marriage which was performed in good faith but is not valid because of

inference from incomplete or defective evidence That which is so described is offered as a possibility or likelihood

tion etc) that is invented or put forward as possibly

socialism is and why it is advocated so widely (Shaw)

'The advocates of the old classical education have been

Ballantine & Co.

Ballantine & Co.

Ballantine & Co.

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implies strong support from the rear to be used whenever assistance is needed to prevent the failure of a person or of his ventures or efforts Sometimes it connotes reserve forces or the use of force sometimes it implies reserves or the promise of financial assistance

father said he would back him in business *St

Ana analogous words **Ana** antonyms

of nebulae the cross-examining lawyer posed a *hypothetical* question to the expert witness in order to get his opinion concerning the inference to be drawn from facts not yet fully established 'I tried to expound such sentiments to my French visitor—who was a real flesh and blood visitor and not like most of his kind a *hypothetical* foreigner invented to point a moral (*Grand gent*) When Nature produces a thunderstorm she is

Assumed presumed presupposed postulated (see PRESUPPOSE) tentative *provisional *doubtful dubious questionable *theoretical speculative academic *Ant* Certain

suppress Suppress repress are general terms which mean to hold back by the use of more or less force someone or something that seeks expression activity or other outlet Suppress carries a strong implication of

each case it often suggests the prompt use of effective

'the tendencies which Lycurgus had endeavoured to repress by external regulation reasserted themselves in his despite (*G L Dickinson*) When an affection as intense as this balked in its direct path and repressed it usually as we know finds an indirect outlet (*San IV Brooks*) In psychology suppress is commonly used with reference to desires instincts emotions and the like which are consciously and forcibly inhibited by the mind from seeking expression or overt activity repress usually suggests an unconscious or subconscious process by which a desire or an impulse that is regarded as unacceptable because of one's religious moral or social training is inhibited by a refusal to recognize it or to permit consideration of it and so is left to operate in the unconscious

Ann *Arrest check interrupt extinguish *abolish annihilate *forbid prohibit ban subdue overcome surmount *conquer

supernatural *Supernatural miraculous preternatural

of being first as in rank power influence Supremacy implies superiority over all others as in numbers in

all other dramatists who is universally regarded as the best and the greatest In the Sahara the automobile has begun to challenge the supremacy of the camel (*A Hudley*) Perhaps each great race has just strength enough for one period of literary supremacy (*T S Eliot*) Ascendancy may or may not imply supremacy but it always involves the idea of domination or of autocratic power thus a country may lose its ascendancy over its colonies after it has been deprived of its military and naval supremacy an idea has ascendancy over one's imagination when it has the latter completely under its sway The whole system of oppression and cruelty by which dominant castes seek to retain their ascendancy (*B Russell*) The ascendancy which Spain then had in Europe had been gained by unquestioned superiority in all the arts of policy and of war (*Masculay*)

Ann Pre-eminence transcendence superlativeness peerlessness incomparability (see corresponding adjectives at SUPREME) *power authority dominion control sway

employed with precision but all of them are frequently used rhetorically or bombastically with resulting loss in definiteness It is the precise signification of each that is emphasized in this discrimination Supreme is applicable

the supreme dramatic poet the supreme power in a nation Superlative is applicable to anything which by comparison with all other things of the same kind or with

may admit equals, but it excludes superiors as the superlative wit of Alexander Pope the superlative genius of Goethe his superlative rudeness What makes him a great artist is a high fervour of spirit which produces a

nence it implies both superlativeness and uniqueness within the limits indicated but it seldom in precise use carries a suggestion of supremacy or transcendence as the pre-eminent general in that war the pre-eminent film of the year the pre-eminent example of magnanimity Peerless and incomparable both imply the absence of

'Philip Sidney called the peerless one of his age

Ant Amiable — Con *Gracious, cordial affable

German Empire is { } as is Americanism implies such pre-eminence or incomparability that the thing so qualified is worthy of being distinguished by some outward mark such as a banner it is more often a term of strong and enthusiastic approbation, rather than of mere appraisal as the banner state a banner occurs on the banner regiment a banner year for the company or corporation

Ana *Chief foremost leading capital predominant *dominant paramount sovereign

surcharge Gorge surfeit *satiate state cloy pall glut Ana Oppress *depress weigh (down)

sure 1 Assured *confident sanguine Ana Relying trusting depending counting banking (see RELY) inerrant unerring *infallible *safe secure

frequently emphasizes the mere subjective state of assurance certain often suggests more strongly a conviction

of his innocence I am now certain of his guilt Above over are we so sure that the qualities that mark successful climbers—self assertion acquisition emulate

pected of an educated adult anything might be a surmise but it was a trifle vulgar to reach very possible conclusions (B Russell) Cocksure in earlier use came nearer to certain than to sure as time goes on however it tends to carry an increasingly stronger implication of presumption or overconfidence in positiveness They [quoted passages] show how cautious and profound a thinker he [T H Huxley] was—how very far from being [an] arrogant and cocksure materialist (A Huxley) Certi

dogmatic doctrinaire oracular (see DOCTRINAL)

Ant Unsure

surety 1 Security bond *guarantee guaranty bail

Ana *Pledge earnest token hostage pawn wage

2 Guarantor *sponsor backer patron angel

surfeit, v *Saturate state cloy pall glut gorge

surcharge

Ant Whet

surge = *Wave undulation bulrow roller breaker

comber beachcomber ripple

surge, v *Rise arise ascend mount soar tower

rocket levitate.

surly Morose glum *sulk

dour gloomy

Ana *Rude ungracious

boonish churlish (see under

fractious, *irritable

Ana analogous words

*Conjecture guess

*gather judge deduce conclude *think
imagine *consider regard deem

Conjecture guess See under CONJECTURE

Ana Inference deduction conclusion (see under INFERENCE)

*hypothesis theory

surmount Overcome overthrow rout *conquer van

quish defeat subdue subjugate reduce beat lick.

Ana Surpass transcend outdo outstrip excel *exceed

surpass Transcend excel outdo outstrip *exceed

Ana Surmount overcome best (see CONQUER)

surpassing Transcendent *supreme superlative pre-

eminent peerless incomparable brinner

Ana Excelling outdoing outstripping (see EXCEED)

*consummate finished accomplished

surplus, n *Excess superfluity surplussage overplus

Ana *Remainder residue residuum

Ant Deficiency

surplus adj *Superfluous supernumerary extra spare

Con *Needful necessary requisite indispensable

essential

surplussage Surplus superfluity overplus *excess

Ana & Ant See those at SURPLUS

surprise, v 1 Surprise, waylay ambush are synony-

mousterms when they mean to attack unawares Surprise

is in military as well as in general use As a technical

term it implies strategy in the disposition and movement

of troops and equipment and secrecy in the operations.

It may or may not suggest that the attack has been

successful So we may heat down Edward's guard

And seize himself I say not slaughter him For I

intend but only to surprise him (Shak) An army

suddenly attacked within the lines which it had reckoned

upon to ward off its enemy is in a military sense sur-

prised (J F Maurice) In literary use one may surprise

suggests a lying in wait on a road or highway Sometimes it implies concealment by the roadside and an evil intent such as robbery or assault as he was waylaid on his

grab

2 Surprise, astonish astound amaze, flabbergast agree

because both imply a lack of preparation or a reversal of what is anticipated The older sense commonly takes a personal subject in the active voice as her friends

embarrassing position by his wife interrupted her reproof beginning I am surprised— with the retort Not you my dear—I am surprised you are astonished
Modern authorities, however countenance both uses of

ditional one on terms agreed upon between the parties or the commanders of the forces concerned In current use *surrender* usually implies a yielding to the force or demand of the stronger party *capitulation* usually implies a more formal act for terms on the part of those who
surrender In Greece to offer earth and
sign of capitulation (*Neu nan*)

Underhand underhanded *secret cov
backstairs
ling (see LUNK)

to expedient *re-

on (see under

x) observation *observance

View espy descry behold *see observe
mark note perceive discern

true that one can find no precedent for it. Thus a piece

Ana *scrutinize scan inspect examine *see look
watch

ulum syllabus digest pandect

list

Ana *withstand resist

ty (or by
lated but
In strict

should even speak to her was *amazing*—but to speak
with such civility (*Au len*) I have been *amazed* to
discover that town bred people seldom know the points

ease when the germs causing it get into the body
Hypersensitivity (or *hypersensitiveness*) denotes an ex
cessive sensitiveness to some agent and is used in

Ana Startle alarm

Ana *Abdicate renounce *forgo forbear sacrifice
eschew submit capitulate succumb (see YIELD)

foreign substance as indicated by the reaction to a sec
ond (or subsequent) inoculation with the same germ or
by a second (or subsequent) introduction of the same
substance into the body The term was coined to cover

a sign that a constitutional change has been brought
about by the prior experience In nontechnical or loose
use *allergy* usually means increased susceptibility or sen

to a surrender at all but terms except an uncondi
tional and immediate *surrender* could be accepted
Submission often implies surrender as of an army its
supplyes its fortifications and the like, but it stresses
the acknowledgment of the power or authority of an
other and often suggests loss of independence It is used

usually regarded as the opposite of immunity in the
sense of immunity as freedom from the bad effects of
certain proteic substances

susceptible Sensitive subject exposed prone *liable
open delicate

Capitulation also implies surrender but it suggests a con

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

point the road *swerves* to the left. The great roots of a tree *swerte* upward out of the design — *Byron*) it may

two roads *diverging* like the branches of a V (*Bello*) rays of light *diverge* as they proceed from the sun

*Turn divert deflect sheer avert *curve bend

*Fast rapid fleet quick speedy hasty

ious.

*Easy effortless smooth facile headlong *pre-
te sudden

swindle, * Cheat overreach cozen defraud

is frequently used in reference to a change in the course of a wind or of a ship often, in such contexts it suggests either frequent turning this way or that or a series of turnings in the same direction especially (as in modern

thing so that it moves alternately backward and forward

terminating use the term commonly implies a change or series of changes of direction or course under an external influence comparable to the wind (as the world's opinion as usual *veered* completely round — *Meredith*) or a turning aside for a tactical reason such as to avoid an undue influence (as Imagist poetry is right in *veering* away from any tinge of archaism in its diction because it is a ming at an effect with which such diction is inconsistent — *Lowes*) Deviate (etymologically to go from the way) implies a turning aside from a customary allotted or prescribed course it is commonly used in reference to persons their minds their morals their actions and the like with the suggestion of a swerving from that which is the norm the law the standard or the right procedure or course as [Shenstone] never *deviates* from the beaten paths for fear of being lost

implies undulating or fluttering motions it also carries a weaker implication of rhythmical regularity than *swing* as to wave a flag to wave a handkerchief The word moreover commonly implies something more than the

waving something which one holds in one's hand such

gent) From a fundamental sincerity he could not *deviate* (*T S Eliot*) The last three words of this group

on a cold day

Arise Parade flaunt display exhibit (see *SHOW*)

*Alake tremble quiver quaver quake

2 Swing sway oscillate vibrate, fluctuate pendulate
water undulate come into comparison when they mean

taught me — *Psalms clix. 102*) Digress in its earliest but now practically obsolete sense was a close synonym of *depart* in current use it commonly implies a departure from the subject of one's discourse that may be voluntary and therefore made with the intent to return (as let me *digress* for a few minutes to indicate the possible results of this condition) or involuntary and the outcome of an inability to think coherently or to stick to the point to be developed (as he *digressed* so often in his speech that he finally lost the thread of his discourse)

attached only at one side or at one end as by being suspended hinged pivoted or the like apart from the context the term conveys no definite implication of whether the movement is induced or is automatic, whether it is occasional or constant or whether it is rhythmical and regular or intermittent and irregular as the tavern sign *swings* from a hook above the door the red amaryllises *swing* in heavy clusters (*Stark Young*) the door *swung* open to swing (i.e. to hang) a thistle from the branch of a tree *swinging* their dancet pails (*S Anderson*) a pendulum *swings* with great regu-

padding feet across the desert" (L. P. Smith) a light breeze swaying the branches. Oscillate also usually implies a swinging motion, but of something suspended so that it moves in the manner of a pendulum the term usually implies a movement from one side or place or in figurative use from one condition attitude or position to another with more or less regularity. Move any body as a pendulum in one way and it will continue to oscillate in an arch [arc] of the same circle until the known causes make it rest. (Burke) His adventures

wind (Berners) Some stars waver irregularly back and forth between fairly well defined limits of brightness (P. W. Merrill) Undulate is now more often used than fluctuate when a wavelike motion is implied it is also often used figuratively, seldom suggesting violent changes but rather the continuous rolling or rippling

ve rotate, gyrate.
amipulate *handle ply
rol manage direct *conduct *execute

val labor toil *work drudgery grind
*steal pilfer slich purloin lift pinch snatch

urcle spun whirl twirl wheel eddy *turn
ate gyrate pirouette
*Sensuous sensual luxurious voluptuous

*Parasite favorite toady lickspit hanger
longe
li her cajoler wheedler (see corresponding
v) fawner truckler (see corresponding verbs)

*Compendium digest pandect survey
et al h précis aperçu
inspectus synopsis epitome *abridgment brief

Nostrand's *Scie il fic E's cyclopedia*) In a more extended sense *s brate* usually implies a trembling a quavering a throbbing or the like suggestive of the movements of musical strings when an instrument is being played as

rungs when the air vibrated with the song of insects (S. Anderson) Nerve and bone of that poor man's body vibrated to those words (H. B. Stowe) Fluctuate ety

worth) The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye (Bryant) The term is now chiefly used in an extended sense implying constant irregular alternations suggestive

end thus close and natural connection between the symbol and that which it means

rare word revived in the nineteenth century as a near synonym of oscillate implying a swinging between two extremes but it often comes closer to fluctuate in its strong suggestion of constant change as The ill-starred scoundrel pendulates between Heaven and Earth (Carlyle) Waver in the literal sense in which it is here considered (see also HESITATE) carries a stronger implication of unsteadiness or of uncertainty in swinging than

applied chiefly to any pictorial device sometimes an object sometimes a combination of objects found on a shield a banner a flag or the like and intended to embody or chosen symbol of the character the family the nation the royal line or the as adopted it thus the spread eagle the
See also explanatory notes facing page 1

usual emblem of the United States is found in its coat of arms and on some of its coins and postage stamps the

opposition rather than repetition of details or parts and a massing of different things such as light and shade sharply contrasted colors figures and background so that each one tends to offset the other or to reduce the other's emphasis without loss of significance on either side. *Balance* implies as its aesthetic effect an inducing of a pleasant satisfaction in the thing's quiet beauty or of a delight in the unified yet varied beauty of the whole.

It is a similar principle of unbalanced symmetry which the Taoist artists sought in design. Space therefore

andria Type, considered as the correlative to *antitype* (see under *PROTOTYPE*) is chiefly but not exclusively in theological use. It is applied to a person or thing that

statue is marked by a certain air of repose every fine picture exists in a state of stable equilibrium brought about by the balance of its masses. (*J. W. Krutch*) Harmony, when used specifically in reference to the arts of design and decoration retains as its leading implication the same idea as is involved in its general sense (see *HARMONY* 1) that of beauty resulting from a perfect interrelation of details and their fusion into an agreeable whole. However in this connection it often denotes specifically the aesthetic impression produced by something which manifests symmetry, proportion or balance or these qualities in combination. A coloring harmony obtained by the aid of a long experience in the effects of light on translucent surfaces (*Viollet le Duc transcribed by H. Adams*) We hear harmonious tones but the pleasure they give us [is] distinct from the pleasures appropriate to the separate tones. It is the pleasure of their relational form which makes us attribute to them and the physical combination a quality which we call *harmony*. (*S. Alexander*)

wisdom is unchanging and eternal it is communicated to us in types and shadows dim—in symbols—till we grow up into the power of understanding it. (*Inge*)

Ana *Sign mark token badge device motif design figure pattern

3 *Character sign mark note

Ana *Device contrivance diagram delineation outline sketch (see *SKETCH* 1)

symbolism *Allegory

symmetry Symmetry, proportion, balance, harmony are here compared chiefly but not exclusively as used in the arts of design and decoration and as meaning a quality which gives aesthetic pleasure and which depends upon the proper relating of details and parts to each other as in magnitude arrangement or the like and to the consequent effect produced by the whole. Symmetry in strict use implies a median line or an axis on either side of

sympathetic 1 *Consonant congenial congruous compatible consistent

Ana Agreeing harmonizing or harmonious accordant correspondent (see *corresponding* verbs at *AGREE*)

2 *Tender compassionate warm warmhearted responsive

Ana Kindly *Kind benign benignant understanding appreciating comprehending (see *UNDERSTAND*)

Ant Unsympathetic

sympathy 1 *Attraction affinity

Ana Reciprocity correspondence (see *corresponding* adjectives at *RECIPROCAL*) *harmony consonance accord concord

Ant Antipathy

2 *Pity compassion commiseration, ruth condolence empathy bowels

Ana Tenderness warmheartedness warmth responsiveness (see *corresponding* adjectives at *TENDER*) kindness kindness benignance benignancy (see *corresponding* adjectives at *KIND*)

*contemporary
concurrent
st. cartel

re congress

leaf or flower common in decorative design in the placing of pictures on a wall so that on either side of the median

the measured fitness of every one of its details and the consequent perfection of the whole. How sour sweet music is. When time is broke and no proportion kept! (*Shak*) In small proportions we just beauties see. And in short measures life may perfect be. (*B. Jonson*) We care for size but artistically we care nothing for proportion which is what makes size count. (*Brownell*) Balance is sometimes employed as though it were the equivalent of symmetry in discriminating use it implies

synonymicon *Dictionary lexicon wordbook glossary onomasticon gazetteer

synopsis Brief conspectus, epitome *abridgment, abstract.

synthetic *Artificial ersatz factitious

system 1 System, organism scheme economy net work complex come into comparison when they mean an organized integrated whole made up of diverse but inter-

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

related and interdependent parts or elements. **System** applies both to a natural and to an artificial aggregation of all whose units, when physical or material, function, operate or move in unison or in obedience to some form of control or when immaterial (such as laws, principles, theories, etc.) fit into each other so as to form a distinct and coherent whole. As, a telegraph system, the solar system, a stellar system, one's body, a system of railroads, a philosophical system. Kant sought to mix up aesthetics with his system. (H. Ellis) The fault lay not so much in our characters as in the capitalist system which we had allowed to dominate our lives. (Shaw) Organism applies only to a system that has actual life such as the human body where the movement, functioning or development of any part or parts is governed by its (or their) relation to all the other parts, or to one that seems to have life because it is capable of development and therefore of change and of growth as, not definite knowledge became available of the effects of certain substances upon the human organism. (V. Hensen) The Church grew, like any other organism, by responding to its environment. (Inge) [Augustus] had created a huge and intricate polity and it must have the articulate life of an organism and not the mere functional differentiation of a machine. (Bachan) Scheme is often used in place of system especially when it refers to a system that has been or seems to have been planned in detail and therefore, to have the character of a great design or construction. Often the term is used with a hint of irony or depreciation but equally often it is free from any derogatory suggestions as, in our complex system (that of the United States of America) presenting the rare and difficult scheme of one general government whose action extends over the whole. (Ch. Just Marshall) The organization of eighteenth century French society was hopelessly inefficient so that great numbers of individual Frenchmen unable to fit into the scheme of things suffered acute discomfort. (A. Huxley) A wider Naturalism which will find room for life, mind and spirit within the scheme of nature. (Inge) Economy as here understood applies to a distinctive system of government

or of organization as of a people, a land, a church or even of the world (the divine economy) or of immaterial things and implies due consideration of the individual conditions and needs of the governed or of the significance of each part or detail in the organization as. The principle may operate successfully in the close economy of a good family or even within a small religious community. (J. A. Hobson) Octavius looked beyond the political commandment to the economic problems of the land. The Roman economy was unbalanced. (Bachan) The field of music is time that of painting space. To multiply simultaneous sounds or to make colors follow one another in a single file is to change their economy. (Babbitt) Network literally applies to any fabric or structure made of threads, cords, wires, etc. crossing each other at intervals figuratively it applies to any system especially any physical system, that has a corresponding structure with all its intercrossing threads coming under a central government or control as a vast network of railroads. Complex applies chiefly to any integrated whole that involves a great variety of parts, elements, or factors yet brings them all into relation and unity though the term has specific senses, such as in psychology (for a complicated system of desires and memories that exerts an influence on one's temperament and behavior) It tends to be used when system, organism, scheme, etc., are too rich in implications or connotations for one's purposes as. We do know that a certain complex of energies can wag its tail and another make syllogisms. (Justice Holmes)

Ant. Chaos.

2. *Method, mode, manner, way, fashion.

Ans. *Plan, project, scheme, design, procedure, *process, proceeding, systematic, systematical. *Orderly, methodical, regular.

Ans. Systematized, organized, ordered, arranged (see order 1). *Logical, analytical.

systematize, Organize, methodize. *Order, arrange, marshal.

Ans. *Adjust, regulate, fix.

T

tabernacle. *Altar, shrine, chantry.

table, n. *List, catalogue, schedule, register, roll, roster, rota, canon, inventory.

tactful, n. *Silent, uncommunicative, reserved, reticent, taciturn, close, close-lipped, close-mouthed, tight-lipped.

Ans. *Dumb, mute, inarticulate, restrained, inhibited, turbed, checked (see RESTRAIN).

Ant. Garrulous, clamorous (especially of crowds), convivial (of individuals).

tackle, n. *Equipment, apparatus, machinery, paraphernalia, outfit, gear, matériel.

tact. Tact, address, poise, savoir-faire are comparable when they name the skill and grace with which a well-bred person conducts himself in his relations with others.

Tact stresses skill and grace in one's association with or handling of others whether one's social equals or not. It implies delicacy and sympathetic perception especially of what is fit, graceful, or considerate under given circumstances. Of political wisdom. Elizabeth had little of it.

Of none but her political tact was wanting. (J. R. Green) His Vicar who had so much tact with the na-

tives, so much sympathy with all their shortcomings. (Cather) Without the tact to perceive when remarks were untimely. (Hardy) Address stresses dexterity and grace in approach as in meeting strangers or in coping with new or with difficult situations. It often connotes adroitness and shrewdness; it commonly implies success in winning favor or in attaining one's ends. Her address in rendering them [her many guests] easy with one another. (Burney) His acute and flexible logic could support with equal address the adverse sides of every possible question. (Gibbon) He was as reluctant as other men to be found wanting in address by a pretty woman. (Shaw) Poise in current use often implies both tact and address; it stresses however self-possession or equilibrium in meeting embarrassing or upsetting situations. Charles Francis Adams was singular for mental poise, a balance of mind and temper that neither challenged nor avoided notice nor admitted question of superiority or inferiority. (H. Adams) Savoir-faire, a French phrase much used in English, stresses worldly or social experience and a knowledge of what is the

proper thing to say or do or of how to act under all circumstances. The inexperience and want of savoir faire in high matters of diplomacy of the Emperor and his

SUAVE) *courtesy amenity gallantry

Ant Awkwardness

tag = *Follow pursue chase trail tag

tail, = *Follow pursue chase trail tag

tain, = *Contaminate pollute defile

Ana *Debase deprave corrupt vitiate spoil decompose rot putrefy *decay imbue inoculate *infuse

take 1 Take, seize grasp clutch snatch grab agree in meaning to get hold of by or as if by reaching out the

almost entirely figurative usually suggesting a movement of the mind or spirit or emotions that is comparable to that of tentacles as, [Prudentius] *clutches* at rather than *grasps* the Roman verse tradition (Fitmaurice-Kelly) A man was now terribly at the mercy of fate

carries as strong a suggestion of the use of force as does its closest synonym *seize* rather it often implies stealth

by means of which one gets possession of or control over something (as to *take* a band of thieves to *take* a city) Between these two extremes *take* may imply any of numerous methods of getting hold of something thus one *takes* a prize who wins it in a competition one *takes* a cottage who hires the use of it one *takes* the temperature of a room by observing the thermometer so to *take* a bath to *take* the air to *take* a rest to *take* care. Seize usually suggests a sudden and forcible taking or getting hold of and it therefore is interchangeable with *take* only when emphasis is placed upon these qualities. As to

use one *snatches* only what one can get by chance surreptitiously by prompt action or the like as to *snatch* gladly any opportunity for rest to *snatch* a joy in the discomfiture to *snatch* a free moment for writing a letter. Grab commonly implies more rudeness or roughness than *snatch* does at times and it also usually implies as much force or violence as *seize* distinctively it often suggests vulgarity and indifference to the rights of others or to the standards of the community or a more or less

*attract

3 Take Assume are very close synonyms when they

could hold the Norman took less than he would have liked —(H Adams) or the understanding of something extremely difficult to apprehend or analyze (as unless you *seize* this point of view you will not understand the

or *assumed* is rarely a tangible thing and then usually one that is the sign or symbol of a function an office a duty or a state in life thus to *take* the veil is to be invested with the habit of a nun (of which the veil is a conspicuous feature) in a ceremony which includes the pronouncing of vows to *assume* the toga (toga virilis)

that assumes the color of the plant on which it feeds has
or implication (not necessarily in fact) some means of
immuting that color, a pudding takes its shape from the
mold in which it is chilled a person's face assumes an
expression when it reveals what he feels or what he
wishes others to think he feels. When a person rather
than a thing is the subject of the verb *take* is often more
colorless than assume, the latter sometimes suggesting
arrogance, on sometimes deliberate acceptance of a burden
sometimes presumption, or the like thus to assume
charge of another's affairs suggests more initiative than
to take charge, which may be merely an answer to a
request, one takes office but one assumes power over
others jurisdiction one may take the blame when one
ought not attempt to answer criticism but one assumes
the blame only when one removes it from others an
actor takes a role in a play but a dictator assumes the
role of lawgiver In these and similar instances *take* may
carry the full implications of *assume* by adding to it one
of certain prepositions or prepositional phrases thus one
may either to assume or to take on the pose of a martyr
to assume or to take upon oneself new obligations to
assume or to take up the burdens of office

Assume *Adopt, embrace appropriate pre-empt (see
ARROGATE) *Enter penetrate
*Receive accept admit
Assume Acquiesce accede *assent consent, subscribe
*Bring, fetch.

Assume *Carry convey bear deliver (cf. *delivery* at
DELIVERANCE)

taking Captivating enchanting charming fascinating
bewitching alluring attractive See under ATTRACT

tale, *Story narrative anecdote yarn

Tale *Fiction, fable *myth legend saga *novel
romance.

talent, Genius, *gift, faculty aptitude knack bent
turn.

Talent Capacity, *ability capability *art skill craft
cunning endowment endowment (see corresponding
verbs at power)

talisman, *Fetish charm amulet per apiti

talk, *Speak, converse.

Talk *Discuss, dispute argue *discourse expatiate
*discuss, *chat chatter prate

talk, *Speech address oration harangue allocution
lecture prelection, sermon homily

talkative, Talkative loquacious garrulous voluble
are here compared chiefly as applied to persons and the
moods and as meaning given to talk or talking The same
differences in implications and connotations are also
seen in their corresponding nouns talkativeness loquac-
ity (or loquaciousness), garrulosity (or garruliveness) and
volubility (or volubleness) Talkative and talkativeness
the least explicit of these terms may imply nothing more
than a readiness to engage in talk or they may suggest
fluency and ease in talking or a disposition to enjoy con-
versation as, A talkative boy learns French sooner than
France than a silent boy (Sydney Smith) Good
humoured and talkative he preferred any company rather
than none (Thackeray) among them they noticed a
beautiful slim talkative old man with bright black eyes
and snow-white hair (L. P. Smith) Loquacious and
in loquacity more commonly imply fluency and ease in
speech they may variously imply articulateness or elo-
quency or a disposition to indulge in chattiness or
glibness as Your French friend stuns you with his
loquacity (Smollett) to become loquacious or as it is
familiarly called chatty (Scott) every glib and loquac-
ious burling who shows strangers about their picture

galleries, palaces, and ruins" (French) "He was not lo-
quacious but, when he was forced to speak in public
his natural eloquence moved the envy of practised rheto-
ricians (Macaulay) Garrulous and garrulosity imply prosy
tedious or rambling loquacity and usually suggest much
idle talk about trivial things as "a fond garrulous old
man who loved to indulge his mind in reminiscences of
the past (Twain), garrulous Pepsy (J. R. Lowell)
We cannot, therefore explain away this deliberate act
as due to the garrulosity of age or accept the other excuses
with which his admirers have sought to palliate it
(L. P. Smith) Voluble (for fuller consideration see
VOLUBLE) and volubility suggest a free easy and unend-
ing loquacity as, voluble Latinus gesturing continuously
as they talked a brilliant swift voluble, affectionate,
and pleasant creature (Carlyle), He sang of the lark
and it was the lark's voluble self (Pater) for it was not
a fault in him to dislike Aunt Charlotte whose volubility
must have assuaged ill with his customary reserve
(Arch. Marshall)
Talkative *Local, fluent articulate voluble glib, eloquent
*vociferous clamorous
Talkative *Silent — *Con* Reticent reserved uncommunica-
tive secretive (see SILENT)
talkativeness Loquacity garrulosity volubility See un-
der TALKATIVE.
Talkative Fluency articulateness eloquence volubility glib-
ness (see corresponding adjectives at LOCAL)
Talkative Silence.
tall *High, lofty
Tall Short
tallow *Adipose marrow, suet lard
tally, *Agree square accord harmonize correspond,
conform comport jibe
Tally *Match, equal coincide concur (see AGREE)
Tally Differ from, *differ with

tame, adj. Tame, subdued, submissive come into com-
parison when they mean rendered docile and tractable
or incapable of asserting one's will either permanently
or for the time being Tame implies opposition to wild
and in its literal sense applies chiefly to animals that have
been domesticated and therefore accustomed to control
by men (as tame versus wild horses the tamer of tame
cats) in extended use it also applies to persons (or less di-
rectly to the acts words etc. of persons) whose wills have
been broken or who have allowed themselves to be domi-
nated by the will of another (as the naughty Katharine
became tame under Petruchio's treatment) They should
expose themselves to public contempt on account of
their tame behaviour — *Hum* The tribunal lately so
insolent became on a sudden strangely tame (Macaulay)
Often the term implies little more than a temperamental
lack of proper spirit or independence or undue docility
or timidity as a tame reply tame acquiescence in tradi-
tion and routine (Babbalanja) Subdued, in its most general
sense implies a coming down with a loss of all vehemence
or intensity (as subdued voices subdued colors) as here
considered in reference to persons, the acts, words
characters etc. it implies complete domination by or
subjection to another (or a similar response to circum-
stances) and a resulting quietness or meekness that
suggests a broken will, complete dependence excessive
timorousness or the like as Our polished manners are
a mask we wear And at the bottom barbarous still and
rude We are restrained indeed but not subdued
(Cooper) She had a mild subdued expiring look
(Crabbe), In such a man so gentle and subdued A
race illustrious for heroic deeds, Humbled but not de-
graded may expire (Hordworth) Submissive implies
the state of mind of one who has yielded his will to con-
trary burling who shows strangers about their picture

Tame analogous words *Ant* antonyms *Con* contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

trol by another and who therefore unquestioningly or humbly obeys or accepts what is given as In the submissive way of one long accustomed to obey under coercion he ate and drank what they gave him (Dickens) Meek humble timid persons who are cautious prudent and submissive leave things very

tampar *Meddle, interfere Intermeddle

Ana *Interpose interfere intervene molest trouble discommode *inconvenience

tang *Taste sapidity flavor savor relish smack

Ana Pungency piquancy raciness (see corresponding adjectives at PUNGENT)

tangent, adj Abutting adjoining *adjacent contiguous conterminous juxtaposed

tangible Sensible *perceptible palpable appreciable ponderable

Ana *Material physical corporeal objective actual *real true obvious *evident manifest

Ant Intangible

tantalize Tense harass harry *vorry annoy plague pester

Ana vex *annoy irk bother torment torture try afflict *bait badger

Ant Satisfy

tantamount *Same selfsame very identical identic equivalent equal

Ana Like alike unform *similar

tar, n *Mariner sailor seaman goby mallow blue-jacket rating

tardy, adj Tardy late behindhand overdue come into comparison when late

ever necessary

dinner even a late repentance is better than no repentance at all the train is very late today spring is very late this year Behindhand usually applies either directly or indirectly to persons

Ana Dilatory laggard *slow delayed detained retarded (see DELAY)

Ant Prompt

tariff. Customs duty toll impost excise *tax levy assessment rate tribute tithe tenth cess

tarry *Stay remain wait abide linger

Ana *Delay procrastinate lag loiter dawdle dally dillydally

tart, adj *Sour acid acidulous dry

Ana Piquant *pungent *sharp keen curt brusque blunt (see BLUFF) *irritable snappish waspish

Tartarean *Infernal chthonian Hadesian Stygian hellish

task, n Task, duty job chore (or char) chore that assignment come into comparison when they mean a piece of work which one is asked to do and is expected to accomplish Task distinctively implies imposition by another such as an employer a parent or a teacher as he was given the task of cleaning the cellar each day every child was asked to perform a special task In extended use task often suggests imposition not by a

in Sainte Beuve's opinion was the most important task of the critic (L P Smith) Sometimes the work to be accomplished is not that of a person but of a thing then task comes very close to function in meaning

Every inch of material up and down from crust to vault had its task giving support where support was needed or weight when concentration was felt

lump) which one is asked to do because of one's occupation trade or business but which one is expected to accomplish only if one accepts the opportunity as to engage a carpenter for the job of paneling a room householders need ng men for small jobs were asked to inquire

You start a job stick to it to make a good job of a piece he found polishing the table a disagreeable can't believe in prisons standing outside nly doing soft jobs (R Macaulay) Chore the former the usual but now obsolescent the latter the usual American form

other hand is applied to one of the routine activities that must be regularly performed by one responsible for a home for the care of stock and the like or by some person given this as a task or duty as when Mrs B finishes her evening chores she usually goes visiting each child in the family had his daily chore; He made my health a pretext for taking all the heavy chores (Cather) Chore is often used colloquially without qualification for a difficult or disagreeable yet necessary piece of work as picking up the pieces of a shattered glass bulb is a chore; *Si* and assignment denote a specific and clearly defined task. But *task* implies allotment or prescription and suggests that the task is either one's share of a work in which several persons are engaged or the amount of work set for accomplishment within a given period of time as each girl in the family had her daily *task* which she was expected to finish before noon to work by *task* when used of the amount of work one sets for oneself often suggests a minimum which must be accomplished within a given time Here I took to doing German Romance as my daily work ten pages daily my *task* (Corlyse) Assignment suggests that the task is prescribed in character and limited in amount. It is used chiefly of a specific task set by one in authority such as a teacher or an editor often for accomplishment elsewhere than in the classroom office or the like The photographers had been sent on an assignment and were determined not to return to their papers without pictures (V Heiser)

Ans "Function office duty province "work labor toil employment occupation business matter (see work)

taste *n* 1 Taste sapidity flavor (or flavour) savor (or savour), tang relish smack are here compared as meaning that property of a substance which makes it perceptible to the gustatory sense when it comes into contact with the taste buds of the tongue or in popular but scientifically incorrect language with the palate. Taste is not only the most inclusive of these terms but it also gives no suggestion of a specific character or quality as, to be able to distinguish tastes of oranges by their taste to distinguish the taste of olives only four tastes are bitter salt and sweet, are fundamental. All others are either combinations or more commonly imitations of taste modified by smell (Hester) How fast did Ed's Sapidity implies far more than is to be decided or highly perceptible seems on thus to say that a given meat or food has no sapidity is not to say that it has no taste but that the taste can be described as bland or neutral or not clearly definable so because of its sapid quality some persons prefer game that is high to that which is fresh fruits lacking in sapidity Flavor implies to the property of a thing which is recognized by the co-operation of the olfactory and gustatory senses. The term therefore usually denotes the combination of tastes and smells perceived when eating or drinking a thing and usually also it suggests the blend of tastes and odors that give a substance a distinctive or peculiar character as the peach has a peculiarly fine flavor the flavor of a fine tea has been described as a bouquet which can be tasted. My stock of provisos has been so long consumed that I had forgotten the flavor of pears, and maize and pumpkin and purple and sweet potatoes (Hudson) Flavor stresses the quality such as sweetness or bitterness that is detected by the organs of taste and smell (sometimes of one more than the other). It often implies the liveliness of palate (strictly taste buds) or of nose and may refer to the odor of that which is cooking as well as to the flavor of that which is eaten. Vendors of various kinds allure the taste Of choicest sort and

savour (Pope) "The savour of the stew had floated from the cottage into the porch with such appetizing distinctness that the meat the onions the pepper and the herbs could be severally recognized by his nose (Hardy)

A traveler decried the savor of the durian [a tropical fruit] as a rich butter like custard highly flavored with almonds but intermingled with it come wafts of flavor that call to mind cream cheese onion sauce brown sherry and other incongruities (V Heiser) Tang applies chiefly to a sharp penetrating savor flavor or odor. It usually implies a live pungent quality as to prefer apples with a tang the tang of dry champagne, the tang of a salt breeze Happiness to me is wine Effervescent superlative Full of tang and fiery pleasure (Amy Lowell) Relish and smack are now comparatively rare in this sense relish (see also TASTE 2) comes close to savor and usually suggests enjoyment of the taste (as A Laplander or Negro has no notion of the relish of wine —Hume)

My first endeavour must be to distinguish the true taste of fruits refine my palate and establish a just relish in the kind —Shakespeare smack comes close to savor but applies usually to one that is added to or different from the typical flavor of the substance (as ale with a burnt musty smack there is a good smack of pepper in this stew)

Figuratively three words usually call up one or more suggest one from their literal senses Taste usually denotes a strong impression or a heightened sense of the quality of something as the book leaves a bad taste in the mouth How comfortable is the feeling and taste of grace (Lyly) Flavor implies a predominant or distinctive quality suggestive of a flavor in its literal sense as

The higher herodians and the old rare flavors are passing out of life (B James) The passing hour supporting joys have lost the keen-edged flavor (S Meredith) Your words have no longer their old flavour (Hardy)

Flavour in fine is the spirit of the dramatist projected into his work in a state of volatility so that no one can exactly lay hands on it here there or anywhere (Galsworthy) Savor (see also AROMATIZATION 2) differs from flavor largely in suggesting a stimulating or enlivening character or quality that like salt spice or other seasoning gives life or pungency to a thing as a Puritanism that still strove to keep in its creed the intense savor which had long gone out of its faith (J R Lowell)

no one treats me like a child now and the savor has gone out of my life (H Ellis) Tang relish, and smack come still closer to their literal senses. The language has a tang of Shakespeare (Cray) Yanketisms whose salt sea flavor has its own peculiar tang in it (J R Lowell) The full flavor the whole relish of delight (H W Beecher) Your lordship hath yet some smack of age in you some relish of the malice of time (Shak)

The Saxon names of places with the pleasant whole some smack of the soil in them (Arnold)

2 Taste palate relish gusto taste come into comparison when they mean a liking for or an enjoyment of something because of particular qualities that literally afford one a taste buds (or in idiomatic but scientifically inaccurate English one's palate) a pleasurable sensation or that figuratively produce comparably pleasant mental or aesthetic impressions Taste (as here compared) are also TASTE 1) implies a liking that is either natural or acquired the term is often used to designate any deep-seated or ingrained longing for something that lies behind one's predilection for it one is bent to it one's aptitude for it or any predisposition to enjoy one thing more than another as to cultivate a taste for olives he had no taste for the law Had he discovered in himself a capacity and a taste for that sort of thing (arguing preaching)

remonstrating? (Conrad) More often *taste* refers to a

taste namely the power of correct or discriminating aesthetic judgment that the two meanings tend to overlap and are sometimes confused. In the first case however *taste* is not an abstraction but a concrete thing referable to an individual or a group of individuals and therefore subject to evaluation as good bad indifferent etc. We have our *tastes* in painting as in confectionery. Some of us prefer Tintoretto to Rembrandt as we do chocolate to cocoanut (Brownell). If he found this room more to his *taste* than any other in the house either the house or his *taste* must have been deficient (Arch Marshall). In the latter sense *taste* is an abstraction used commonly without reference to individuals. Liked all abstractions it is tenuous variously defined and not clearly established in meaning. In general however it implies a capacity characteristic of only the finest minds and spirits for discerning true beauty and the

same time original has had the task of creating the *taste* by which he is to be enjoyed (Wordsworth). *Palate* (literally the roof of the mouth once popularly regarded and still spoken of as the organ of the sense of taste) may be used either literally or figuratively in the sense here considered. A liking dependent upon pleasurable physical sensation may be suggested (as cooked according to the *palate* of an epicure) a wine taster must have a discriminating *palate* but the term refers equally if not more often to pleasure afforded the mind (as Any subject that was not to their *palate* they condemn — Milton). I heard a little too much preaching and lost my *palate* for it — G Eliot). *Relish* often suggests a more distinct or a more exciting flavor in the thing that evokes enjoyment or a liking. It usually however implies a keener or more personal gratification than *taste* as a man of a quick *relish* for pleasure (Macaulay). He walked up-hill as the rest of the

Montague). *Gusto* usually implies either the hearty relish with which one sometimes may attack a meal execute a piece of work (especially a work of art) or go about the performance of any task duty or the like or a quality in the thing which is executed or in the work which is performed that indicates vital or enthusiastic interest keen delight and intense imaginative or emotional energy in the doing of it. [He] argues that the chief contribution of [Theodore Roosevelt] to American life was the example of his gigantic *gusto* his delight in toil and struggle his superb aliveness (Mencken). [Prescott's] swing and *gusto* his abundant detail and the swift excitement of his narrative (Times Lit Sup).

This dramatic sense gives Rostand's characters—Cyrano at least—a *gusto* which is uncommon on the modern stage (T. S. Eliot). *Zest* like *gusto* applies

either to the spirit in which one approaches something one likes to do make encounter or the like or the quality imparted to the thing done made envisioned etc. as a result of this spirit. In contrast with *gusto* it suggests eagerness avidity or a perception of a thing's piquancy or peculiar flavor rather than a hearty appetite indicative of abounding energy. The Elizabethan theatre had its cause in an ardent *test* for life and living (Arnold).

No one has painted the riotous merriment of a country fair with such *test* as Rubens (Binyon).

Ana *Predilection prepossession on partiality appreciation understanding comprehension (see corresponding verbs at UNDERSTAND) inclination disposition predisposition (see corresponding verbs at RECEIVE).

*discernment, discrimination penetration insight acumen

Anf Antipathy

tasty Savory sapid saporous *palatable appetizing toothsome flavorful relishing

Anf Bland

tatle *Weave knit crochet braid plait

tattle *Gossip blab

Ana Divulge disclose betray *reveal

taunt, *Mock deride *ridicule twist rally

Ana *Scold jeer *be stout affront in-ult *offend outrage scorn disdain scout (see DESPISE) chaff

*banter quiz

it tense

*Verbage redundancy pleonasm circumlocution

*Gaudy garish flashy meretricious

Atta *Styish pretentious vulgar gross *coarse flamboyant *ornate florid

tawney Variant of TAWNY

tawny *Dusky swarthy

tax, *Tax levy assessment rate excise, impost customs duty tariff toll tribute tithe tithing cess contribution comparison when they mean a compulsory contribution exacted by some recognized authority or by some

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amount by some method of proportioning or of distribution of the burden as sales tax an income tax a poll tax. Levy stresses compulsory raising and collecting as here computed it is applied chiefly to special or emergency taxes but it may also be applied to any contribution that is collected by the exercise of legal or constituted authority or by the exercise of force as by an invader or conqueror and that consists of money or of supplies

by constituted authority. Etymologically it implies prorating of the amount but this implication is not invariably conveyed as a real-estate tax is an assessment upon property the stockholders' assessment to cover bank losses was fifty percent of the par value of their shares the society levied an assessment on its members of one dollar each to pay for the entertainment. Rate which is in British use is distinctively applied to a tax on property assessed at so much in the pound of valuation and levied especially for local purposes thus

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

through rates in England roughly correspond to *city taxes* in the United States, a *ratepayer* in England is the equivalent of the American *taxpayer* when the latter term as is usual, implies reference to property owners. An *excise* is a tax levied on the manufacture, sale, use and consumption of certain commodities such as liquor, cigarettes, and automobiles, or on the pursuit of various occupations or sports such as liquor-selling and hunting that require a license to be legally engaged in. An *impost* in its specific and more common sense is a tax levied on imports. It is also called *customs* (now rarely) if ever in the singular form (*custom*) or a *duty*, as to pay the *impost* or the *customs* or a heavy *duty* on diamonds bought in Amsterdam. In general usage however *impost* often more inclusive and refers to any revenue-raising tax laid upon a person indirectly or directly. In England popular language dubs all *imposts* by a non-sovereign body, *rate* and all *imposts* by a sovereign or like a colony, quasi-sovereign body *taxes* *customs* or *excise* (*cf. Polgrave*). *Customs* was once wider also in its range of application, for it designated any tax levied on goods or merchandise on its way to market but especially on those being exported from or imported into a country. *Duty* especially in British use is a particularly comprehensive term, in general it includes all taxes known as *customs* and *excises* and a variety of other taxes on possessions and on certain transactions such as the transfer or succession of property, the legal acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments or the probate and execution of a will, as stamp *duties* death *duties* *Tariff* when it designates a tax specifically means the scheduled duty on an import, as, the *tariff* on raw wool was generally regarded as too high. *Toll* which now commonly denotes a tax paid for a privilege such as a right to use a public highway, or a bridge was once so general in its application that it covered any of the various taxes now known as *customs* and *excises*. When the king raised his *tolls* on foreign merchandise the courts at it directed in his favour (*Belloc*). *Tribute* as here composed is now chiefly historical or figurative in its use. Originally it denoted a tax levied upon a people not for their own or their ruler's use but for payment to another government or ruler in acknowledgment of their subjection to or dependence upon it or to maintain millions for defence but not one cent for tribute (*inscribed on memorial of Charles Colerivort Pinckney*). *Tithe* or in Scots use *teind* (literally a tenth of something) is a compulsory donation either a voluntary or a compulsory contribut in on for religious or charitable uses paid in money or in kind representing a tenth of the annual increase arising from the profits of one's stock, one's industry, or the like. In British or other ecclesiastical and legal use it came to mean any tax levied for the support of the church or of its charities and *Cess*, which is chiefly in Irish but also in Scottish and English dialectal use is in Ireland the equivalent of *rate* and in Scotland the equivalent of *land tax*. It always implies assessment (with which it is etymologically associated) and in some extended use connotes extortionate levying of money and supplies for specific purposes.

Teach, instruct, educate, train, discipline, school are here compared as meaning to cause others for some times (one's) to acquire knowledge or skill. *Teach* implies a direct showing to another with the intent that he will learn. It usually suggests the instilling of information, but in addition it often also connotes the giving of any help that will be of assistance to the learner in mastering such difficulties as are involved in putting the new knowledge to use or in making it a part of his mental or physical equipment as the older child is teaching the younger one how to read to teach arithmetic.

to teach the Gospel, to teach dancing. The common notion is that Darwin *teacher* that all history is development towards a goal (*Inge*). *Instruct* stresses the furnishing, especially the methodical furnishing of necessary knowledge or skill to a person or persons as a reserve officer was sent to *instruct* the boys in military tactics. *Schoolmasters* will I keep within my house. Fit to *instruct* her youth (*Shak*). He is wise who can *instruct* us and assist us in the business of daily virtuous living (*Carlyle*). *Educate*, although it implies or presupposes teaching or instruction as the means in discriminating use stresses the intention or the result the bringing out or development of qualities or capacities latent in the individual or regarded as essential to his position in life as, to determine that his children should be *educated* in the best schools available, schools that *educate* boys for the ministry or priesthood. In my eyes the question is not what to teach but how to *educate* (*Ansley*). *Train*, on the other hand even when it is used as a close synonym of *educate* almost invariably suggests a distinct end or aim which guides teachers and instructors. It implies, therefore, such subjection of the pupil as will form him or fit him for the state in mind, as *Train up a child in the way he should go* (*Proverbs xiii*). Universities exist on the one hand to *train* men and women for certain professions (*B Russell*). In current use, *train* is especially employed in reference to the instruction of persons (sometimes animals) who must be physically in best condition, mentally proficient, quickly responsive to orders or the like for a given occupation or kind of work as to subject new recruits to three months intensive *training* to *train* dogs to catch hares to keep members of a football squad in *training* from early September until the end of November. *Discipline*, even more than *train* implies subordination to a master or subjection to control often self-control. Great natural geniuses that were never *disciplined* and broken by rules of art (*Addison*). He consciously seeks to *discipline* himself in fine thinking and right living (*W. Ellis*). One must not let one's thoughts run on like this one must *discipline* one's mind (*V. Sackville West*). *School* though it is not infrequently found in the sense of *educate* (as some of them have been *school*ed at Eton and Harrow — *Shaw*) and in the sense of *teach* or *instruct* (as *School*ed by my guide it was not difficult to realize the scene — *S. C. Hall*) is now chiefly used in the sense of *train* or *discipline* often however with the added implication of enduring that which is hard to bear. That I can bear I can *school* myself to worse than that (*W. H. Auden*). He had to *school* himself into keeping quiet when Miss Vaughan went out riding with some man who tried to flirt with her (*Aspling*). *Arm* *instruct* *communicate* *practice* drill exercise inculcate instill *implant*.

tear, a *Tear, rip, rend, split, cleave* five agree in meaning to separate forcibly one part of a continuous material or substance from another or one object from another with which it is closely and firmly associated. *Tear* implies pulling apart as by main force. It often suggests jagged rough edges or literally or figuratively laceration as to *tear* one's coat to *tear* a piece of paper lengthwise to *tear* one's skin on a nail he took hold of it [a bush] with his powerful hands and *tear* it out by the roots (*S. Anderson*) so furious that he could *tear* the hair from his head to *tear* oneself away from one's home the grief *tears* her heart. *Rip* usually implies a forcible pulling or breaking or cutting apart, sometimes but not always along a line or juncture (such as a seam, a joint, a connection) as Macduff was from his mother's womb *untimely ripped* (*Shak*) to *rip* one's

plies a breaking apart or fracture through the entire length or less commonly width or depth especially in

Ana Irksomeness tediousness tiresomeness wear

amount usually it stresses profusion Distant forests aglow with tropical colours and abounding with strange forms of life (Jefferies) It is often used with reference

amount usually it stresses profusion Distant forests aglow with tropical colours and abounding with strange forms of life (Jefferies) It is often used with reference

dance Waste unreason moral conflict everywhere abound (J A Hobson) This is especially true of participial adjective abounding The life of ultimate

Ana Slut slash *cut *pull drag damage *injure impair

tease Tantalize pester plague harass harry *worry annoy

Ana *Bait badger hector chevy importune adjure *beg fret chafe gall (see ASKARE)

techy or tetchy *Irascible choleric splenetic tratty

touchy cranky cross

Ana *And c

del berate

Ant Exciting

And m And m

ex

toy

ceeding capacity as he overflows with good nature sometimes it suggests glutting as, the market overflows with goods

Ana *Bear produce yield turn out *generate engender breed propagate multiply augment *increase teeny. Tiny little diminutive *small petite wee weeny minute microscopic miniature

sh ver

etc etc

*everal disclose betray bewray
*icate *relate rehearse recite
unt apprise

gent sound *vald
*powerful potent *effective
*conclus ve decisive determ na

less foolhardy daredevil dar
*precipitate

of listlessness dreariness and unrest resulting either

temerity Temerity, audacity, hardihood, effrontery
nerve cheek gall are here compared only as men ag

ac-
t of
sts
-ion
p

failure to estimate one's chances of success, as such
merely in attack could be expected only of young and

speech, 'he had committed the supreme audacity of
looking into her soul' (V. Saskville-West) 'Lew ..

employed as a term of contempt almost equivalent to

one *temper* hardened steel intended for razors by reheat-
ing it to 450°, and that intended for swords or springs
to 570°. Anneal stresses the intent to toughen or make
less brittle, it implies a subjection to high heat and either
a gradual cooling as in the case of glass or steel or a sud-
den quenching as in the case of copper or brass. Anneal
in reference to glass usually implies a reduction of brittle-
ness that has resulted from a prior treatment

temper, n 1 *Mood, humor, vein.

Ans Mettle, spirit (see COURAGE) emotion *feeling
affection, passion attitude, *position and
2 *Disposition, temperament, complexion, character
*individuality

on composition (see corresponding verbs)

*state, condition, posture situation

*tj, attribute

*Disposition, temper complexion char-
y, individuality.

Ans. Composition, constitution (see corresponding verbs)

of ostentation, as, *sobriety* of demeanor, *sobriety* in dress
Abstinence usually implies voluntary deprivation. 'Their
poor ancestors, whose life was passed in melancholy *ab-*
stinence from the joys of this beautiful earth (Arnold)
'The Cynic preached *abstinence* from all common amu-
sions rank, possessions power, the things which clog
man's feet' (Bucke) *Abstemiousness* now suggests

Ans Rashness recklessness foolhardiness, daring
venturousness (see corresponding adjectives at AD-
VENTUROUS) precipitateness impetuosity abruptness
*responding

(Dryden) In its specific sense it stresses self restraint in

temper, v 1 *Moderate qualify attempt
Ans *Adjust regulate, fix mitigate alleviate lighten
*soothe, allay, *relieve mollify *pacify appease
Ant Intensify

(See Taylor)

Ans *Enduring forbearing or forbearance sacrificing or
cheval (see corresponding verbs at FORGO)
*sparingness, thriftiness (see corresponding at
SPARING) restrained curbed, checked (see

*Moderate

gentle, lenient, *soft *steady, even
tant restrained curbed, checked (see

rate inordinate

*tinent unimpassioned

ring, frugal economical abstaining refrain-

ing (see REFRAIN) dispassionate just

*fair

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

temporal 1 *Temporary

Ana *Earthly mundane worldly mortal transitory

*transient ephemeral passing

Ant Eternal

2 *Profane secular lay

Ana *Material objective physical corporal

Ant Spiritual

temporal 1 Temporal are sometimes confused in the sense of existing or enduring for a limited time only. Temporary (see also TEMPORARY 2) is the commoner of these terms. It is opposed in meaning to permanent and lasting and applies equally well to that which serves only an immediate need and to that which endures over a very long space of time but is bound to come to an end as a scaffolding is a temporary structure.

Like the planet Mercury surrounded by the lustre of sunset her permanent brilliancy passed without much notice in the temporary glory of the situation. (Hardy)
 "But unfortunately owing to a recent though quite temporary coldness between the Chaplain General and the Potter press, Mr Potter a wire-pulling was ineffectual (R Macaulay). Where such deep rooted tendencies as fetters are concerned, all that reformers can hope to abolish is the temporary form, not the biding substance. (A Huxley) Temporal in its stricter use implies an opposition to eternal; it is chiefly used when there is a reference to the difference between things of this life and things of eternity and is found chiefly in idiomatic expressions thus temporal matters refer to those which are related to life on earth as opposed to those which are related to the future life the temporal punishment due to sin usually refers to the punishment for a sin endured in one's life and in Roman Catholic use also in Purgatory as opposed to the eternal punishment suffered in Hell. Consequently temporal often implies an opposition to immaterial or spiritual as well as to eternal as we may therefore whenever we wish treat the temporal as if it were potentially the eternal. (IV James)

It is the only way in which I can think of the relation of the world of becoming to the world of being of the temporal to the eternal. (Ingel) Often temporal (for this sense see PROFANE 1) is used in the sense of being concerned with temporal or worldly as opposed to spiritual or eternal affairs matters or concerns and is applied to sovereigns rulers or others who deal with these affairs in opposition to those whose concerns are mostly spiritual as temporal lords (or lords temporal). His acceptance shows the force of temporal power. The attribute to awe and majesty. (Shak) Consequently temporal is often used in the sense of secular lay or civil as distinguished from clerical or ecclesiastical sometimes with little reference to the time element. If such temporal pride is ridiculous surely the spiritual is odious and detestable. (Fielding) The court of Madrid unlike that of Vienna would have thought more of temporal aims than of ecclesiastical. (Billore)

Ana Transitory *transient ephemeral passing *brief short

Ant Permanent lasting

2 Temporary provisional, ad interim acting supply are here compared as applied to a person holding a post for a limited time to the post held by that person or to his appointment. Temporary merely implies that the post is not held on tenure but may be terminated at the will of those having the appointive power. It is interchangeable with many of the other words but is not so explicit as a temporary position temporary clerks a temporary appointment. Provisional is applied chiefly to a government or to the head (or leader or officer) of a government that is set up in a new state or after a revolution until a

a permanent government can be established as following the revolution of September 1930 the provisional president of Argentina was José F. Uriburu. Ad interim definitely suggests appointment for an intervening period as between the death or resignation of an incumbent and the appointment or election of his successor as an ad interim pastor. In the United States it is also applied to an appointment made by the president when the Senate is not in session and confirmation is not possible until after the recess is an ad interim appointment as ambassador. Acting is applied to the person who during a vacancy in an office or during the absence of the incumbent assumes temporarily by appointment or by fixed procedure the powers given the person regularly appointed or elected is the president of the common council becomes acting mayor when the mayor is on vacation. Supply implies the performance of duties of another or service as a locum tenens, as a supply pastor a supply teacher.

Ant Permanent

tempt Entice inveigle *lure decoy seduce

Ana Allure *attract *lure solicit court woo *induce persuade prevail on or upon

tenacious Tough stout *strong sturdy stalwart
 Ana Dogged pertinacious *obstinate stubborn resolute staunch steadfast tenacious true (see FASTENED)
 persevering persisting (see PERSISTENT)

tenacity Resolution spirit mettle *courage
 Ana Pluck grit guts and *fortitude backbone *decision determination hardihood audacity nerve (see TEMERITY)

tend Tend, attend, mind watch are here compared only as meaning to take charge of or look after someone or something especially as a duty or in return for a wage fee or other remuneration. In general tend is not only more colloquial than attend but it usually suggests a more menial employment and takes for its object something that requires routine or unskilled care as in looking out for accidents mishaps signs of danger or the like or merely mechanical operation thus, one who tends a lock is employed to work the devices adjusting the level of the water in the canal when a boat approaches a shepherd is one who tends a flock of sheep a stoker is one who tends a furnace (especially on a ship) and supplies it with fuel when needed. Standard roses tended by her hands. (Meredith) Tend is used in reference to the care of persons only when a menial or a minor rather than a professional relationship is implied as to employ a girl to tend to the children for a few hours each day sacrificing her leisure to tend the sick and helpless poor in their homes. Attend, since it seldom loses its earliest implication of turning the mind to, is the appropriate word when the services given are of a professional character or are the prerogatives of a post that one holds as a mark of honor or merit as Dr White attended the governor in his last illness. Ladies in waiting are ladies of high degree who as members of the royal household attend a queen or princess. Attend to (tend to is dialectal in this sense) often carries not only the idea of looking after or taking charge of but also the idea either of disposing of the work that is entailed (as, he has attended to [not tended to] all the letters awaiting answer) or of giving one's full attention to the matter or person concerned as, attend strictly to (not tend strictly to) business he asked his assistant to attend to (not tend to) patients coming in between three and four. Mind is closer to tend than to attend but it usually implies more casual looking after or less close attention to duty as a kind meek mother minded the children when their mother is away. The men were gone to dinner. I stayed to

and the furnace' (*Edgeworth*) Watch (in its earliest
 elapse or change for the worse The term therefore

apply to the direct on or course taken by something such
 as speech writing teaching and the like that has a
 meaning a purpose or an objective which is not defi
 nely stated or made clear but which is to be gathered
 or inferred by auditors readers observers or the like

documents and carries a much stronger implication of

he worked to destroy the tendency to dreams in him
 self—*S. Anderson*) but even more often especially
 when used in reference to groups or communities or their
 activities or the course or direction they take with or

course that is clearly defined though not necessarily un
 alterable in its direction and that has the distinct

Lycurgus had endeavoured to repress by external regula
 tion reasserted themselves —*G. L. Dickinson*) Trend is

*Offer proffer present prefer
 pose purpose design (see INTERV) *suggest

*Overture approach advance bid
 idy Tender, compassionate sympathetic,
 unhearted responsive are here compared in

throughout its entire course or with a given limits of
 space or of time as to give a talk on the trend (or trends)
 of current fiction the general trend of democracy has
 been from decentralization of power to centralization

emotions with a delicacy and gentleness that are espe
 cially grateful to the person concerned as His mother
 was very tender with him she saw the effort it was
 costing (*D. H. Lawrence*) there always remained with

the whole drift of their institution is contrary to that
 of the wise legislators of all countries —*Burke* pro
 gramme music shows most clearly the drift of music
 along with the other arts toward impressionism —
 Babbitt the whole drift of our laws to ward the absolute
 prohibition of all ideas that diverge in the slightest from
 the accepted platitudes —*Melcken*) but it also may

Compassionate implies a temperament or a disposition
 that is either easily moved by the sufferings or hardships
 of another or is quick to show pity with tenderness or

Anal analogous words Ant antonyms Con contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

mercy as He was quite incapable of any *compassionate* feeling about the boy or about his fate (*Di ken*) Out of the hardships of his boyhood he had preserved a clean sense of honour and a *compassionate* heart (*Coiter*) To *van compassionate* over a bird and remain hard as flint to a beast is possible only to humanity

tension 1 *Stress strain, pressure shear thrust torsion.

2 Equilibrium equipoise *balance poise.

tentative *Provisional

Ana *Temporary ad interim acting testing trying demonstrating proving (see *PROVE*)

ph bol

very sympathetic That was what made Tony like her so

2 *Word vocable

*V rago sco d shre v vixen barge smaron
Final concluding *last latest eventual
me
ending terminating concluding (see

ability to enter into the lives of others and share their emotions but a capacity for appraising or treating men

terminate End *close conclude finish complete
Ana *Abolish extinguish abate dissolve proogue
op cere *Il* scont nue
*End ending terminus
issue outcome (see *EFFECT*) conclud *sg*
completion closing or close (see *correlat close*)

tervency it suggests less softness of feeling or com

terminus *End terminat on ending
art ng po nt
1 Embankment bank *mound dune turn
ow
boul vard drive parkway *road road way
ghroad street thoroughfare byway lane
ay
Also *terrene* *Earthly earthy mundane
world y mortal sublunary

tle from woman meaning but it usually carries a stronger implication often compass on woman like of Esau (*G El of*) Experience has never (*D ken*) Responses differ from the preceding terms usually a glossing sensitiveness to another's

CO (POSS)
terrific horrible

D SCOA POSS)

*Frighten fright scare alarm terrorize startle

Ana Agitate upset perturb

Ana Agitate upset perturb *Il* d quiet (see D SCOA POSS)
*d sway, appall horrify daunt cov *nt m date brow beat bulldoze

territory 1 Colony dependency *possession domain

ion protectorate mandate

2 Domain province *feld sphere balcony
Ana Region tract *area zone belt lum confines

bounds (see singular nouns at 113 IT)

terror Panic consternation *fear dread fright alarm
d smay horror trepidation

Ana Apprehensiveness fearfulness (see corresponding
adject *egat FEARFUL*) agitate, d quiet perturbate on

upset or upset (see corresponding verbs at D SCOA
POSS) appall horrify daunt d smay (see D SCOA)

terrorize Terrify *frighten fright alarm scare
startle affray affright

*nt m date cow bulldoze browbeat coerce
*force drive impel, *move agitate upset (see
SS)

*nd rates pace of treatment of each group

tenement *Rooms lodgings chambers quarters

apartment flat dggng dgg

tenet *Doctrine dogma

Ana Belief conviction persuas on view (see *OPINION*)
*principle fundamental axiom *creed confession

tenor Drift current trend *tendency

Ana Movement *motion move procedure proceeding
(see *PROCESS*) *meaning *sg* licence import

tense adj 1 *Tight taut

Ana Strained (see corresponding noun at *STRAY*)
nervous unquiet uneasy jittery (*Il* *IMPATIENT*)

2 *Stiff rigid inflexible stark wooden

terse *Concise, succinct laconic, summary pithy compendious.

Ana. *Brief short *compact, close *expressive sententious, meaningful *inclusive crisp clear-cut

test, n. Trial proof demonstration See under PROVE
Ana. Experiment *experience examination inspection scrutiny (see under SCRUTINIZE) verification substantiation corroboration, confirmation (see corresponding verbs at CONFIRM)

test, v. Try *prove demonstrate

Ana. Assay essay (see ATTEMPT v.) examine inspect *scrutinize experiment experience (see corresponding nouns at EXPERIENCE) verify substantiate *confirm testify *Swear affirm asseverate depose depose

Ana. *Credibly attest witness vouch for

testimony, *Evidence deposition affidavit

Ana. Trial test proof demonstration (see under PROVE) witnessing or witness, attesting or attestation testifying or certification vouching for (see corresponding verbs at CARRY)

teasy, *Inanible, choleric splenetic techy touchy, cracky cross

Ana. *Irritable peevish snappish waspish hasty undev, impetuous (see FACETRITATE) captious carping caviling faultfinding (see CRITICAL)

tetchy Variant of TECTY

text Topic argument theme *subject matter subject matter motive leitmotiv

thalassic, *Aquatic marine, oceanic neritic, pelagic abyssal bathymal, bathybio.

thankful, *Grateful

Ana. Appreciating or appreciative valuing prizing cherishing treasuring (see corresponding verbs at APPRAISE) satisfied content (see under SATISFY)

thaw, n. Thawless.

that, *Who which.

thaumaturgy, *Magic sorcery witchcraft witchery wizardry alchemy

thaw, v. Melt, dissolve *liquefy deliquesce thaw

thaw, v. Freeze

theatrical, adj. *Dramatic dramaturgic melodramatic histrionic

Ana. *Artificial factitious formal conventional *ceremonious, ceremonious affecting pretending assuming emulating feigning (see ASSUME) *showy pretentious pompous ostentatious

theft Theft, larceny robbery burglary come neo comp. person as meaning the act or crime of stealing (spec. n. as differentiated in legal use) The same differences in implications and applications are observable in the agent nouns thief, larcener (now extremely rare) robber burglar, denoting one who steals Theft and thief are the most general and the least technical of these terms they imply the taking and removing of another's property usually by stealth or without his knowledge and always without his consent The terms are often so broad in current use (even in legal use) that they now include reference to any form of taking another's property without his consent such as pilfering purloining swindling embezzling or plagiarizing as the theft of a fellow-employee's purse the theft of the city's money by grafters a thief removed his watch from his pocket profits of good plots from recent plays Larceny especially and larcener when now used are strict legal terms implying theft in the usual sense but excluding embezzlement plagiarizing etc The terms always connote an unlawful or felonious act a removal of another's property from the place where it belongs and complete possession even for a moment by the

thief, as she was seen shoplifting but was not apprehended until she had left the store so that there would be proof of larceny the servant was found guilty of larceny Grand larceny and petty or petit larceny though now rare in legal use are common in ordinary use as indicating respectively a theft of an appreciable (formerly a stated) amount, and a theft of a negligible amount Robbery and robber in their strict legal use imply the taking of another's property from his person or in his presence by means of violence or intimidation, as, highway robbery the paymaster was attacked and deprived of his payroll money by armed robbers Burglary and burglar in all legal use imply a breaking and entering with an intent to commit a felony, usually but not invariably (though almost always in popular use), that of larceny or robbery In the laws of different states and nations the other details vary such as the time of occurrence (nighttime often being stipulated) or the actual commission of the felony (the accomplishment of the intent usually being regarded as not relevant), as the burglary of their home was committed during their absence for the evening she lived in constant fear of burglars

the Lord's Day. See Lord's Day at SUNDAY

theme 1 Text topic argument *subject matter, subject matter motive, leitmotiv

2 Composition paper *essay article

then *Therefore hence consequently accordingly, so

theorem *Principle axiom fundamental law

† Do not confuse theorem with theory

theoretical. Theoretical (or theoretic), speculative, academic are here compared as applied to minds types of reasoning or philosophizing branches of learning and the like and as meaning concerned principally with abstractions and theories, sometimes at the expense of their practical basis or application Theoretical (or less often, theoretic) in its most usual and nonglorious sense applies to sciences or other branches of learning which deal with the inferences drawn from observed facts and from the results of experiments and with the laws or theories that explain them In this sense the term is often opposed to applied which describes sciences or branches of learning which have to do with the putting of these laws and theories into use as in mechanics in industry or in social reform, as, theoretical versus applied chemistry theoretical physics has contributed more to modern invention than human ingenuity applied ethics is grounded upon theoretical ethics A purely theoretical definition would be that a person is emotionally sensitive when many stimuli produce emotions in him (B Russell) But theoretical often implies a divorce from actuality or reality that either makes one unable to see things as they are or to see them only in the terms of one's ideas or theories about them In this sense it is opposed to practical My theoretical and his practical knowledge together could not have failed He should have worked upon my plans (Austin) Life demands from us that we should be prepossessed in favour of goodness and her sisters But we must study these practical prepossessions without theoretical prepossessions (S Alexander) Things that had seemed drearily theoretical dry axiomatic platitudinal showed themselves to be great generalisations from a torrent of human effort and mortal endeavour (A C Benson) Speculative (as here considered see also MOURNFUL) goes further than theoretical in suggesting a deep interest in theorizing or in forming theories or hypotheses and often additionally implies a daring use of the imagination as He is too speculative a writer to awaken confidence in his results (Sir H Dary) Oftentimes however

Ana. analogous words Ant. antonyms Con. contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1.

there is very little difference evident in the use of these terms He [the Roman] was a great inventor and

dummy vary widely in their range of application but they

Academic (as here considered) see also PEDANTIC CATTIES

reference to plane figures or to surfaces it may sometimes be used in place of *deep* or *broad* or *wide* when these terms refer to one of the three dimensions of a more or less solid body substance or mass thus a *thick* board a *thick* layer a *thick* covering of snow suggest reference to the measurement from the top to the bottom or from the outside to the inside (but one says a *deep* [not

Apart from its academic tendency to divorce form from matter I cannot believe that any such theory of poetry built on a neurosis is admirable or adequate (Day Leuss)

Ana Conjectural hypothetical (see SUPPOSED) postulated premised presupposed (see PRASUPPOSE)

theory *Hypothesis law

Ana Judgment conclusion deduction inference (see under INFER) postulate presumption assumption presupposition (see under PRASUPPOSE)

Art Practice

Do not confuse theory with theorem.

there *Inther

therefore Therefore, hence consequently, then accordingly, so are here compared as adverbs used as connectives to indicate logical or causal sequence or both They vary in the degree of closeness of connection suggested as well as in the kind of sequence implied Therefore and hence are employed chiefly in strict reasoning to indicate that what follows is a necessary deduction

though *short* is often added to *thicket* in descriptions as, he was *thick set* of figure (Wilde) too *thicket* For jockeying (Masefield) Squat apples more generally than *thicket* and is commonly depreciative It also definitely implies both extreme shortness and thickness he was *ashaped* *nowing*)

often used to introduce a deduction does not always imply necessity in the inference Rather it suggests good grounds for the conclusion

fitted for hard work on the farms *stocky* young trees

Then When used to indicate logical sequence is employed chiefly in the consequent clause or conclusion in a conditional sentence as if A is true then B is false Accordingly usually indicates logical or causal sequence but connotes naturalness or usualness in that which follows as a consequence rather than necessity or inevitability as he said he was hungry accordingly they shared their meager lunch with him So is largely colloquial

child) *stubby* a resemblance to a stub as of a tree cut

sources

thesaurus 1 Treasury archives *museum library gallery

2 Treasury garland *anthology florilegium corpus chrestomathy chapbook

Thespian *actor player impersonator improviser performer mummer mime

thick 1 Thick thickset squat stocky chunk

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in the

figure)

Ana *Broad wide deep

Ant Thin — Corn Slender slim slight tenuous rare (see THIN *adj*) *lean spare

2 Compact *close dense

Ana Condensed compressed contracted (see COMPACT) concentrated compacted (see COMPACT)

3 Close confidential chummy *familiar intimate

thicket Stocky *thick squat chunky stubby dummy

Ana Bulky *massive massy *fleshy, stout portly plump

thief Robber burglar larcener See under THEFT

thin, sf Thin, slender, slim, slight, tenuous, rare come into comparison as a group of adjectives of wide range of application (cf **LEAN, MAGER**) that are in general referable not only to measure in width or amount but also to quantity or quality and that agree in meaning not broad, or thick, or abundant or dense. Thin basically implies comparatively little extension between two surfaces of a thing (as a thin layer of cement, a thin stratum of rock, a thin coin) or the comparatively small diameter of a cylindrical or nearly cylindrical thing in proportion to its height or length (as a thin body, a thin trunk of a tree, a thin wire). In its extended senses the term usually implies the lack of flesh or substance or something comparable to flesh and substance that fills out a thing to its normal or usual extent and gives it fullness, richness, substantiality, compactness, density, or the like as, a thin face, thin wine, a thin argument, a thin forest, thin hair, thin pebbly earth which was merely the rock pulverized by weather (Cather) like the air of a mountain top—thin but pure and bracing (Inge). Would make a sound as thin and sweet. As trees in country lanes (A. J. May). Slender in the earliest of its senses (and still its leading sense) applies to the bones of men and of animals, implying leanness or sparseness without, however, a suggestion of gauntness or lankiness in fact. In present usage it carries also a connotation of gracefulness and usually of good proportions as, a slender girl, a slender dog. Slender white hands (S. Anderson). Slender is preferred to thin in deeper hints of narrow extension when the thinness is an element of beauty as a slender vase, the slender legs of a Sheraton chair, the slender vase, the slender legs of water falling from pure slender lines (in a painting) of water falling from the abrupt wooded crag (Binyon). In its extended use slender is often employed with little distinction from thin but it is often preferred by good writers when quantity or amount rather than quality is stressed as, A few attempts had been made with slender success (Macaulay), being a discreet woman when her pupils went [she] packed up her slender belongings and sought for employment abroad (Asplins). With slender forces he [Octavian] had to face the formidable Scelus (Duchon). such a vision [of life] as might come as the result of few or slender experiences (T. S. Eliot). Slim differs little or in some use not at all from slender when applied to the figures of persons or of animals it tends however to suggest fragility or gauntness rather than grace and lack of flesh rather than excellent proportions as, their children are too slim. In its extended senses as, however slim usually carries a clearer implication of meagerness or scantiness than slender which though it suggests smallness in amount or quantity implies less commonly than slim a falling short of adequacy or sufficiency thus slim resources are far superior to meagerness than slender resources so he has a slim chance of recovery, his hopes for success are slim, there was a slim attendance at the meeting. Slight through most of its variations in meaning carries a more obvious implication of smallness than of thinness when applied to persons it seldom suggests height or length as, slender usually does or slim sometimes does (as slight a figure, a slight middle-aged man) when applied to things it is often derogatory and usually implies mere appreciableness or failure to come up to a level of that which is comparatively adequate or the like as, As was slight man! (Shak.) a slight and transient fancy (Arnold). a slight difference, his success was slight. There is a ground to recognize a slight intellectual superiority in the upper social class (H. Ellis). he lied the fellow because it was a slight sin born of immediate impulse (A. Huxley). Tenuous basically implies extreme thinness

or absence of perceptible thickness the term in its literal senses is applied to lines, cords, wires and other things of great length or height and of minute diameter (as, the most tenuous of threads, as tenuous as the filament of a spider's web) or to fabrics, textiles, and the like which are exceedingly sheer or gauzy (as a tenuous film covered the scalded milk, the tenuous web of a spider, tenuous fabrics such as tulle and chiffon). In its now more common extended senses, tenuous often describes something which covers an expanse but lacks density, compactness, solidity or the like (as Some [stars] are extremely dense and compact others extremely tenuous.—Edgington. "tenuous evening mists"—Karl A. Darrow), or something which is so fine-spun or so fine-drawn as to be exceedingly subtle, abstruse, visionary or the like (as "a tenuous idealism"—Binyon poetry, so tenuous in thought and feeling that only the most exquisite diction can justify its perpetuation in cold print.—Grandgent. I did not despise the golden, tenuous imaginings starting in my own spirit.—Goldsworthy). Rare, in the sense here compared (see also **RARE**), is now uncommon except in reference to air and gases. Thus as, however the earliest and basic sense of the term originally implying a loose arrangement or wide separation of the component particles or units. As applied to air, gases and the like it suggests tenuity, or lack of density or compactness, as he was unaccustomed to the rare atmosphere of the high mountains. Nova Pictoria which brightened and faded several times may have encountered now a dense and now a rare mass of such dark matter as it plunged on (IV Kaempfer). Ana. Lean, spare, lank, lanky, gaunt, meager, exiguous, scanty, cadaverous, pinched, wasted, baggy, attenuated, extenuated, diluted (see **THIN**).

Ant. Thick.
thin, v Thin, attenuate, extenuate, dilute, rarely. Thin is the most inclusive of these terms and is interchangeable with any of the others though not without loss of precision or of specific connotations. Literally it implies reduction in thickness or in density figuratively, it implies a diminution of strength, depth, intensity, or the like thus a diet of foods which are not flesh or fat renders thus the body one thing, a forest by removing surplus trees, one thing, wine by adding water, one voice, thin when one raises its pitch to thin, paint constant use, thin, silver, thinned ranks of soldiers. Attenuate in literal use implies thinning by mechanical, chemical or other processes such as drawing out, spinning, fine culturing repeatedly (as a strain of bacteria) or the like or as the effect of conditions which emaciate such as disease or starvation, as, to attenuate wire by drawing it through successively smaller holes to hammer brass in order to attenuate it, a wave of potential or current attenuates in magnitude and phase as it travels along a transmission line to attenuate a virus by heating it. The powerful frame attenuated by spare living (Duchon). In figurative use which is very common attenuate implies the loss of properties that are necessary to a thing's strength, richness, effectiveness, vitality or the like and it often connotes overrefining, over subtilizing or overemphasis on the opposite. We may reject and reject till we attenuate history into apologetics (F. Palgrave). If she had had a little more self-control she would have attenuated the emotion to nothing by sheer reasoning (Hardy). Illusions which science can attenuate or destroy but which it is powerless to reach (J. V. Aratch). Extenuate, as here considered (see also **FALLATE**) originally meant and still occasionally ally means to emaciate and exhaust. Peasants so ex-cruated by hunger that they could scarcely hold the

thought opinion and manners is to *extenuate* the responsibility of human nature not merely on the moral side but equally on the spiritual side (C Mackenzie)

Dilute both in literal and in figurative use implies a thinning of that which is concentrated by the addition

distinction from *thing* when either word is used to denote something that can be seen or touched or less often tasted heard or smelled For *object* in this its ordinary

chair is an *article* of furniture *articles* of apparel
*item detail particular

1 Think, conceive, imagine fancy, realize etc

usually an expansion in volume or a decrease in weight or

time that *rarefies* and expands her whole being (Hem-
litt)
Ans Reduce lessen diminish *decrease *liquefy
melt dissolve
Ans Thicken
thing

brings it into being as It was among the ruins of the Capitol that I first *conceived* the idea of a work which has amused and exercised near twenty years of my life

ence of the powers of nature (G L Dickinson) *Imagines* carries a far stronger implication than *conceive* does of visual sat on or of definitely imaging a thing as one can *conceive* but scarcely *imagine* a world of four dimen-

but I never received any impulse to write like

thing to be seen observed contemplated or the like

seems actual or true "As Father Vaillant remarked at Rome they did not seem to realize that it was no easy matter for two missionaries on horseback to keep up with the march of history (Cather) "People say that they cannot realize these big numbers. But that is the last thing anyone wants to do with big numbers [of miles in astronomical distances]—to realize them (Edgington) Envy, and the much more recent envy, imply a conception or imagination actually or potentially so clear or so detailed that one does or can contemplate it as though it were before one as the radicals demanded changes which they did not clearly envisage (Buchan), envisaging the future without fear (Bennett), "His blackest hypochondria had never envisioned quite so miserable a catastrophe (L Strachey) Ana *Consider, weigh, revolve, study; contemplate *understand comprehend appreciate surmise, *conjecture, guess.

2 Think, cogitate, reflect, reason, speculate, deliberate come into comparison chiefly as intransitive verbs meaning to use one's powers of conception judgment or inference in regard to any matter or subject which concerns one or interests one Think (as here considered) is the general term implying mental activity for the sake of forming ideas or of reaching conclusions the term may or may not suggest closeness of application clearness in the ideas formed or correctness in the conclusions reached though when used without qualification it often does suggest the attainment or approximation of these as, "When I was a child I spoke as a child I understood as a child I thought as a child but when I became a man I put away childish things (I Corinthians xii 13) colleges are places where at least some men learn to think (Lippmann) I am even prepared to be told that when you paid the price of this book you were paying me to think for you (Shaw) Cogitate places more stress on the process than upon the results of thinking It is often used somewhat humorously or ironically to suggest the appearance or the atmosphere of profound but not necessarily valid thinking Still cogitating and looking for an explanation in the fire (Dickens) Mrs Berry had not cogitated long ere she pronounced distinctly and without a shadow of dubiosity My opin on is (Meredith) Reflect usually implies a turning of one's thoughts back upon or back to something that exists has occurred is without explanation or the like it implies quiet and serious consideration or study as [he] stood reflecting on the circumstances of the preceding hours (Hardy) All the most important things in his life [he] sometimes reflected had been determined by chance (Cather) "When on a calm night I look up at the stars I reflect on the wonders of creation the unimportance of this planet and the possible existence of other worlds like ours (L P Smith) Reason implies consecutive logical thought begins with a postulate or postulates a premise or premises or definite data or evidence and proceeding through inferences drawn from these to a conclusion or judgment as to reason about the nature of matter few can reason clearly or consecutively for any length of time since where all is uncertain we must reason from what is probable of human nature (Quiller-Couch) No man as near death as I was feeling could I reasoned be absorbed by such trifles (Lucas) Speculate implies the processes of reasoning but stresses either the uncertainty of the premises or the incompleteness of the data and therefore usually implies a hypothetical or theoretical character to the conclusions reached {;Bernus a retirement} was a conspicuous incident in a life of vigorous action and Rome speculated assiduously on the cause (Buchan) It is

interesting to speculate whether it is not a misfortune that two of the greatest masters of diction in our language Milton and Dryden, triumph with a dazzling disregard of the soul" (T S Eliot) Deliberate suggests slow and careful thought or reasoning on the part of an individual or group, especially before announcing a conclusion or decision as; as Please you deliberate a day or two (Shak) "The future relations of the two countries could now be deliberated on with a hope of settlement (Froude)

Ana *Ponder meditate muse ruminate *infer, deduce, conclude judge

thirst, *Hunger, pine yearn *long hanker Ana Covet crave, *desire wish want

thither Thither, there indicate a point or place away from the one where the speaker or writer is Thither was formerly in common use with verbs of motion (such as come bring send etc), there with verbs of rest (such as be live stay etc.) In modern usage there has displaced thither except in poetic or elevated style and is now employed after verbs of motion as well as of rest

thoroughfare Highway highroad road roadway street avenue boulevard terrace, drive parkway byway lane alley alleyway

though Though, although, albeit introduce subordinate clauses stating something that is or may be true in spite of what is asserted in the main clause Though the most widely used of these words is less formal than although which comes close to it in meaning the clause it introduces may state an established fact or a supposition (either a hypothesis or an admission of possibility or probability), in the former case the conjunction is usually followed by a verb in the indicative mood in the latter by one in the subjunctive mood as though the work has many good points, it is open to severe criticism let us not defer our trip though it rain tomorrow Though he say me yet will I trust in him (Job xii 15) In modern formal writing although is usually preferred to though when it introduces an assertion of fact when the subordinate clause precedes the main clause, and when there is no ellipsis, as, although his policy has not yet been fully declared, we have reason to believe that it will be acceptable to all Although the necessity of renunciation is evidence of the existence of evil yet Christianity in preaching it has shown wisdom The belief that what must be renounced is bad though sometimes false is far less often false than untamed passion supposes (B Russell) Albeit, though widely regarded as archaic, is often used in good modern prose when the idea of admission of that which seems a contradiction is expressed A worthy fellow Albeit he comes on angry purpose now (Shak)

thought, *idea concept conception notion, impression Ana *Opinion view, sentiment, belief conviction persuasion thoughtful 1 Thoughtful, reflective, speculative, contemplative meditative passive are here compared as applied to persons, their moods attitudes expressions utterances and the like and as meaning characterized by or manifesting the power to engage in thought especially in concentrated thinking Thoughtful may imply either the act of thinking concentratedly or the disposition to apply oneself to the careful and serious consideration of problems or questions at issue as he has a shrewd rather than a thoughtful face Marlowe—not excepting Shakespeare or Chapman the most thoughtful and philosophical man though immature among the Elizabethan dramatists (T S Eliot) So now you

purpose such as understanding a thing or reaching a conclusion regarding it. The term therefore often comes close to *thoughtful* though it usually implies some consecutive reasoning and sometimes suggests pleasure rather than seriousness in the process. *Indulgent* is not though a suggestion of dreaminess or wishfulness, or of melancholy as Forster often on my couch lies in vacant or in pensiveness.

punishments you do not mean to inflict. However the term has been so extended in its meaning that it is now often used without reference to persons who issue such warnings or who promise such penalties and with reference to things such as events, conditions or symptoms which presage or otherwise indicate something often but not necessarily something dire or disturbing to happen as overcast skies that threaten rain, disputes which threaten a rupture. The recollection of the forty tons of dynamite in the body of the Ferndale, not the sort of cargo one thinks of with equanimity in connexion with a threatened collision (Conrad). Without invoking the rule of strict construction I think that so near as to obstruct means so near

an alarming or a definitely hostile character or aspect, as he did not actually threaten me but his tone was menacing conditions that menace our liberty Is it not experience which renders a dog apprehensive of pain when you menace him? (Locke) *Her subjects were incited to rebellion her life was menaced (Macaulay) Ana *Intimidate, bulldoze, cow, browbeat forebode portend menace sugar (see FORETELL) *warn forewarn caution.

thresh, v Thresh *beat, pound pummel buffet baste labor

Ana Winnow (see SIFT) *strike smite

thrifty Economical *sparing frugal

Ana Provident prudent foresighted (see under FRUGAL) saving preserving conserving (see SAVE)

Thrill Wasteful

thrill, v Thrill, electrify enthuse are here compared as meaning to fill a person with emotions that stir or excite one physically and mentally or less often to be moved by such emotions Thrill (etymologically to pierce) suggests pervasion by emotions that set one's nerves tingling or quivering with pleasure horror or the like commonly. It implies an agreeable sensation even when the exciting cause is painful as a thrilling detective story he thrilled his audience with his stirring appeal for action I thrilled in response to his appeal Me mightier transports move and thrill (Tennyson) Why should not mind be able to pass on to mind its thrilled sense of a storm or a flower? (C E Longue) Electrify differs from thrill in suggesting effects comparable to those produced by an electric current that shocks rather than stuns. It implies a sudden startling and violent stimulation of the nerves or the mind by a power that for the time being holds one obedient to its will or under its sway as, "Those heights of courage which electrify an army and ensure victory (Burke) She was not taking anything she was using up all her vitality to electrify these heavy lids into speech (Culler) Enthuse a back formation from enthrust has not been accepted by careful writers and speakers. It is often used carelessly or by undisciplined writers and speakers to imply a stirring of or being stirred by strong emotions such as ardor fervor zeal and the like as to enthrust an audience with his suggestions for home defense the people were not enthused over the prospect of war he was all ways enthusing about the latest play he had seen

Ana Excite at mutate galvanize quicken (see PROVOKE) *stir arouse rouse rally penetrate permeate

prob (see TREMBLE) quiver tremble shiver (see SHAKE)

throb, v Beat pulsate pulse palpitate

throb, n Beat pulsation pulse palpitation. See under PULSE

thrust *Pain, ache pang twinge stich

throng n *Crowd press crush mob rout horde

Ana *Multitude army host legion assembly congregation, gathering collection (see under GATHER)

through *By with

throw, v Throw cast fling hurl pitch toss sling synonymous terms when they mean to cause to move swiftly forward *draw upward or downward by a propulsive movement as of the arm or by means of a propelling instrument or agency Throw now the general word is often but not always followed by an adverb such as off away down up etc to indicate not only the direction of that which is being propelled but sometimes, especially in domestic phrases, its destination or disposal as people who live in glass houses should not throw stones (Proverb) Throw physics to the dogs I'll none of it (Shak) the fire engine throws a long stream

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

of water, this gun throws a huge shell to throw away food to throw off one's coat The sceptic cannot throw his opponent if his own feet are in the air (Inge) Cast is often interchangeable with throw but in current use it seems somewhat archaic unless that which is thrown is light (as to cast a net to cast dice) and is either directly aimed (as to cast one's vote in an election) or scattered more or less carefully (as to cast seeds) or is thrown only in a figurative sense (as, to cast a black look) He that is without sin among you let him first cast a stone at her (John viii 7) Every tree therefore which bringeth forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire (Luke xiii 9) Fling implies much more violence in throwing or propulsion than either of the preceding words commonly. It also implies a force gained from strong emotion such as anger contempt or enthusiasm I would sooner take Empedocles's leap and fling myself into Mount Etna (Cowper) Then he loathed his own beauty and flung the mirror on the floor crushed it into a liver splinters beneath his heel (Wilde) It is no use, cried Constance flinging away her work (Bennett) Hurl stresses driving and impetuous force that makes for speed and distance as to hurl quoits fling the Almighty Power hurled headlong flaming from the ethereal sky (Milton) Pitch more than any of the preceding words implies a sense of direction and of a definite aim in throwing it is the preferred term in some competitive games such as baseball where skill in determining what course the thrown thing will take is important and in some employments such as farming where things are thrown to a definite spot as to pitch a spear to pitch a ball to pitch hay Toss implies light careless or more or less aimless throwing as he tossed me some pieces of money (Dickens) she rested on a log and tossed the fresh chips (Fraser) the angry bull tossed the boy over the wall to toss a coin to decide which should go The term often also suggests a throwing to and fro or up and down (as an hour's play in tossing a ball) They discussed a doubt and tossed it to and fro (Tennyson) Sling does not as often, as in earlier English imply the use of a sling or an instrument for throwing or hurling missiles such as stones or shot When it does not however it retains its implication of a sudden violent propulsion and of directness of aim as to sling snowballs

Ana Drive impel (see MOVE) propel thrust, shove, push shove race *fling boost

throwback *Reversion atavism.

thrust v *Push shove propel

Ana *Thrust cast fling drive impel, *move *enter penetrate pierce

thrust, n *Stress strain pressure tension shear tension

thug *Ruffian desperado gangster Mohock apache.

thwart *Fool *frustrate baffle balk circumvent outwit

Ana *Hinder impede obstruct block bar defeat overcome surmount (see CONQUER) check curb *restrain *prevent forestall anticipate

tickle *Please regale amuse gratify delight rejoice gladden

Ana Divert *amuse entertain *thrill electrify

tide, n 1 Time *opportunity occasion chance break bnt.

Ana *Juncture emergency emergency contingency

2 Flood *flow stream current flux.

tidings *News intelligence advice

tidy *Neat trim trim snug shipshape, spruce-and-span.

Ana *Orderly methodical systematic

Ant Untidy — Con. *Slipshod, slovenly sloppy unkempt.

tie, v Tie, bind agree in meaning to make fast or secure. They are often used interchangeably without marked

it may imply either secretiveness (as 'and loose

knotted and the attachment of one thing that may wander or move by that cord or rope to another that is stable. I'll tie them [our horses] in the wood. (*Shak*) Bind, on the other hand implies the use of a band or

take refuge in gaps find themselves in a tight place when the gaps begin to close — (*Inge*) When the emphasis upon pulling or stretching a cord, a rope, a fabric, or the like to the point where it can be stretched no more with

closely and firmly or is stretched to the limit between

attachment is not connoted or is very weak. It still implies knotting and bind the use of an encircling band (such as a bandage or bandeau) or a bond (such as a

than nautical or mechanical use. *haul* often carries a suggestion of strain especially of nervous strain as the full lips thrust out and *haul* like the flesh of animals distended by fear or desire. (*Cather*) in exchanging

strength or mutual support (as the common danger bound all classes together. And vows of faith each to the other bind — *Shelley*) or a being held down by a

physical or more often nervous strain or that manifest

world. (*Shelley*)

Ana *Fasten attach *secure rivet anchor moor

*join connect link

Ant Untie

tie n *Bond band

tiff n *Quarrel bickering spat squabble wrangle altercation

Ana Scrap rumput row *brawl broil variance dissensions contention *discord

tiff v Spat bicker quarrel squabble wrangle altercation

See under QUARREL n

Ana Dispute argue (see DISCUSS) differ from *differ

with *contend fight

fight v Tussle + + +

(*II James*) Just as a bicycle chain may be too tight so may one's carefulness and conscientiousness be so tense as to hinder the running of one's mind. (*IV James*)

Day after day I searched among the ruins and viewed with a tense anxiety the hundreds of corpses constantly being carried to the morgues. (*I Heuser*)

Ana Strict stringent (see RIGID) *close compact constricted contracted compressed condensed shrunken (see CONTRACT v) snug shipshape (see NEAT)

Ant Loose

2 Also tightfisted *stingy close closefisted niggardly parsimonious penurious miserly curmudgeonly cheeseparing penny pinching

Ana *Mean ignoble sordid objectionate *drunk drunken inebriate in

*Silent uncommunicative taciturn
proud closemouthed reticent reserved

wh. ch. it is here chiefly considered. But even in the latter

halt, v *Halt cant careen heel list

chance break

emergency
stable post
suitable (see
anatomical)

on four and

light the grain will leak out almost as shoveled in — (*Grandgent*) when applied
A colon (:) groups words discriminated

(Cather) A timid person would rather remain miserable than do anything unusual (B Russell) Timorous on the other hand stresses domination by fears and apprehensions it implies a temporary or habitual frame of mind which causes one to shrink from any action or activity which requires independence decision, self assertiveness or the like ■ therefore suggests terror rather than extreme caution, as Murray, the most timorous as Byron called him, of all God's book-sellers (Scott) in another moment she seemed to have descended from her womanly eminence to helpless and morose girlhood (E. H. Harlow), timorous and fearful of challenge (Mencken)

Ana *Fearful apprehensive afraid *cautious circumspect calculating wary chary *cowardly pusillanimous
Ant Valiant

timorous *Timid

Ana *Fearful apprehensive afraid recoiling abrumk ing quailing blenching (see RECOIL) trembling quivering shivering shuddering (see SHAKE)
Ant Assured

tincture, n *Touch suggestion tinge suspicion, soupçon, shade smack spice dash ve n strain, streak, tinge ■ Tint shade hue, *color chroma
2 Tinge *touch suggestion shade suspicion, soupçon, smack spice dash vein strain streak

tiny, n Hue shade *color chroma tinge.

tiny, n Minute miniature diminutive wee *small little teeny weeny

tip, v Tip tilt cant careen heel list agree in meaning to cause something to incline from a vertical or horizontal position or to suffer such an inclination. Tip now often depends on a succeeding adverb or adverbial phrase to indicate how far this inclination goes or what direction it takes as, to tip over a vase or a chair the boat is *hipping over to tip* out of a cart to *tip up* a mattress to *tip* one's chair backward When used without such a word or phrase the term usually implies either any possible direction or the conventional direction as, you will tip the boat if you all stand on this side to *tip* ones hat in saluting Tilt etymologically carries a stronger implication of unsteadiness or of tottering than tip but it has lost this connotation in all but one of its senses when it suggests swaying or pitching as of a ship in rough seas The floating vessel with beaked prow *Rode tilting over the waves* (Milton) Otherwise *tilt* suggests a distinct and often a permanent slope or slant for this reason although the terms are interchangeable for careful writers and speakers show a preference for *tip* when the reference is to things that are not stationary and for *tilt* when the reference is to things that are fixed in position as the board tips slightly the tree *tilts* to the south *That tilted cobble street winding down a hill (Cather) Cant is also often used in place of *tip* or *tilt* but it is preferred to either when that which is tipped or tilted is inclined at or near an angle of 90° thus a *tipped-over* boat by implication (unless corrected by the context) lies on its side *Cant* sometimes carries so strong a suggestion of throwing or tossing that the term carries a little or no implication of tipping or inclining *What if the wave ebbed with me? Whereas it *cants* you to an other crest (Browning) Careen and heel as transitive verbs are chiefly used in reference to ships that are turned on one side especially for cleaning and repairing the parts below the waterline Consequently both verbs but especially *careen* often also imply cleaning caulking and the like Finding a convenient harbor he *can*

loaded and *careened* his vessels (Irvine) As intransitive verbs they are chiefly used in reference to ships, especially sailing vessels that cant obviously or dangerously because of a strong wind or unbalanced loading *Careening* as if never more to right (W Falconer) Eight hundred of the brave Had made the vessel *heel* And laid her on her side (Cowper) List, which is commonly but not exclusively an intransitive verb also is a nautical term It differs from *careen* and *heel* chiefly in suggesting a dangerous loss of balance owing to the shifting of the cargo to one side the entrance of water into the hold or the lake as it was not until they noticed the *listing* of the ship that they discovered that the emergency bulkheads had not been closed
Ana incline *slant slope lean

tippler, *Drunkard, inebriate, alcoholic dipsomaniac not, soak toper tosepot

tipsy, Intoxicated, inebriate unbriated *drunk drunken, tight

tire, v Tire weary fatigue exhaust, jade, sag tucker agree in meaning to make or in some cases to become dispirited or unable to continue because of loss of strength or endurance Tire is the general and ordinary word and usually implies the draining of one's strength or patience It may suggest any of several causes such as overexertion long continuance at a task, boredom ■ sense of futility or the like, and usually it requires textual amplification to indicate the cause and the degree of the effect *It *tires* me to death to read how many ways the warrior is like the moon or the sun, or a rock or a lion, or the ocean (M. Alpo) Music that gentles on the spirit *tires* Than *tired* eyelids upon *tired* eyes (Tennyson) Then to the visible embarrassment of his young associates he suddenly *tired* of it all (fashionable society) and joined the Anglo-Catholic persuasion (D. Lewis) We shall not fail or falter we shall not weaken or *tire* (Winston S. Churchill) Weary as often suggests an incapacity for enduring more of the same thing or an unwillingness to continue one's effort, one's interest or the like as a depletion of that strength or that interest The others would never even raise their eyes when this happened as men too well aware of the futility of their fellows' attempts and wearied with their useless repetition (*Rippling*) "Ah I am worn out—I am *worn* out—It is too much—I am but flesh and blood And I must sleep (Milly) The Muses are vindictive virgins, and avenge themselves without mercy on those who *weary* of their charms" (L. P. Smith) It did not last the Crofts marriage In the spring of '95 Stanley *worn* of her husband's infidelities, and could not bear them any more (R. Macaulay) Fatigue is stronger than *we* and implies great lassitude brought on by overstrain or undue effort It usually implies an incapacity for further strain or effort without untoward effects as a physician ordered him to avoid *fatiguing* himself until he had regained his strength [My lead] is so *fatigued* by breakfast time I am utterly incapable of sitting down to my desk again" (Cowper) She flung herself upon a sofa, protesting that she was *fatigued* to death (Burney) Exhaust (as here considered see also PREPLETE) heightens *fatigue*'s implications of drained strength or a worn-out condition of mind or of body as, she is too *exhausted* to sleep *I am so *exhausted* as not to be able to write (Cowper) Jade (etymologically from *jade* a worn out horse) implies weariness or fatigue that makes a person (sometimes a thing) lose all freshness and spirit and become dull and languid The term seldom carries as clear a suggestion of physical or mental overexertion as *fatigue* and often implies even more satiety than *weary* it is especially useful when the implication of overindulgence

Ana analogous words Ant antonyms Con contrasted words See also explanatory notes

gence in something or the overworking of some power is

weariness or fatigue I worked at correcting manuscript which *fags* me excessively (*Scott*) And man to man with a gasp for breath Said Lord what a run I'm *fagged* to death (*Masefield*) Tucker usually with

impoverish bankrupt

tire, v Attire *clothe dress apparel array, robe vest invest

Ans, *Ant*, & *Con* See those at **ATTIRE**

tire, n Attire *clothes clothing dress apparel raiment vesture array

tireless *Indefatigable wearless untiring unwea-

tiguing exhausting jading fagging (see **TIRE** v)
arduous *hard difficult

tiro Variant of **TIRO**

titanic *Enormous immense huge vast gigantic
giant gigantic colossal mammoth elephantine
herculean Cyclopean Antaeus Gargantuan Brob-
dignag an

tithe, n *Tax levy assessment rate excise impost
customs duty toll tariff tribute teind cess

title, n 1 *Claim pretension pretense

Ans *Right privilege prerogative birthright *reason
ground argument proof *due desert merit

2 *Name designation denomination appellation style
tittle *Particle but mite smitch smidgean whit atom
iota jot

toady, n *Parasite sycophant favorite lickspit
hanger-on leech sponge

toady, v *Fawn truckle cringe cower

Ans Ingratiate insinuate (see corresponding adjectives
at **DISARMING**) *follow tag trail tail blandish cajole
wheelde (see **COAX**)

toboggan, v Coast *slide slip glide skid gissade
slither

tocsin, n *Alarm alarm alert

Ans Signal *sign

toff *Top dandy beau coxcomb exquisite elegant
dude macaroni buck spark swell nob

toffish or toffy *Stylish fashionable modish smart
chic dapper dashing spruce brave braw natty nifty
nobby posh

toil, n Labor *work travail swink drudgery grind

Ans *Effort

tolerance Forbearance leniency indulgence clemency
ress See under **FORBEARING**

*mercy charity grace, lenity *patience long
longanimity

tolerance loathing

*Forbearing lenient indulgent clement,

*haritable benevolent humane forgiving ex-
cusing condoning (see **EXCUSE** v)

Ans Intolerant severe

tolerate Endure abide *bear suffer stand brook

Ans Accept *receive submit *yield bow succumb

*Tax levy assessment rate excise impost cus-

property character

tongue *Language dialect speech idiom

tonguelash, v Upbraid rate berate *scold jaw bust

out wig rail revile vituperate

tonic *Restorative alternative

Ans *Tonic

jaws or in some cases on the wall of the mouth or of
the pharynx of vertebrates and used chiefly in the grasp-
ing the biting and the mastication of food. Tooth is the
general term but it is used so frequently with reference
to the appendages on the jaws of human beings and many
of the higher vertebrates that it is rarely employed in

such as the elephant the walrus, the narwhal and the
wild boar and which typically projects from the mouth
even when the mouth is closed and serves as a means of
digging up food or as a weapon or the like. Fang is a
long sharp tooth characteristic of carnivorous animals

suggests a thing which eats or destroys (as the tooth of
time. Fell sorrow a tooth. —*Shak*) or denotes a taste or
appetite for food such as is described (as a sweet tooth)
tooth is used contemptuously of abnormally large project-
ing human teeth (as when he opened his mouth he

2 *Pledge earnest pawn hostage gage

Ans *Guarantee guaranty security surety

torment, v Torture rack grill *afflict try

Ans *Worry annoy harry harass plague pester

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

d stress *trouble *bait badger hector agonize

*withe

tornado

passive stolid

Ant Agile

torpidity Torpor stupor *lethargy languor lassitude

Ant Inertness Inact v ty Idleness passiveness (see correspond ng adjec ves at INACTIVE)

torpor Torp d ty stupor *lethargy languor lassitude

Ant Apathy phlegm mpass v ty stolid ty (see under INPASSIVE) inertness or inert a pass veness inactiv ty (see correspond ng adjectives at INACTIVE)

Ant Animate on.

torsion *Stress stra n pressure tens on shear thrust

tort Injury wrong grievance *n ustice

tortuous *Winding anfractuous s uuous serpent ne fienous.

Ant *Crooked devious labyrinth ne mazy (see correspond ng nouns at LABYRINTH) roundabout circuitous *indirect

Do not confuse tortuous w th torturous

torture v Rack torment grill *afflict try

Ant. *Withe agonize persecute oppress *vrong

*d stress, trouble *worry annoy harry harass *malm mutilate mangle

toss v Pitch slng *throw cast flng hurl

Ant Impel drive (see MOVE v) thrust propel (see PUSH v)

tossup *Drunkard nebrate alcoholic d psomaniac set soak toper t ppler

total adj *Whole entire all gross

Ant Complete *full plenary nclud ng or anclus ve comprehend ng or comprehens ve (see correspond ng verbs at INCLUDE)

total n *Sum aggregate whole amount number quantity

total v *Add sum figure cast foot

totalitarian adj Totalitarian authoritarian as applied to a government or state requre d scrutinat on for

Ant Rock agitate *shake convulse sway *swing fluctuate osc illate waver

1 *Affect influence impress strike sway ouse *st = exc te st mulate qucken (see) *n ure harm damage hurt impa = ach rival *match equal

touch n Touch suggestion suspicion, soupcon tunc ture tinge shade smack spice dash, vein strain

Ant

louch often suggests an impress on left on someone or

(Alfred t) a subject ve t nge entered nto the n neteenth-century descr pt on of natu e (Jeans) Imag st

ul p d a, w th the pleasant wholesome sma k of the sol n them (Arnold) Not only sp ce but also dash suggests a slght admixture or nfus on especially such as

author is on state = so organized that the final and

Chancellor in 1933 became a total = tax state.

tatter *Shake tremble quake quaver shiver

shudder wobble teeter shummy d dder d ther

Ant analogous words Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words

He had

(M IV th

a strain of eccentricity amounting in some cases almost to insanity (L. P. Smith) Streak, like strain is applied chiefly to one's character but it less often implies

Ana *Trace vestige contamination pollution defilement tainting (see corresponding verbs at CONTAMINATE) *impression impress imprint stamp print

touching Affecting *moving impressive poignant pathetic

Ana *Tender responsive sympathetic, compassionate *pitiful piteous pitiable

touchstone Criterion *standard gauge yardstick **Ana** Test proof trial demonstration (see under PROVE)

touchy *Irrascible choleric splenetic testy techy cranky cross

Ana *Irritable fractious snappish waspish peevish

table refractory recalcitrant headstrong (see UNRULY) dogged pertinacious *obstinate stubborn

Ana Fragile

tour, v *Journey voyage trip cruise expedition jaunt excursion pilgrimage

tow, v Tug haul hale *pull draw drag

tower, v Mount ascend soar rocket *rise arise levitate surge

toxic or toxical *Poisonous venomous virulent mephitic, pestilent pestilential miasmatic miasmatic miasmatic

toxin *Poison venom virus bane

toy, v *Trifle dally flirt coquet

Ana *Play sport disport frolic fondle *caress pet cuddle dandle

trace, v Trace track seek track seek

winter's traces (Burns) it was the Indian's way to pass through a country and leave no trace (Callier) the trace Of higher tides along the beach (Milroy) But the term is more often used without reference to a line to suggest any mark, material or

the sense of a line of perceptible marks especially in

the marks made by the little feet on the virgin snow and he followed their track to the furze bushes (G. Eliot)

ense of a driving mist or in the dialectal sense of a track or in the sense of wreckage (as in rack and ruin) has not been definitely established but the term still occurs in

trace, v *Sketch outline diagram delineate draft plot blueprint

Ana Copy duplicate reproduce (see corresponding nouns at REPRODUCTION) map *chart graph

tracing, v Sketch outline diagram delineation draft plot blueprint See under SKETCH

Ana *Reproduction copy duplicate *plan project scheme plot design

track, v *Trace vestige rack

Ana Print stamp imprint (see IMPRESSION) *sign mark token

tract *Area region zone belt

Ana *Expanse stretch spread amplitude *locality district section section sector *part portion

docile *obedient

*submissive subdued (see

Con Ungovernable re-headstrong willful (see UNRULY) stubborn

2 Trade craft handicraft art profession are here comprised as general terms which designate a type

ss agriculture and applied chiefly to mechanical labor in the trade

live not only manual or less freedom for and the like many ll carried on independent of each group

machine work, it not only implies handwork, but usually

consistently used of these words, it is found in such phrases as the manual *arts*, the industrial *arts*; the mechanic *arts*; the household *arts*, the decorative *arts*; the

exercised and the exercise of personal judgment or taste, is often difficult, however, apart from the con-
 sidering whether the word denotes a pursuit or
 que, as the *art* of navigation, the *art* of

EXCHANGE).
 Commerce, *business, industry
 ade, & Barter, *sell, vend, auction.

*Malign, asperse, vilify, calumniate, defame
 bel.
 exory, detract from, derogate from depreciate,
 & revile, vituperate (see SCOLD, &)
 I *Business, commerce, trade, industry
 importation, conveyance, carrying (see corre-
 verbs at CARRY).
 ices, trade
 ling, vending, bartering, trading (see SELL)
 urchasing (see BUY)
 course, commerce, dealings, communication
 on, commune, conversation, converse, corre-

spondence

hain, string
 *Teach discipline, school instruct, educate
 tice, exercise, drill. *habituate, accustom,
 *harden inure, season.
 ect, point, level, lay
 t, divert, deflect
 *Wander, stray, roam, ramble, rove, range,
 galloway, meander
 *Treachery, perfidious, *faithless false,
 rant, renegade, apostate (see corresponding
 ENGAGE) seditious, mutinous rebellious
 and (VATS): disaffected, estranged, alienated
 (GR).
 *Hamper, fetter, shackle, clog manacle,
 ier, impede, obstruct, block, bar *restrain,
 & inhibit *limit, restrict, circumscribe

tramp, tramping. *Vagabond, vagrant, hobo, truant,
 bum, stiff swagman, sundowner.

tranquil Serene, placid *calm, peaceful halcyon.
 *ill, silent, noiseless *soft gentle, mild,
 *ful, *comfortable *cool composed,

ypass *exceed excel outdo outstrip
 *, overcome (see CONQUER)
 I Surpassing, superlative, *supreme,
 unent, incomparable, banner
 mate, finished accomplished *perfect,
 stact
 tal ideal *abstract.
 *ultimate, categorical *infinite bound-

il. Transcendent, ideal, *abstract.
 itural, supernatural categorical, *ulti-

opy, carbon copy, duplicate, *reproduc-
 replica.

see also explanatory notes facing page 1.

transfer, * 1 *Move, remove, shift.

Ana. *Carry, convey, transport, transmit* *commit, consign

2 Transfer, convey, alienate, alien, deed are here compared chiefly as legal terms meaning to make over property from one owner to another. Transfer is the general term, it is applicable when the property is real or personal and when it is passed from one owner to another by sale gift, foreclosure, or the like. Convey stresses the legalistic aspects of the transfer, it is the precise term when a sealed writing or deed, plays an essential part in the transfer. It is therefore used chiefly of the transfer of real property and of ships. Alienate and the less used alien are not always clearly distinguished from transfer or convey, in strict legal use however, they imply the passing of a title by the act of the owner as distinguished from its passing by the operation of the law, as in the case of inheritance by descent, thus entailed property cannot be alienated. Alienate however may be used when the sale of property is not voluntary but is ordered or enforced by a court as in foreclosure or in condemnation proceedings. In nonlegal use, alienate often implies diversion as by force or by a sovereign power an imperative need or the like. 'He pleaded for the resumption by clerics of Church revenues alienated into lay hands' (Belloc). Deed is a popular rather than a legal term but it is equivalent to convey.

transfiguration. Transformation metamorphosis, transmutation conversion, transmogrification See under TRANSFORM

Ana. Exaltation magnification (see corresponding verbs at EXALT) enhancing, heightening intensifying (see INTENSIFY)

transfigure *Transform, metamorphose, transmute convert transmogrify

transformation, metamorphosis, transmutation, conversion, transmogrification, transfiguration (or, rarely transfigurement) Transform etymologically implies a change in outward form or shape but in its extended

transformed in a moment into imperious angry fire (Pater), the task of transforming a heterogeneous selection of mankind into a homogeneous nation (B Russell)

Every phenomenon of nature night and rosy fingered dawn, earth and sun winds rivers and seas sleep and death—all have been transformed [by ancient Greek religion] into Divine and conscious agents' (G L Dickinson). Metamorphose is etymologically akin in meaning to transform. Actually however it carries im-

agined) or of a change in structure and habits that marks a stage of the development of some thing

startling, or violent change, as "this kind of passive, plastic nature, where the whole man is metamorphosed

struments subsequently metamorphose into messages of sound, television, etc." (Jeans). Transmute, originally not clearly distinguishable from transform, was early

of Mrs Struthers's easy Sunday hospitality they were

Levitic) Transmogrify implies a thoroughgoing metamorphosis, often, a grotesque bewildering or sometimes preposterous one the term is often used humorously but

already the most diffused throughout Shakespeare's world (T S Eliot). The classical heroes and heroines were transmogrified into mediæval knights and ladies (Lowes). Transfigure, which is strongly influenced by

Metamorphosis, transmutation conversion transmogrification transfiguration See un-

responding verbs at TRESPASS) slip lapse *error
 *offense s n vice crime
 transient, adj Transient, transitory passing ephemeral,
 momentary, fugitive, fleeting evanescent short lived

transitory modes in which they appear —Burke n past
 mg fancy The confounding of the Passing with the
 Permanent —A Austin) Ephemeral etymologically
 implies existence for a day in this strict sense it is
 applied to certain living things as *ephemeral* insects
ephemeral flowers In extended use it implies marked
 shortness of life or duration as of influence or appeal

have taken {in a translation of the Aeneid} = not so
 straight as *metaphrase* nor so loose as *paraphrase*
 (Dryden) Construe is chiefly an academic term for an
 exercise in translation which emphasizes close adherence
 to the original text

lumpid

*bright

nudicate

orphos

ec under

ansmute

transformation metamorphosis con
 gnification transfiguration See under

*Transform metamorphose convert
 nsfigure

nt *Clear lucid pellucid diaphanous trans
 pid

jue — Con *Turbid muddy roiled roily

*Happen, hap occur chance befall betide

v I *Carry bear convey transmit

ve remove shift transfer *bring fetch take

*banish exile expatriate ostracize extradite
 el *eject, oust

transport, n *Ecstasy rapture.

Ana Enthusiasm *passion fervor ardor *inspiration

fury frenzy bliss beatitude blessedness felicity

*happiness

*Reverse invert

hange interchange swap transfer shift (see

ure bait decoy snare

agem ruse *trick maneuver artifice wile

ubush, ambushade intrigue machination

puracy

ntap snare ensnare bag *catch capture

Ant Everlasting perpetual
 translation. Translation, version, paraphrase, meta-
 phrase construe are here compared only as denoting a
 rendering in intelligible language the meaning or sense

Ana Seize *take clutch grasp betray beguile delude (see DECEIVE)
travail 1 Labor *work swink toil drudgery grind
 Ana *Effort exertion pains trouble
 2 Labor, *childbirth parturition, delivery accouchement
traverse *Deny gainsay contradict negative impugn contravene
Ana Contravert confute refute *disprove rebut
Anf Allege
travesty, = *Caricature parody burlesque
travesty, = Caricature parody burlesque See under CARICATURE =
Ana *Copy mimic ape mock imitate
trencherous Perfidious traitorous *faithless false disloyal
Ana Betraying deceiving misleading double-crossing (see DECEIVE) recreant dastardly (see COWARDLY) seditious mutinous rebellious (see INSUBORDINATE) *dangerous perilous jeopardous
treason *Sedition
Ana Revolution revolt *rebellion uprising insurrection betrayal deceiving or deception double-crossing (see corresponding verbs at DECEIVE) overthrowing or overthrow subverting or subversion (see corresponding verbs at OVERTURN)
Anf Allegiance (sense 2)
treasure, = Prize value *appreciate cherish
Ana Esteem respect regard admire (see under RE GARD =) *revere reverence venerate *save preserve conserve
treasury, 1 Thesaurus *museum library gallery archives
 2 *Anthology garland florilegium thesaurus corpus chrestomathy chapbook
treat, = Parley negotiate *confer commune consult advise
Ana *Discuss dispute argue debate *consider weigh revolve study *think reason deliberate
treaty *Contract bargain compact pact entente con

some are intransitive and usually require a preposition such as *on* or *upon* whereas the others may be used both transitively and intransitively. Nevertheless they come into comparison because they all mean to make inroads upon the property territory or rights of another. *Trespass*, which is now almost always an intransitive verb implies an intrusion often one that is either an unvarnished and unpardonable or an unlawful and offensive intrusion it is usually but not necessarily followed by *on* or *upon* as to warn hunters against *trespassing* on his land shall probably *trespass* on your hospitality till the Saturday we might follow (Austen) what is the difference between the legitimate music of verse and the

implies gradual or stealthy entrance upon another's territory or assumption of another's rights or possessions the term may imply either the act of persons or

excessive demands upon certain incomes or forms of property a State may injuriously encroach upon the trusts of pecuniary incentives necessary to make capital ability or labour function with full efficiency (J A Hobson) The once more common *trench* and the currently more commonly *entrench* throw less emphasis upon unlawful intrusion and more upon cutting into or digging one's way into what belongs to another or should be used in another way or is outside one's sphere than do the preceding words as demands that *entrench* too much upon one's time questions *trenching* on rudeness it does not appear that he *entrenched* upon his own or

qual shrink wince (see RECOLL)
tremendous Stupendous monumental prodigious *monstrous
Ana *Enormous immense huge vast gigantic colossal astounding amazing flabbergasting (see SURPRISE) terrifying alarming startling frightening (see FRIGHTEN)
trench, = Entrench encroach invade *trespass infringe
Ana See those at ENTRENCH
trenchant *Inclusive clear-cut cutting biting crisp **Ana** Piercing penetrating probing (see ENTER) *sharp keen acute *sarcastic satirical ironical sardonic *caustic mordant acid scathing poignant *pungent piquant
trend *Tendency drift tenor current
Ana Movement *motion move inclination disposition predisposition (see corresponding verbs at INCLINE) progression *progress
trepidation Horror terror panic consternation *fear dread fright alarm dismay
Ana Apprehensiveness fearfulness (see corresponding adjectives at FEARFUL) anxiety worry concern solicitude *care awe *reverence fear
trespass, = Trespass encroach, trench entrench (or entrench), infringe, invade are not close synonyms for

mental principles as they have been understood by the traditions of our people and our law (Justice Holmes) *Invasion* which is more often a transitive than an intransitive verb implies a definite entrance into the territory or rights of another usually (but not now all ways) with hostile intent and with injurious effect as, to *invade* the enemy's country the gangrene has *invaded* healthy tissues where there is a legal right there is also a legal remedy by suit or action at law whenever that right is *invaded* (Blackstone) a crowd of tourists *invade* the town each week end
Ana *Intrude obtrude interlope butt in interfere intervene *interpose
trespass, = Transgress on violation infraction *breach infringement contravention
Ana *Invasion* or *invasion* entrenchment encroachment (see corresponding verbs at TRESPASS) intrusion obtrusion (see corresponding verbs at INTRUDE) *of sense sui vice crime
trial 1 Test proof demonstration See under PROVE

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

admire" (*Hudson*) Ruse always implies an attempt to give a false impression as by diverting others' attention

enemy's forces from B— where the successful attack was launched

doorstep" (*Bennett*) "A favorite ruse of the opium smugglers was to insert a hypodermic needle into an egg

current (see *FRUSTRATE*) cajole, wheedle, blandish, coax

*Deception, double-dealing, chicanery, chicanery, fraud

*Deceit, dissimulation, guile, cunning, duplicity, cheat, fraud, sham, fake, humbug, counter-

display *THE LOW IS*
place comply. Conceal his force may seem sometimes to fly. These oft the clearness

nstrated, tested (see *PROVE*)
trifle, * Trifle, toy, dally, flirt, coquet come into comparison as meaning to deal with a person or thing without seriousness earnestness close attention or purpose Trifle is the most comprehensive term of the group, for it may be used interchangeably with any of the others, implying any of several attitudes such

accomplishment of definite ends (as peacetime maneuvers, or exercises) rather than strategy, the employment of military or naval forces in such a way as to get an advantage over the enemy In extended use it commonly

quarter of an hour after everybody else was gone

"You see what a to be done and you hear what I say and you know I'm not going to be trifled with any

Assure suggests the employment of invented manufactured or mechanical devices or contrivances it

with his watch chain, he was not hungry and only toyed with his food There is evidence that Augustus like Julius toyed with the idea of giving the Assemblies

he was no longer a mild old man to be worked on by the

interpose a little ease. Let our frail thoughts dally with false surmise" (*Milton*), I dally with my subject because to myself the remembrance of these times is

use, the term commonly implies the employment of a

your heart be *troubled* ye believe in God believe also in me (*John* xiv 1) Distress implies subjection to strain

anxiety distracts or crushes one a person is financially

agitate vex irk *annoy bother

troupe Troop band *company party

trouper *Actor player performer mummer mime
Thespian impersonator

trouvere Troubadour *poet versifier rhymester rhyme
ster poetaster bard minstrel scop gleeman jongleur
minnesinger scald

truant, n *Vagabond vagrant tramp hobo bum stiff
swagman sundowner

truce, n Truce, armistice agree in meaning a suspension
of hostilities or an agreement to suspend hostilities
Truce is more widely applicable than armistice, which
definitely suggests laying down of arms and therefore is

[the fight against Philistinism] was vain if we say that

and permits resumption of activities at any time provided the enemy is given warning prescribed by the terms of the agreement thus four *armistices* were signed by belligerents in the World War in 1918 (one each with Bulgaria Turkey Austria and Germany) thereby paving the way for the Versailles Treaty which became effective in 1920

truckle *Fawn toady cringe cower

trunka Deter succumb bow cave in *yield submit
*follow tag trail tail

truculent *Fierce ferocious barbarous savage in
human cruel fell

trunka Intimidating cowering bulldozing browbeating
bullying (see INTIMIDATE) terrorizing terrifying
frightening (see FRIGHTEN) threatening menacing (see
THREATEN)

true 1 *Faithful loyal leal constant staunch steadfast
fast resolute

Anna *Reliable dependable trustworthy, tried
persevering persisting (see PERSISTENT) *sincere
wholehearted whole-souled unfeigned

Ant False (sense 2) fickle

2 *Real actual

Anna Genuine *authentic veritable bona fide exact
precise *correct right typical natural *regular

Anna False

*Commonplace platitude bromide cliché
riteness threadbareness (see corresponding ad
at TRITE) banality jejune inanity (see

or an absolute and assured resting on that which is its
set object it often suggests a basis upon other (not necessarily weaker) grounds than experience or sensible

try

oil

Confidence may or may not imply definite grounds for
one's assurances such as the support of experience or of
convincing evidence when it does it carries less suggestion
of emotional factors than *trust* and a stronger
implication of an assurance based upon the evidence of
one's senses as those in whom we had no confidence

compared for most common sense see BELIEF 1) implies confidence but it often suggests a degree of credulity or the acceptance of something capable of

It was a long time before he lost faith in his doctor's powers

Anna Assurance conviction certitude *certainty *belief faith credence credit

Ant Mistrust.

1 **Monopoly corner pool syndicate cartel**
trust. * **Rely depend count reckon bank.**
Ana Confide entrust, *commit, consign hope *expect
look
trustworthy * **Reliable dependable trusty tried**
Ana. * **Safe secure veracious truthful** (see corresponding nouns at **TRUTH**) **stanch constant steadfast**
***faithful honest, *upright, scrupulous.**
Ant Deceitful dubious
trusty. Trustworthy tried * **Reliable dependable**
Ana * **Faithful stanch steadfast constant** * **Reliant**
self reliant
truth. **Truth, veracity, verity, verisimilitude** come into comparison as terms denoting an abstraction often a quality or property of a person or thing that keeps close to the facts or to things as they are and avoids fictions, misrepresentation and the like **Truth** is in general such conformity to facts or reality. It may however denote an abstraction that is purely an ideal construction (as to seek the **truth** to implant the love of **truth**) or is regarded as the final goal of the individual's intellectual endeavor (as, ye shall know the **truth** and the **truth** shall make you free — *John vi 32*) or it may denote utterances statements acts or feelings (either singly or collectively) that manifest this conformity (as be always tells the **truth** since his actions belied his words they said there was no **truth** in him, every heart that loves with **truth** is equal to endure — *Tennyson*) **Veracity** denotes a quality of persons as manifested chiefly in their utterances or of the utterances themselves the term implies a rigid respect for truth and accuracy and also either habitual adherence to truth or a willingness to face the truth whatever the cost as to vindicate (*Geoffrey*) **verity** as an historian (*Pope*) a man of perfect **verity** in thought word and deed (*Carlyle*) It ("Tennyson's charm") lies in a great **verity** of soul (*Walt Whitman*) But his passion for **verity** always kept him from taking any unfair rhetorical advantages of an opponent (*A. Huxley*) **Verity** as here considered denotes the quality of a thing that is truly what it purports to be or is in full accordance with the facts as I could almost as soon doubt the Gospel **verity** as his **verity** (*Coleridge*) the great seal attests the **verity** of the presidential signature (*Ch. Just. Marshall*) **Verisimilitude** denotes a quality of representations as in art or in literature that convince one of their truth to life either in detail or in their suggestion of universal conditions often the term implies a conformity not to things as they are actually or momentarily but to things as they are universally and eternally as There is no **verisimilitude** in the characters but there is **verisimilitude** in the thoughts they are true to life and are always passing through our minds (*Jonell*) Scott satisfied himself with seeking **verisimilitude** rather than antiquarian accuracy (*Sir H. Raleigh* [d 1922]) the mathematical picture [of nature] shows a distinct pre-eminence over the others in that so far as we know it depicts the phenomena of nature with complete **verisimilitude** (*Jeans*) the more one knows of seveneenth-century England the more one marvels at its [*Pilgrim's Progress*] **verisimilitude** (*Lowes*)
Ana Exactness precision correctness rightness (see corresponding adjectives at **CORRECT**) authenticity genuineness veritableness (see corresponding adjectives at **AUTHENTIC**)
Ant Untruth lie falsehood
try. 1 Test * **prove demonstrate**
Ana * **Judge adjudge adjudicate** inspect examine
***scrutinize**
 2 * **Affect torment torture rack grill**
Ana analogous words **Ant** antonyms. **Contr** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Ann * **Worry, harass harry plague pester** * **trouble**
distressirk, vex bother, *annoy
 3 * **Attempt endeavor essay assay strive struggle**
Ana. * **Aim, aspire.** * **intend, mean, propose, purpose**
design
try. * **Attempt endeavor essay, assay striving**
struggle See under **ATTEMPT** *
Ana. * **Effort exertion trouble pains test trial proof**
(see under PROVE)
try-st. **Reverendous assuagion *engagement appointment**
date
tucker **Fatigue exhaust jade lag** * **tire weary**
Ana * **Deplete drain exhaust impoverish, bankrupt**
tug. * **Tow hale haul, drag** * **pull draw**
tumid. * **Inflated flatulent, turpid**
Ana * **Expanded distended swollen dilated pompous**
pretentious *showy ostentatious bombastic, grandilo-
quent, magniloquent, *rhetorical.
tumor **Tumor, cancer** **Tumor and cancer** are mutually exclusive terms only in strict medical use **Tumor** often designates any morbid swelling or mass of tissue of which there are two kinds benign (popularly designated simply as a **tumor**) and malignant (formerly designated simply as a **cancer**) In the strict medical sense a **tumor** is an abnormal growth of tissue that serves no useful purpose in the body It does not spread to other parts and usually causes difficulty only by pressure or obstruction. Common forms of benign tumors are adenoma (of glandular structure or of glandular origin) fibroma (consisting of fibrous tissue) chondroma (consisting of cartilage) lipoma (consisting of fatty tissue) myoma (consisting of muscular tissue) osteoma (consisting of bone) A **cancer** is a malignant growth of tissue usually ulcerating tending to spread in other parts of the body and associated with general ill health and progress ve emaciation. The term **cancer** is often applied to either of the two forms of malignant growth more specifically denoted by carcinomas (a malignant growth originating in epithelial tissue as in the skin or in the lining of the stomach) or sarcomas (a malignant growth derived from non-epithelial tissue as lymphoid tissue cartilage bone etc.)
tumulus * **Mound bank, dune embankment terrace**
barrow
tune. * **Melody air**
tune. * **Harmonize attune**
Ana * **Adjust regulate fix** * **adapt accommodate**
reconcile conform
turbid **Turbid, muddy, roiled (or riled), roily (or riley, rily)** agree in meaning not clear or translucent but clouded with sediment or with something like sediment. That is turbid either literally or figuratively which is stirred up and disturbed so that it is darkened obscured confused or the like as the turbid water of a river on a stormy day, careless handling of a bottle makes wine turbid * the turbid ebb and flow of human misery (*Arnold*), the air without had the turbid yellow light of sand-storms (*Cather*), for already the plagues at least of Nietzsche were trickling into the turbid current of British thought" (*H. G. Wells*) That is muddy which is turbid or opaque as a result of being mixed with mud or with something similarly slimy or heavy or which is merely mud-colored (as muddy coffee a muddy pond) In figurative use the term carries a stronger suggestion than turbid of a dull heavy or muddled character as a muddy complexion a muddy style. Don't think I am so muddy so unsettled? (*Shak*) **Turbid ecstasy** is surely not good **Turbid** rather suits the muddy kind of inspiration which London porter confers

world came to him" (*V. Hiss*) When used in reference to a person's thoughts interests attention intentions, and the like it often presupposes mental concentration, fixity of attention or resoluteness of purpose therefore when an attempt to distract to dissuade to sidetrack or the like is to be suggested *divert* is the appropriate word as, it is hard to *divert* his attention when he is engrossed in study Had I spoke with her I could have well *diverted* her intenta (*Shak*) Could France or Rome *divert* our brave des gens With all their brandies or with all their wines? (*Pope*) Deflect in contrast to *divert* implies a turning from a straight course or a fixed direction it is therefore the preferred word when that which turns or is turned normally or rightly follows such a course or keeps such a direction as to *deflect* a ray of light by passing it through a prism to *deflect* a magnetic needle In its extended use it is chiefly referred to thoughts purposes, interests, that pursue a rigid or clearly defined course or direction consequently the word sometimes connotes deviation, aberration or the like He underwent all those things—but none of them *deflected* his purpose (*Belloc*) After all she had perhaps purposely *deflected* the conversation from her own affairs (*E. Wharton*) Avert implies a turning away from that which is before one physically or mentally it is used chiefly in reference to something at which one has been looking or of which one has been thinking and carries commonly a strong implication of avoidance and often a further suggestion of repugnance as to *avert* one's glance from the sight before one She avoided looking that way as much as possible but it was hardly in human nature to keep the eyes *averted* when the door slammed (*Hardy*) The last drop of her magnanimity had been spent and she tried to *avert* her shuddering mind from Charlotte (*E. Wharton*) Sheer was originally and still is used in reference to the turning of a boat or ship from its course especially under the guidance of the helm and in an emergency It is usually followed by an adverb such as to *go away alongside* and *up* which indicates the direction of the turn with reference to another vessel the shore or the like as the yachts *sheered* to so that their captains could speak to each other to *sheer* off the boat just in time to avoid collision with a rock In its extended use the word commonly implies a sudden or conspicuous divergence from a path or course that has been followed An age when the interests of popular liberty and of intellectual freedom had *sheered* off from the church (*J. R. Green*) They [men] often were interested in me but I was never in the least conscious of what drew them or caused them to *sheer away* (*M. Austin*)

Anna *Swerve veer deviate diverge, digress depart *move shift

3 *Curve bend, twist

Anna *Swerve veer incline *slant slope lean *reverse invert transpose

4 *Resort refer apply go

5 In form turn out *Bear produce yield

Anna *Make form fashion on shape manufacture fabricate propagate breed, *generate engender

turn n *Gift bent faculty aptitude genius talent knack

Anna *Inclination disposition predisposition bias propensity proclivity penchant *lean go slant
turncoat *Renegade apostate recreant backslider pervert

Anna Deserter forsaker abandoner (see corresponding verbs at ABANDON)

tusk *Tooth fang

twinge n *Pain ache pang throes stich

twinkle, v *Flash gleam glance glint sparkle glitter

Anna analogous words Antonyms

glisten, scintillate coruscate glimmer shimmer, glister sparkle

twinkling, twinkle *Instant moment minute second and flash trace jiffy, split second

twirl, v *Turn revolve rotate, gyrate circle spin whirl, wheel eddy, swirl pirouette

twist, v Turn bend *curve

Anna Spin twirl whirl (see TURN v) contort distort gnarl (see DEFORM)

twister *Wind breeze gale hurricane whirlwind cyclone typhoon tornado waterspout gust blast flaw zephyr

twit, v *Ridicule deride mock taunt rally

Anna Reproach chide *reprove reprehend blame censure (see CRITICIZE) *scold jeer gibe

type, n 1 *Symbol emblem attribute

Anna *Sign mark, token intimation suggestion (see correspond ng verbs at SUGGEST 1) adumbration shadowing (see correspond ng verbs at SUGGEST 2)

Ant Antitype

2 Type, kind, sort, nature, description character, stripe kidney like come into comparison when they denote a number or group of persons or of things thought of as a class or category because of the close resemblance of the individuals in some particular way or ways Type is usually the preferred term for such a group when the resemblances are so strong clearly marked or obvious that the distinction between that group and related groups cannot be questioned as there are at least four types of literary prose—narration description exposition and argument the needless type of orange the disappearance of the type of poem now known as the popular ballad that most dangerous type of critic (*T. S. Eliot*) Kind may be very explicit or very vague in its reference When explicit the term usually implies likenesses that are the result of the fact that all the individuals belong to the same genus or species often the same biological species (as, I've known no class in flesh and blood I've loved his kind [i.e. all men] —*Macaulay* the dog shunned all save his master and his own kind [i.e. either other dogs or dogs of the same species]) sometimes merely the same scientific genus or species (as, rubies, emeralds, sapphires are all minerals of the same kind [i.e. corundum]) a rock of this kind is rare in this part of the world) sometimes the same logical or other classification (as the Auden Garrett anthology is outstanding of its kind —*Day Lewis* logic works by predicating of the single instance what is true of all its kind —*IV James*) Sort is probably more often used than kind when the reference is vague but frequently the two words are coupled or interchanged as if indistinguishable in meaning as men of all sorts and kinds what sort (or kind) of mind has he? I do not like books of this kind (or sort) Sort however is preferred when there is a distinct suggestion of disparagement or contempt as Lewd fellows of the baser sort (*Acts xvii 5*) one does not enjoy that sort of person The other words in this group are all more or less loosely used in place of kind and sort In discriminating use however nature implies inherent or innate rather than superficial likenesses (as adventures of this nature) as of the same nature) description implies agreement in all details that may be regarded as part of the description or definition of the type (as all embargoes are not of this description —*Ch Just Marshall* any class or description of persons —*Ch Just Tawney*) and character suggests likenesses in peculiar or distinctive features or qualities (as few books of this character have come to my attention) Stripe and kidney are somewhat colloquial and usually humorous substitutes for kind or sort stripe often carry

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

waterspout twister breeze gust blast flaw

*Regular natural normal
etic general *universal common specific (see

al distinctive

nographer *secretary amanuensis scribe

Also tyrannous Despotie arbitrary

utocratic

itorial authoritarian magisterial *total tar

tarian domineering imperious *masterful

tyro or tiro *Amateur dilettante dabbler

Ana *Novice apprentice probationer neophyte

Ana Exemplar example *model pattern

typhoon *Wind gale hurricane whirlwind cyclone

U

ubiquitous Less often ubiquitary *Omnipresent

outlander Variant of OUTLANDER

ulcer *Abscess canker canker sore

ultimate 1 Extreme *last latest final terminal
concluding eventual2 Ultimate absolute categorical are here compared
mainly in their philosophical senses where despite
great differences in implications they have in common

2 *Offense resentment pique dudgeon huff

Ana Annoyance vexation irking (see corresponding
verbs at ANNOY) Irritation exasperation provocation
nettling (see corresponding verbs at IRRITATE) Indigna
tion rage fury wrath *anger ire

umpire, n Referee *judge arbiter arbitrator

un Un in, non, a are the common negative pre
fixes in English Un is not only the most frequent but
it is also the freest in use because it may be prefixed to
any English noun adjective or adverb capable of having
a negative As a rule but not without a multitude of
exceptions un suggests mere negation and the com
pound of which it is a part means nothing more than not
that which is expressed by the second element as
unsweetened equals not sweetened unladylike equals
not ladylike In (or one of its phonetic variations) be
fore t im before b p m lr before r) is ak n to un

absolute (see also p 854)

touchstone in matters religious (Babbitt) That is
categorical (see also p 854)ment A very large (if not the larger) number imply
diametrical opposition or contrariness as well thus
incautious is far more restricted and pointed in meaning
than uncautious (or not cautious) for the latter implies
merely the failure to use caution and the former implies
the presence of caution a extreme opposite—recklessness
Often times the un compound is the contrary of the
second element in a restricted and meaningful sense the
mere negative of the word in any sense being expressed
by an un compound as unartistic (tasteless banal)
unartistic (not artistic) unreligious (ungodly profane)
unreligious (not religious) There are times when both the
un and the un compounds have acquired a specific

more general conceptions can be found to include them

umbra Pen umbra *shade shadow umbrage ad m

bration,

umbrage

adumbrate

A colon

Christian was formed to distinguish persons and activities
that cannot be designated as Christian in its most in
clusive sense Now is also used in forming nouns naming
all not included under the second element as non

sionally used to form new general words when there is a feeling that the existing *un* and *non* forms are too specific in meaning and do not strongly enough indicate privation or the absence of all the characters or qualities implied by the affirmative element. *Amoral* (see *AMORAL*) was coined when it was discovered that *immoral*, *amoral* and *nonmoral* did not explicitly deny the presence of all characteristics that would make a person or thing describable as *moral*. *Amoral* suggests in contrast with *immoral* and *nonmoral* the privation of all those qualities included under the meaning of *moral*.

unalienable Variant of **inalienable**

unassailable Impregnable unexpugnable invulnerable *invincible unconquerable indomitable

Ana Stout sturdy tenacious tough *strong stalwart

unavoidable *Inevitable ineluctable inescapable

Ana Certain positive *sure

unbecoming *Indecorous improper unseemly in decent indelicate

Ana Unfitting inappropriate unmeet unsuitable (see *UNFIT*) unseemly awkward maladroit gauche clumsy

unbelief Unbelief disbelief, incredulity come into comparison as meaning the attitude or state of mind of one who does not believe. Unbelief stresses the lack or absence of belief especially but not always in religion or in revelation as he upbraided them with their unbelief" (*Mark xvi 16*). If thou canst believe all things are possible to him that believeth. And straightway the father of the child cried out. Lord I believe help thou mine unbelief" (*Mark ix 23-24*). The second of these books would be condemned for heresy and the first for unbelief" (*J. Marinneau*). Disbelief implies a positive rejection of what is stated or asserted as an attitude of general unbelief with reference to a given rumor may be changed by evidence to one of absolute disbelief. A disbelief in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century (*Locke*). Although the latter [Rousseau] was a disbeliever in astrology he never perceived the implication of his disbelief where education was concerned (*B. Russell*). Incredulity implies disposition to believe or more often a skeptical frame of mind as the stare of petulant incredulity (*John son*) there is a vulgar incredulity which finds it easier to doubt than to examine (*Scott*).

Ana *Uncertainty doubt dubiety dubiousity scepticism agnosticism skepticism (see under *SKETCH*)

unbelief Freethinker *atheist, agnostic infidel deist

Ana *Skeptical agnostic *pagan heathen

unbiased Impartial dispassionate *fair just equitable uncolored objective

Ana *Disinterested uninterested detached aloof (see *UNINTERESTED*)

unbiased Ant. Biased

unbecoming Gratuitous wanton *supererogatory

Ana *Impertinent intrusive officious *foolish silly absurd preposterous

uncanny *Weird eerie

Ana *Strange singular erratic eccentric odd queer

*mysterious inscrutable

unceasing *Everlasting endless interminable never ending

uncertainty Uncertainty doubt, dubiety, dubiousity skepticism (or scepticism), suspicion mistrust are synonymous terms only when they mean a feeling or a state of mind governed by the feeling that one is not sure about someone or something. Uncertainty stresses the

lack of certainty or certitude and may on the one hand imply a mere falling short of these or it may, on the other hand imply so far a removal from them that one is aware that one has grounds only for guessing or surmising. It may imply that one has no conviction regarding the reality, truth or rightness of something or that one cannot predict the act on the course or the outcome of someone or something as to suffer from uncertainty concerning his son's fate she drove without any uncertainty as to his fate to another route (*DeLand*). Unsuccessful propaganda verse in the result of the poet trying to convince others without having experienced either uncertainty or conviction himself (*Day Lewis*). Man's uncertainties in regard to all the major issues of life (*A. Huxley*). Doubt implies both an uncertainty about the truth or reality of something and an inability to make a decision often even after study or investigation frequently the term implies such a feeling or state of mind in respect to religious beliefs or doctrines formerly accepted without question as he never felt a doubt of God's existence. Ten thousand difficulties do not make one doubt (*Newman*).

There lives more faith in honest doubt Believe me than in half the creeds (*Tennyson*). No man likes to have his intelligence or good faith questioned especially if he has doubts about it himself (*M. Adams*). Dubiety comes closer to uncertainty than to doubt for it stresses a lack of sureness rather than an inability to reach a decision as to where the truth lies. But it regularly carries as uncertainty does not a strong implication of wavering or of fluctuating ones between one conclusion and another as faith free from all dubiety. The twilight of dubiety never falls upon him (*Lamb*). Chilled Martin Transfixing all dubiety within (*W. R. Inge*). Dubiety is not always clearly distinguishable from doubt sometimes however it suggests not uncertainty but vagueness and distinctness or mental confusion. Mrs. Berry had not cogitated long ere she pronounced distinctly and without a shadow of dubiousity My opinion is (*Meredith*). Skepticism suggests in this its general sense (see also under *SKETCH*) an unwillingness to believe without demonstration or an incredulity while any plausible evidence to the contrary exists. It usually refers to a habitual or temperamental state of mind or to a customary reaction to something proposed for belief. St. Thomas was perhaps of all the apostles the one most easily imaginable in the present and his sturdy scepticism must have been the consolation of many Christian souls (*C. Macken*). An easy and elegant scepticism was the attitude expected of an educated adult anything might be discussed, but it was a little vulgar to reach very positive conclusions (*B. Russell*). [The scientist's] boasted power to foretell and control upon the basis of his hypotheses has been too often vindicated to permit a scepticism (*J. B. Krutch*). Suspicion stresses conjecture or apprehension that someone or something is not true real or right in any one of the senses of those words or that he or it has worked or is working evil or injury however since the term also implies that the conjecture or apprehension is accompanied by uncertainty or doubt it comes into comparison with the other words of this group. In fact, when it implies a lack of faith in the truth, reality or rightness of someone or something it often comes close to doubt as seized with unwonted suspicion of his own wisdom (*Meredith*) if the spiritual faculty is given full play and suffered to develop normally suspicion of it must disappear (*Inge*) a stranger regarded with suspicion if not actual hostility (*Hudson*). When on the other hand it implies a possible but not as yet well grounded charge or accusation of wrongdoing the terms have little in com-

~ing adjectives at SPONTANEOUS)
n (ingenuousness
t NATURAL)
ory

ion, assure

*infinite

Ant Brusque

iscounte

ungracious

Ana Boorish loutish churlish (see under BO
brusque blunt gruff crusty (see BLUFF)

Ant Civil

uncolored 1 *Colorless achromatic

2 Dispassionate impartial objective unbiased
just equitable

uncommon *Infrequent scarce rare occas
sporadic

Ana *Strange singular unique *exceptional *choice
exquisite

Ant Common

uncommunicative *Silent taciturn reticent re
served secretive close, close-lipped closemouthed
tight lipped

Ant Communicative

unconcerned *Indifferent incurious aloof detached
disinterested

worried

crative

*social pleasing *pleasant

unconquerable *Invincible indomitable impreg
nable inexpugnable unassailable invulnerable

Ant Conquerable

unconstrained Unconstrained, abandon, spontaneity
come into comparison when they denote the free and un
checked or feelings or the

s sleek soapy
n bland
ous (see

introu d *brave courageous
bly
see FAITHFUL)

ensive cowed

covert stealthy
y backstairs
devious oblique

thorward forth

Ant right open plain, *frank candid
underlying Basic *fundamental basal substratal
substrate radical

Ana *Essential cardinal vital fundamental requisite
indispensable necessary, *needful

undermine. *Weaken enfeeble debilitate sap cripple
disable

Ana *Ruin wreck *injure damage impair thwart
foil *frustrate

Ant Reinforce

underneath *Below under beneath

understand comprehend, appreciate are
a clear and true idea
wledge of something
are often used inter
ut loss nevertheless
sharp differences in

changeably and

that
ess or
knowl
ing at
person
ng has
ible to
under
brehend
Yes—I
ices the
mental
erland
rue im
in love
what is the
1 to know
Ephesians
of dollars
minds are
And the
shall keep
(Philip
e must be
go Under
e as here
just judg
ach group

ment or the estimation of a thing a true or exact value therefore the word is used in reference to persons or things which may be misjudged, as by underestimating or overestimating or by undervaluing or overvaluing "You are of an age now to appreciate his character" (*Mixed It*) "We do not reproach him" (*G. Herbert Murray*) for preferring apparently Euripides to Aeschylus. But he should at least appreciate Euripides (*F. S. Eliot*)

"The public opinion which thus magnifies patriotism into a religion is a force of which it is difficult to appreciate the strength" (*B. Owsell*) To appreciate the gulf between the ideal and the fact we have only to contrast such a scheme as that set forth in the Republic of Plato with the following description of the state of Greece during the Peloponnesian War (*G. L. Dickenson*) *Ant* Conceive realize envision envisage (see *THINK*) Interpret elucidate construe (see *EXPLAIN*) penetrate pierce probe (see *ENTER*)

understanding 1 *Reason intuition

Ant Comprehension apprehension (see under *APPREHEND*) *discernment discernment on insight penetration *universal general generic

2 *Agreement accord

understudy n *Substitute supply locum tenens alternate pinch hitter double stand in

undulate v Waver *swing away oscillate vibrate fluctuate pendulate.

Ant *Pulsate pulse beat throb palpitate

undulation n *Wave ripple billow roller breaker comb beachcomber surge

undying *Immortal deathless undying fadeless amaranthine

Ant *Everlasting endless unceasing never-ending interminable

unearth v Discover ascertain, determine learn.

Ant Exhume disinter *dig delve expose, exhibit *show *reveal disclose discover

uneasy *Impatient nervous inquiet restless restive fidgety skittish feverish hectic *jumpy *nervous

Ant Anxious worried solicitous, concerned careful (see under *CARE*) *disturbed perturbed agitated, distressed (see *DISCOMPOSE*)

uneducated *Ignorant illiterate unlettered untaught untutored unlearned nescent.

Ant *Rude crude rough raw callow green.

Ant Educated

unerring *Infallible nerrable nerrant

Ant *Reliable dependable, trustworthy *exact accurate precise *correct

unescapable Variant of *INESCAPABLE*.

uneven *Rough harsh rugged scabrous.

Ant Even — *Con* *Level flat, plane: smooth equable even uniform *steady constant

unfading *Immortal deathless, undying fadeless amaranthine

Ant *Everlasting never-ending endless *lasting perdurable perpetual

unfeigned *Sincere wholehearted whole-souled heartfelt hearty

Ant Genuine *credible bona fide *authentic *natural, simple naive *spontaneous, impulsive.

unfit, *adj* Unfit, unsuitable unsuited improper inappropriate unfitting inapt unhappy infelicitous come

into comparison when they mean not right with respect to what is required or expected under the circumstances or is demanded by the things and use or function

Except for the denial of fitness the terms otherwise correspond in application and in implications to the affirmative adjectives used in *Ant*

Ant *unfit* *unhappy* *infelicitous* *come into comparison when they mean not right with respect to what is required or expected under the circumstances or is demanded by the things and use or function*

Except for the denial of fitness the terms otherwise correspond in application and in implications to the affirmative adjectives used in *Ant*

Ant *Fit* — *Con* Adaptable pliable malleable (see *PLASTIC*) *able capable competent qualifed

unfitting Inappropriate improper unsuited unsuitable

*unfit inapt unhappy infelicitous

Ant Unbecoming unseemly *indecorous

Ant Fitting

unflagging Unwearied unwearied tireless untiring *defatigable wearless.

Ant Persevering persisting or persistent (see corresponding verbs at *PERSEVERE*) *steadily constant

Con Indolent faint hearted slothful

unfledged *Immature unmatured unripe unsmellow

Ant Crude callow raw green *rude.

Ant Full-fledged

unformed *Formless shapeless chaotic amorphous inchoate

Ant Formed — *Con* *Definite definitive developed matured (see *MATURE*) fashioned fabricated manufactured made (see *MAKE*)

unfruitful Barren *sterile infertile impotent

Ant Fruitful, prolific — *Con* *Fertile fecund

ungodly *Irreligious godless unreligious unreligious

Ant Wicked evil *bad reprobate *abandoned

profligate *impious blasphemous profane

ungovernable *Unruly intractable refractory resistant willful headstrong

Ant *Contrary perverse froward wayward contumacious, *subordinate rebellious factious

Ant Governable docile — *Con* Submissive subdued tame tractable amenable *obedient

ungracious *Rude ill-mannered impolite discourteous, uncivil.

Ant *Churchish boorish (see under *BOOR*) brusque gruff blunt curt (see *BLUNT*)

Ant Gracious.

unhappy Infelicitous inapt unsuitable unsuited improper inappropriate unfitting *unfit

Ant Inept maladroit gauche *awkward

Ant Happy

uniform *adj* 1 Parallel homogeneous *similar like alike identical analogous comparable

Ant *Same equivalent equal

Ant Various

2 *Steady constant, even equable

Ant Constant *consistant compatible regular *orderly

Ant Multiform

unify Consolidate concentrate *compact

Ant *Integrate articulate concatenate organize systematize (see *ORDER*) *unite, combine conjoin

unimpassioned *Sober temperate continent

Ant *Cool composed collected imperturbable *calm serene placid tranquil *impassive stolid stoic phlegmatic

Ant Impassioned

uninterested *Disinterested

Ant *Indifferent unconcerned uncaring *forgetful unmindful, oblivious

Ant Interested curious

union *Unity solidarity integrity

Ant Integration articulation concatenation (see under *INTEGRATE*) *harmony consonance accord concord

unique 1 *Sole sole lone solitary separate particular

Ant *Only alone

2 Singular *strange, peculiar eccentric erratic odd queer quaint outlandish curious.

Ant *Exceptional uncommon rare *infrequent

unite 1 Combine *join connect link, associate relate

Ans *Mix blend merge amalgamate *weave knit
 *integrate concatenate articulate.
Ans Divide alienate
 2 Unite, combine, conjoin, co-operate, concur come
 into comparison when they mean to join forces so as to

that results in a group of persons when there is harmony
 and concord as how good it is for brethren to dwell
 together in unity! (Psalms cxxxiii 1), What he

strength express its opinion or exert its influence both

commonly suggests the formation of a new or larger
 unit as by merging (as the three churches united) or
 by blending or coalescence (as Rise various wreaths
 [of smoke] that into one unite —Wordsworth) or by
 growing together (as the inserted bud and the stock
 unite to form a plant which produces a beautiful and
 hardy rose) or by adhesion or solidification (as the
 mixed sand and gravel and mortar unite to form a substance
 resembling stone) Combine is often used interchangeably
 with unite but it is usually the preferred term when
 a somewhat looser or more temporary association is to
 be suggested or when the distinctness of the parts or
 their harmonious relations are connoted, as So sweet
 did harp and voice combine (Dryden) several c (Lizena)

chiefly in reference to wholes that have been built up so
 that each stands as a thing marked by completeness and
 a unity dependent on the perfection of its parts and their
 mutual interdependence the term usually stresses
 soundness undividedness or freedom from impairment
 of any sort as to preserve the integrity of the British

other terms of this group differs from them either in
 implying a uniting or combining at a given point in
 space or time or in being used especially of things that
 have come together at a particular point or moment as
 streams which conjoin in the valley to form a river
 He may trace the course of these many causes until
 they conjoin in the great revolt of to-day (Manchester)

from such a uniting (as the union of thirteen states to
 form the United States the American Civil War was
 fought to preserve the Union) However the term does

recognize each other's existence (Times Lit Sup)
 Concur, here considered is used chiefly of things that
 combine or co-operate by their convergence or coinci-
 dence rather than by intention as All things concur to
 give it a perfection (Herbert) Two opposite forces
 concurred in bringing about the Council of Nicea
 (Dean Stanley) all these powerful influences concur in
 warning us (T H Huxley)
 Arie Mingle commingle coalesce fuse (see mix)
 adhere cohere *stick, cling cleave
 Ant Part

Arie Identification incorporation embodiment as
 assimilation (see corresponding verbs at IDENTIFY)
 co-operation concurrence uniting combining (see
 corresponding verbs at UNITE) integration concate-
 nation articulation (see under INTEGRATE)

universal 1 Universal ecumenical (or oecumenical),
 catholic cosmopolitan cosmic come into comparison
 when they mean world wide or in looser use extremely
 widespread in extent range influence appeal use or the
 like Universal etymologically implies reference to the

unity Unity solidarity integrity union are synonyms
 only when they denote a combining of all the parts
 elements, or individuals into an effective whole or the
 property or character of the whole achieved by such a
 blending Unity is the comprehensive term applicable to
 wholes formed either of persons or of things it may for
 example characterize a people a nation a church or any
 association or any natural or artificial structure such
 as the human body or a cathedral or any work of art
 such as a drama an epic a painting or a bas-relief In
 every case it implies oneness (especially a oneness of
 that which is varied or diverse rather than uniform in its
 elements) that is gained by the interdependence of parts
 or individuals and by the co-operation of all so that each
 with its proper limit helps in effecting the end of the
 whole as, the indispensable unity of a beautiful design
 (S Alexander) [In Horne's] famous picture of the

Milton universal as the air —S Rogers Science has
 become too complex to affirm the existence of universal
 truths —H Adams or more narrowly and far more
 frequently as the world whether that be the earth as a
 whole or the totality of men especially civilized men
 (as this universal human art —H Ellis a universal
 language The qualities which produce a man of great
 eminence in some direction are often such as might
 be undesirable if they were universal —B Russell) or
 merely that portion of either which may loosely be
 described as the world which the speaker or writer
 knows or has in mind (as no other theory has won

etymologically implies a relationship to the inhabited world, it is therefore sometimes used in place of *universal* as more definite and more fixed in its implications as our *ecumenical* commerce (W H Mallock) Augustus imposed an *ecumenical* tax. However *ecumenical* has been used chiefly as a descriptive title of councils which have been convoked from the entire church, thus, of the twenty councils from 325-1870 which are called *ecumenical* councils by the Roman Catholic Church only the first seven are accepted as *ecumenical* by the Orthodox Church and the first four (without hesitation) by the Anglican Church. The term is used not only by Roman Catholics but by others with reference to persons, councils and the like that represent or govern the entire church as the patriarch of Constantinople is the *ecumenical* patriarch of all Orthodox churches. Catholic, like *universal* implies a relation to a whole but unlike the latter term it has consistently implied a relationship to all men, especially to those who belong to the body of civilized men, or often, of cultivated men. More often in the past than at present it has stressed universal prevalence (as a *catholic* law) or universal applicability or usefulness (as, a *catholic* remedy). Its chief implication in current use is lack of exclusiveness as shown in a true comprehensiveness, as in interests, tastes, sympathies, and the like. Those writers who in every action go by the name of Classics have [so far] a *catholic* and *ecumenical* character that what they express is common to the whole race of man (Vernon) [The] tastes and fashions [of the nineteenth century] had no place for Dryden yet Dryden is one of the tests of a *catholic* appreciation of poetry (T S Eliot) Cosmopolitan (etymologically, being a citizen of the world) stresses a lack of provincialism with reference not only to locality, section, nation or the like, but to profession or other sphere of activity. When applied to individuals, their acts, utterances, and the like, it usually connotes opportunistic for travel far and wide over the world and often more or less familiarity with many places, many peoples, and many cultures.

The softened cosmopolitan teaching of the prophets of the captivity and the rigid national teaching of the instructors of Israel's youth (Arnold) When used, however, in reference to groups, it commonly suggests a mixture of all or of a wide variety of races and carries few suggestions of cultivation, breadth of mind or the like. That queer cosmopolitan rather and ter crowd that is to be found around the Harlequins docks (R M. Cooley) Cosmic now usually takes the place of *universal* when the reference is to the universe as opposed to or distinguished from the earth as *cosmic* order of what eternal periods and cosmic processes are (I not the crown the wonder? (L P Smith) Natural cosmic time as it is measured out by sun and moon (A Huxley)

In ecclesiastical usage both *Catholic* (usually capitalized) and *universal* (as the Catholic Church, the universal church) refer to a church conceived of as the church founded by Jesus Christ and established by his apostles and as having for its mission the Christianization of all nations. In general Protestant usage this church consists of all Christian denominations in some Anglican and in Orthodox usage it consists of all churches guided by an episcopate that traces its succession from the Apostles. *Catholic* is the official designation of the church commonly called the Roman Catholic Church in England and in America which holds itself to be the ancient undivided church. Because of these differences in the application of *Catholic* *universal* is often used in its place by those who wish to describe the whole body of Christians, or by those who wish to affirm the world-wide spread of their teachings.

Anna **Earthly* terrestrial worldly, mundane **whole* entire, all, total

3. *Universal*, general, generic, common are here compared as meaning characteristic of belonging or relating to comprehending or affecting all or the whole. Because the implication of what constitutes all or the whole varies in each word, these terms are seldom used interchangeably by very precise writers and speakers. *Universal*, as here compared, is used chiefly in logic and philosophy. It implies reference to each one of a whole (such as a class, a category, a genus, or the like) without exception, thus, All men are animals is a *universal* affirmative proposition, and so man is omniscient is a *universal* negative proposition, color is a *universal* attribute of visible objects, but chroma (that is, hue and degree of saturation) is not the great dramatist deals with particular men in particular situations but in such a way as to suggest *universal* truth if we [writers] want to get at the permanent and *universal* we tend to express ourselves in verse (T S Eliot) General also implies reference to all, not only of a class, category, type or species, but of a group, section, division, or other more or less loosely combined or associated number of persons or things. *Universal* tends to be used with great strictness in the particular sense I am considered (see however *universal* 1) but *general* often is used to imply reference to nearly all or to most of the group, even though it may be applied more strictly as ethylene has come into general but not yet *universal* favor with surgeons (A C Morrison) "the ideal of general cultivation has been one of the main lards in education (C B Eliot) As applied to words or terms, *general* strictly implies the word's or term's inclusiveness of every member of the class or group indicated thus man is a *general* term. "Under the general name of Edgdon Heath [a *Tit* Return of the Native] are united or typified heaths of various real names (Hardy) Oftentimes however *general* is more loosely applied to words, language, ideas, notions, and the like and suggests lack of precision in significance more or less loose generalization or a vague range of application as [Swindburne] uses the most general word because his emotion is never particular (T S Eliot) Nothing could change Sophia. And at the back of that notion was a more general notion. Nothing could change a Baines (Bennett) some rather weak cases must fall within any law which is couched in general words (Justice Holmes) Generic is now used with increasing frequency in place of *general* when a term implying reference to every member of a genus (sometimes in looser use of any other scientific or logical category) and the exclusion of all individuating characteristics is needed thus a *general* likeness between certain insects may be a likeness that is observable but not clearly distinguished whereas a *generic* likeness is one that offers proof that they belong to the same genus or that enables a student to assign a hitherto unknown insect to its proper genus so absolute *generic* unity would obtain if there were one summum genus under which all things without exception could be eventually subsumed (H James) only that is good which pleases the typical or normal or generic man (S Alexander) The women were the crowning joy of his contemplative mind. Dyspepsia would not weaken their poignant outcries or self-interest check their fainting fits. On the *generic* woman one could calculate (Meredith) Common, as here compared (see also *common* 3 *reciprocal* 1) differs from *general* in implying participation, use, a sharing, or the like by all members of the class, group, or community of persons (rarely of things) under consideration as, a thing practiced

Are analogous words

Ant. antonyms.

Con. contrasted words

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

for two hundred years by *common consent* (*Justice Holmes*) crowds swept along by a *common animating impulse* (*Bryson*) our *common tongue* (*Lovers*)

Ant Particular

universe Cosmos macrocosm *earth world

unkempt Slovenly sloppy *elaborate

Ana Frowzy *slatternly blowzy drowsy *negligent neglectful lax slack remiss

unlearned *Ignorant illiterate unlettered uneducated untaught untutored nescient

Ana Crude *rude rough raw callous green

unlettered Illiterate *ignorant uneducated untaught untutored unlearned nescient

unlikeness *Dissimilarity difference divergence distinctness

Ana Diversity *variety disparity variousness (see correspond ng adjectives at DIFFERENCE) discrepancy discordance incongruousness incompatibility inconsonancy inconsonance (see correspond ng adjectives at INCONSONANT)

Ant Likeness

unman *Unnerve emasculate enervate

Ana Sap undermine *weaken enfeeble debilitate *abuse degrade *deplete drain exhaust, impoverish, bankrupt

unmatured *Immature unripe unripened unfledged

Ant Matured — Con *Mature adult grown up

unmeet Unsuitable *unfit improper inappropriate unfitting inapt unhappy infelicitous

Ana Unbecomng unseemly *indecorous.

Ant Meet

unmellow unmellowed *Immature unmatured unripe unfledged

Ant Mellow mellowed — Con Developed ripened matured (see MATURE v)

unmindful *Forgetful oblivious.

Ana Heedless thoughtless, *careless, inadvertent *negligent neglectful remiss

Ant Mindful solicitous. — Con Careful concerned anxious worried (see under CARE) *thoughtful considerate attentive

unmitigated *Outright out-and-out arrant

unmoral *Immoral, amoral nonmoral.

unmovable Variant of IMMOVABLE

unnatural Anomalous *regular

Ana *Abnormal aberrant atypical *monstrous prodigious *fantastic, grotesque bizarre.

Ant Natural

unnerve Unnerve enervate unman emasculate come into companionship when they mean to deprive of strength or vigor and of the capacity for endurance overcome difficult or making progress Unnerve implies marked loss of courage steadiness self-control or of power to act or fight usually but far from invariably as a result of some calamity or sudden shock as Government was *unnerved*, confounded and in a manner suspended (*Burke*) That beloved name *unnerved* my arm (*Arnold*) he was completely *unnerved* by the accident

The narcotic and *unnerving* property of these stimulants has been thoroughly established (*Day Lewis*)

Enervate implies a much more gradual weakening or dissipation of one's strength until one is too feeble to make effort usually but not without exceptions, the term implies relaxation especially of moral fiber under the influence of luxury indolence effeminacy and the like as, those unhappy people whose tender minds a long course of felicity has *enervated* (*Bolton*) The people sunk into sloth and luxury and potluted on [the kingdom] is *enervated* at home—becomes contempt

ible abroad (*Fielding*) Plato asserts that a life of drudgery disfigures the body and *enervates* the soul (*G.L.Dickens*) Unman implies loss of manly fortitude or spirit It often suggests a shameful reduction to tears tremors extreme timidity or other state regarded as womanish as, What quite *unmannish* folly?

Fie for shame! (Shak) For a moment the overwhelming conviction of it *unmanned* him (*Prescott*)

Emasculate (see also STERILIZE 1) Implies a loss of essential or effective power especially by the removal of something such as a factor or a condition on which has made for the strength of a person a group or the like

Hellenism was not destroyed though it was *emasculated* by the loss of political freedom (*Ingr*)

Ana Upset agitate perturb (see DISCOMPOSE) bewilder distract confound (see PUZZLE v) *weaken enfeeble sap undermine

unpremeditated *Extemporaneous, extempore extemporary improvised impromptu offhand

Ant Premeditated — Con *Deliberate considered designed studied

unpropitious *Ominous, portentous, fateful inauspicious.

Ana *Sister baleful malign malefic threatening menacing (see THREATEN) *adverse antagonistic counter

Ant Propitious

unqualified Incompetent *incapable

Ana Disabled crippled weakened debilitated (see WEAKEN) *unfit unsuitable

Ant Qualified — Con *Able capable competent

unquiet *Impatient nervous restless, restive uneasy fidgety skittish feverish hectic jumpy jittery

Ana Agitated upset perturbed disquieted disturbed (see DISCOMPOSE) worried anxious solicitous concerned careful (see under CARE)

Ant Quiet

unreasonable *Irrational

Ana Absurd preposterous, *foolish silly *simple, fatuous asinine *excessive immoderate inordinate

Ant Reasonable

unrelenting *Crim implacable relentless merciless.

Ana Inexorable obdurate *inflexible adamant *stiff rigid *severe stern

Ant Forbearng

unreligious *Irreligious, ungodly godless nonreligious.

unripe *Immature unmatured unmellow unfledged

Ana Crude raw green callous *rude *premature unmellow forward precocious

Ant Ripe — Con Matured ripened developed (see MATURE v)

unruffled Imperturbable nonchalant *cool composed collected

Ana *Calm placid peaceful serene tranquil poised balanced (see STABILIZE)

Ant Ruffled excited

unruly Unruly ungovernable intractable refractory recalcitrant, wilful (or wilful) headstrong come into comparison as meaning not submissive to government or control Unruly stresses a lack of discipline or an incapacity for discipline In addition it often connotes turbulence disorderliness, waywardness obstreperousness or the like as, *unruly* children Whatever my *unruly* tongue may say (*J.R.Green*) the *unruly* passions (*T.S.El*) Ungovernable implies either an incapacity for or an escape from guidance or control When applied directly or indirectly to persons it usually suggests either no previous subjection to restrictions or a state of being unsubdued (as The fiercest and most *ungovernable* part

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

Ant. Sympathetic

untangle Disentangle *extricate disencumber dis-
embarrass.

Ana *Free release liberate

Con *Hamper fetter manacle shackle trammel

untaught *Ignorant illiterate unlettered uneducated
untutored unlearned neocient.

Ant Taught

untimely *Premature forward advanced precocious

Ana *Immature unmaured unripe unmellow un-
fledgedAnt Timely — Con *Seasonable opportune well
timed pot.untiring *Indefatigable tireless weariless, unweary
ing unweaned unflaggingAna Unceasing never ending interminable *ever-
lasting assiduous sedulous, diligent (see BUSY)
persevering persisting (see PERSISTENCE)

untruth *Lie falsehood fib misrepresentation story

Ana Mendaciousness or mendacity & dishonesty deceit-
fulness (see corresponding adjectives at DISHONEST)
equivocation tergiversation (see AMBIGUITY)

Ant Truth — Con Veracity verity (see TRUTH)

*honesty integrity probity honor

untruthful Lying mendacious *dishonest deceitful
Ana *False wrong *misleading deceptive delusive
delusoryAnt Truthful — Con Honest *upright scrupulous
veracious (see corresponding noun at TRUTH)untutored *Ignorant illiterate unlettered unedu-
cated untaught unlearned neocient

Ant Tutored

unutterable Unutterable inexpressible unspeakable,
ineffable innumerable indescribable agree in meaningIncapable of being told or described. All with the pos-
sible exception of *innumerable* are often nothing more
than intensives implying an extreme that goes beyond
the power of words to express. In their more explicit
denotations *unutterable* implies any of various reasons
why the thing so qualified cannot be voiced or spoken
such as the greatness of one's awe (as, My tongue
Attempts th' *unutterable* Name But faints — I Vattel)
or one's inability to pronounce correctly (as to find the
French word for *unutterable*) or one's aversion to that
which is immodest or obscene (as I cannot repeat what
he said for his language was *unutterable*). Inexpressible
on the other hand usually applies to that which is so
delicate so immaterial so subtle or the like that there
are no words to reveal its true or exact nature as
speech able to express subtleties that before seemed
inexpressible (H Ellis) Unutterable differs little from
unutterable in its etymological and explicit meaning as
joy unspeakable and full of glory (I Peter 1:8) a
thousand memories Unspeakable for sadness (Ten-
nyson) the bandy thoughts that come into one's head
— the unspeakable words (L J Smith) More often
however especially in current use *unspeakable* means
too unpleasant disgusting horrible or the like to de-
scribe in detail as My nights were unspeakable
(Jane H Carlyle) twisted shape of lost unspeakable
Abominable (Tennyson) Twice in my public
transferences from one prison to another have I been
shown under confusions of unspeakable humiliation to the
gaze and mockery of men (Hilde) Ineffable, although
it is etymologically closer in meaning to *unutterable* than to
inexpressible is in actual use a near synonym of the
latter word. It carries however a stronger suggestion of
a character that transcends expression because of its
etherealness its spirituality its ideality or other
similarly elusive quality as ineffable tenderness

(Meredith) the eyes remained & stant and serious as if
bent on some ineffable vision (E Wharton) The
mystic sees the ineffable and the psycho-pathologist the
unspeakable (Maugham) Who shall say that in this
silence in this hovering w light in this air bereft of
wings, and of all scent save freshness there is less of the
ineffable less of that before which words are dumb?
(Galsworthy) Innumerable (now practically obsolete) and
undescribable strongly suggest the mobility of the writer
or speaker to narrate or describe or explain the thing so
qualified, they therefore usually fail to ascribe a definite
quality to the thing itself and are by comparison with
the other terms, vaguer and less effective as. That
sacred mystery of the Holy Trinity is innumerable
by any creature (H Dames), Various sacred in-
describable articles were scattered around (H Martineau)
unwearied *Indefatigable tireless weariless untiring
unwearying unflagging

Ana Persevering persisting or persistent (see corre-
sponding verbs at PERSISTENCE) unceasing never-end-
ing interminable (see EVERLASTING) constant *steady

unwearying *Indefatigable tireless weariless, un-
tiring unweaned unflagging

Ana See those at UNTIRING

upbraid *Scold rate berate tongue-lash revile
reproach faw bawl out wig rail

Ana Reprehend reprobate blame censure denounce
(see CRITICIZE) reproach reprimand rebuke *reprove

uphold *Support advocate back champ on

Ana *Help aid assist defend vindicate justify
*maintain sanction *approve endorse

Ant Contravene subvert

upholder Supporter advocate backer champion See
under SUPPORT

upright, adj Upright, honest, just, conscientious
scrupulous, honorable (or honourable) come into com-
parison when they are applied to men, their acts, and
words and mean I avow or exhibit a strict regard for
what is morally right. Upright implies manifest rectitude
and an uncompromising adherence to high moral prin-
ciples. So upright Quakers please both man and God.
(Pope) We shall revile if they who rule the land. Be
men. Were upright valiant not a servile band.
(Hordwath) Honest in its current prevailing sense
implies a recognition of and strict adherence to virtues
such as truthfulness candor respect for others' posses-
sions, sincerity fairness and the like. It is far more
widely applicable than *upright* which often implies
independence of spirit and self-mastery and which is
therefore referable chiefly to thoughtful and highly dis-
ciplined men. *Honest* on the other hand may be used in
reference to the ignorant as well as the learned and to
the simple as well as the wise. The honest heart that
free from a intended fraud or guile (Burns) If we be
honest with ourselves we shall be honest with each other.
(Macdonald) Just, a early English use: desert the
man who by his faith and works justified himself in the
sight of God or by his strict adherence to moral prin-
ciples won the admiration of men. The word now occurs
in this sense chiefly as a Biblical archaism. "For he
maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good and
sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust" (Matthew
v 45) Cornelius the centurion a just man and on-
that feared God and of good report among all the
nation of the Jews (Acts x 22) Some lead a life un-
blamable and just (Couper) Conscientious and
scrupulous both imply an active moral sense which gov-
erns all one's actions. Conscientious, however stresses
painstaking efforts to follow that guide at all costs,
especially in one's observance of the moral law or in the

A colon (:) groups words & discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) and takes place of treatment of each group

performance of one's duty "His [Ben Jonson's] whole character was far too sturdily *conscientious* to allow of any suspicion being cast upon his rectitude" (A. H. Ward). The skillful *conscientious* schoolmistresses whose lives were spent in trying to inculcate real knowledge (Grandgent). *Scrupulous* (see also *cautious*, 2) on the other hand implies either anxiety lest one should not

3 *Form convention convenience.
Ana Normality ceremony *form
use, v Use, employ, utilize, apply, avail oneself of a

but to the demands made upon one by one's social position

his sense of being used rose suddenly above the

book that came in her way (Shaw) : the student

uprising *Rebellion revolution, revolt insurrection
mutiny Putsch.

Ana fight combat conflict (say (see *contest*)) strife
contention dissension (see *discord*) aggression
*attack.

uproar Din pandemonium hullabaloo, babel hubbub racket.

Ana Strife contention dissension *discord conflict
variance *confusion disorder chaos fracas *brawl
broil melee.

uproot Eradicate deracinate extirpate *exterminate
wipe out.

Ana *Abolish extinguish annihilate abate supplant
displace. *replace supersede subvert overthrow
*overturn *destroy demolish
Ant Establish insinuate

upset, v 2 *Overturn upset capsize overthrow
subvert

Ana Invert *reverse *up tilt cant wadden turn
bend (see *curve*, v)

2 Agitate perturb disturb disquiet *discompose
fluster hurry

Ana Bewilder distract confound (see *flummox*, v)
dismay rattle raze *embarrass *unnerve unman

upshot Outcome issue result consequence *effect
aftereffect event aftermath sequel

Ana *End termination ending climax culmination
(see *summit*) concluding or conclusion finishing or

instrument is uppermost use is the preferred term

ones he should employ in a given context a teacher often
uses his pupils as monitors when he should keep them
employed in study One utilizes something when one

that express his exact meaning no more and no less

Ana *Motive spring spur goad incentive longing
yearning pinning (see *love*) craving coveting desiring
(see *desire*, v)

usage 1 Practice custom constitude use, *habit
habitude wont

Ana *Method mode manner way fashion procedure
proceeding *process guiding or guidance

lead (see corresponding verbs at *guide*)
preference

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms.

word which we so translate should properly be rendered
excellence and includes a reference to the body as well
as to the mind

concrete for some practical purpose such as identification (as we can discover if this fabric is woolen by applying certain tests such as burning a portion to see if it has a peculiar odor) or clarification of a problem (as before forming an opinion the judges must know what laws apply to the particular case) or invention (as

effectualness or effectiveness in the end attained that the

Anal. Benefit profit (see corresponding verbs at BENEFIT) value *worth *function office duty purpose *intention object

2 Use, usefulness, utility come into comparison when

more than suitability for employment sometimes for an implied or stated purpose but often merely for any

employed chiefly with reference to desirable qualities things that serve or are capable of serving a practical

or writing it is therefore often regarded as a property or quality that can be measured decreased and increased or the like or that can be viewed as an abstraction Does any sound measure either of the utility or the needs of various classes of wage-earners determine that a compositor or a plasterer shall receive [a weekly wage] three times that of a skilled farm labourer? (*J. A. Hobson*) Universities exist for two purposes on the one hand to train men and women for certain professions on the other hand to pursue learning and research without regard to immediate utility (*B. Russell*)

Anal. Applicability relevance pertinence (see corresponding adjectives at RELEVANT) suitability fitness appropriateness (see corresponding adjectives at FIT) 3 Wont practice usage custom consuetude *habit habitude

Anal. *Form usage rite, ceremony formality (see FORM)

*Use utility

*worth *excellence merit

4 Customary, habitual wonted accustomed are synonymous when they mean familiar through frequent or regular repetition Usual stresses the absence of strangeness and is applied to whatever is normally

(*W. Austin*) Customary often implies characteristic or distinguished quality and is applied to that which is according to the usual or prevailing practices conventions usages and the like of a particular individual or especially of a particular community The customary rule on most lines was dinner jackets in the evening (*V. Heiser*) We had no idea how men behave when their customary way of life is disrupted (*Lippmann*) Sometimes invariable or fixed quality is implied The

Anal. *manipulate manipulate ply wield *practical exercise

Use, n 1 Use, service, advantage, profit account avail are synonymous when they agree in meaning a useful or valuable end result or purpose Only the first four are used freely but even they often as the last two invariably occur in idiomat c phrases such as to put or turn to use service advantage etc of no use advantage account avail Use stresses either employment for some purpose or end of practical value (as to turn every scrap of material to use) or the practical value of the end procured or attained (as the findings in the investigation were of little use) The vehicles (balloons) can serve no use till we can guide them (*Johnson*) Sweet are the uses of adversity (*Shak*) Service though often inter

or works is beneficial I have done the state some service and they know it (*Shak*) To fret myself would have done me no service (*Smollett*) Advantage adds to use the implication of improvement or enhancement as in value position or the like as he uses every penny to advantage her beauty proved to be of great advantage to her in her stage career Constance had never before seen him to such heroic advantage (*Ben nett*) True Wit is Nature to advantage dressed (*Pope*) Profit distinctively implies reward or the rewarding character of that which is attained only in its extended use does it imply pecuniary gain as to work hard but to no profit He found moral profit also in this self study for how he asked can we correct our vices if we do not know them (*L. P. Smith*) Account is used chiefly in phrases as to turn to account of much little or no account In loose use it is interchangeable with use advantage or profit in discriminating use however it

corre-

, wild

broach air ventilate
 *pronounce *reveal, d's
 *declare, announce, publish

V

vacant. *Empty blank void **vacuous.**

Vac. *Bare barren destitute void *devoid idiot = imbecile foolish (see corresponding nouns at **FOOL**)

Con *Full complete replete

vacate. *Annul abrogate void avoid quash

vacillate. *Hesitate waver falter

Vac. Fluctuate sway oscillate (see **SWAY**) : *demur scruple boggle

vacuous. *Empty vacant blank void

Vac. Barten *bare insane wisky washy *insipid

Con *Full replete

vacuum. n Void cavity *hole hollow pocket

vagabond, n Vagabond, vagrant, truant, tramp, trampster, hobo, bum, stiff swagman (or swagsman), sundowner are here considered as designing one given to wandering at will or as a habit. Vagabond and vagrant came into use in English in the 15th century as terms denoting a person without fixed home or settled occupation who wandered from place to place depending for a livelihood on begging or other disreputable and even dishonest practices. Both were derogatory sometimes abusive terms. Vagabond the far commoner even in current literary and general use though still usually derogatory now often, because of its emphasis (even stronger in the verb than in the noun) on the mere fact

waywardness than **vagabond**. **Truant**, an older word than the preceding terms originally carried a weaker suggestion of vagabondage or roving but as strong an implication of laziness idleness and beggary. In later times, it came to carry as its strongest implication the habit of wandering away from where one ought to be or of loitering when one ought to be elsewhere especially and now almost exclusively at school = an officer detailed to capture boys who are **truant** from school. The village master. A man scarce he was. I knew him well and every **truant** knew (Goldsmith). **Tramp** (or the now rare **trampster**) is the ordinary colloquial term for **vagabond** or **vagrant** in the early sense of either word. In general use it applies to any such person whether he moves about in search of work especially seasonal work or whether he lives by beggary and thievery. Whoever not being under seventeen a blind person or a person asking charity within his own town

the world. From the first **vagrant** appears to have been the preferred inclusive legal term as if it shall appear

about following seasonal occupations such as harvesting and crop picking. The following quotations illustrate the lack of general agreement. The difference between

general use it is now chiefly a legal term esp. Great Britain and various states of the United States applying to a person without fixed or known home whose habits or acts are such that he or she is become a public menace or a public charge arrested as a **vagrant** the jail is the winter home of **vagrants**. Even in general use the term has no much stronger implications of disreputable

Vac. analogous words. **Ant** antonyms

word *hobo* in its more general sense is the name now given to all the human flopsam and jetsam that floats on the outer fringes of society (*American Mercury*). In Western parlance a *hobo* is not a tramp. A *hobo* is a migratory laborer who carries his blankets on his back looking for work. A picturesque Western synonym more accurately describes him—he is often known as a *blanket stiffer* (*World's Work*). The slang term *stiffer*, used generically to denote a person especially a man has sometimes the implications of *bum* (as there are a large number of *stiffers* in this town getting help from all sorts of charities who should be made to work — *Rand Daily Mail*) but as here considered applies chiefly to migratory workers and to roustabouts espe-

Supplement) That is otiose which has no excuse for being or serves no purpose and which therefore is usually an encumbrance or a superfluity as mummified customs that have long outlasted the usefulness

Suagsmen too genuine or only *sundowners* —men who loaf about till sunset and then come in with the demand for the unrefusable rations (*P IV L Adams*)

Ana Wanderer roamer rover (see corresponding verbs at WANDER)

vagary *Caprice freak whim whimsey crotchet

Ana *Mood humor temper vein *fancy fantasy dream daydream notion *idea

vagrant, * * * * *vagabond* truant tramp hobo bum stiffer vagman sundowner

Ana Wanderer roamer rover (see corresponding verbs at WANDER)

Ana *Formless unformed inchoate amorphous *doubtful dubious abstruse *recondite

And Definite specific lucid — *Con* *Clear per-
tinentious express *explicit

vain 1 *Vain* nugatory those idle empty hollow come into comparison when they mean devoid of worth or significance. That is vain (see also *FORLORN*) which is

therefore only apparently or deceptively sound real worthwhile genuine sincere or the like as empty pleasures empty threats empty promises a hollow victory hollow reasoning a hollow friend

Ana Worthless valueless (see affirmative nouns at *WORTH*) ineffectual *ineffective inefficacious fruitless bootless *futile abortive

Con Effectual *effective efficacious

2 *Futile fruitless bootless abortive

Ana *Ineffective ineffectual inefficacious trivial trifling puny *petty paltry delusive delusory *misleading

3 Proud vainglorious See under *PRIDE* *

Ana Self satisfied self-complacent *complacent ringish smug conceited egotistic egotistic (see corresponding nouns at *CONCEIT*)

Con *Humble meek modest diffident *shy bashful

vainglorious Proud vain See under *PRIDE* *

Ana Arrogant haughty supercilious disdainful in-

ing a farewell especially a formal farewell *Valediction* has always been a learned word as Their last valediction thence uttered by the attendants was also very solemn (*Brownie*) A *Valediction* forbidding Mourning (*Donne*) *Valedictory* also a learned term has come into common use in the United States where it is ordinarily applied to a commencement farewell oration usually

against which no objections can be maintained because it conforms strictly to the law or regulations as of the state or the church (as, to hold a *valid* title to a piece of property a *valid* ordination a *valid* marriage) or because it is supported or justified by facts and correct reasoning (as, a *valid* argument *valid* evidence, universally *valid* principles) — *Ingr* "You might have had to decline that berth for some very *valid* reason. From sheer necessity perhaps — *Conrad*) or less often because it is fully in accordance with claims or promises made for it and is entirely effectual or efficacious (as, a *valid* method of testing intelligence, art for art a *valid* is still *valid* in so far as it can be taken as an exhortation to the artist to stick to his job it never was and never can be *valid* for the spectator reader or auditor) — *T S Eliot*) A person or a thing is *valid* that is free from error or fault in his or its processes of thought and that avoids fallacies insufficient evidence hasty conclusions superficiality or the like. The term not only suggests flawlessness in reasoning but solidity in the grounds upon which it is based as a sound thinker has assurance that he had never used an argument which he did not believe to be *sound* (*Ingr*) To admit that reason cannot extend into the religious sphere is absolutely *sound* so long as we realise that reason has a coordinate right to lay down the rules in its own sphere of intelligence (*H Eliot*) That is cogent or convincing which compels mental assent. But *cogent* stresses a power or force resident in the argument reason or the like such as *valid* or *soundness*, that makes it conclusive (cf *conclusive*) and convincing suggests a power to overcome doubt, opposition, reluctance to accept, or the like as the remarks of Gibbon [on universities and their degrees] are still *cogent* (*R. Aldington*) there are other ways of making a thing convincing besides merely appealing to one's logic and sense of fact (*Babbitt*) So expressed the argument does not sound strongly convincing is but it is really *cogent* and the conclusion is *sound* (*Karl K. Darrow*) That is telling which produces at once the desired effect frequently the term implies the compelling of assent but it seldom suggests soundness or cogency though in general it does not deny the existence of these qualities (as the first speaker for the affirmative used far more telling arguments than the second speaker every point made by the prosecuting attorney was *telling*) as often, however the term is applied to words phrases tones of expression methods and the like which convince persuade win admiration, or the like because of their pertinency their suitability or their forcefulness (as, a *telling* illustration of what Darwin unintentionally did to the minds of his disciples) — *Show* such *telling* effects of contrast as the Japanese [artists] produced by an empty space — *Byron*)

Ant Conclusive determinative definitive decisive

*effective effectual legal *lawful licit *logical

analytical subtle

Ant Fallacious sophistical

validate *Confirm authenticate substantiate verify corroborate

Ant Invalidate

valour or valour *Heroism prowess gallantry

Ant Cowardice meekness timidity

Ant Undomitable unconquerable invincibility (see corresponding adjectives at UNVINCIBLE) *fortune

Ant guts and backbone

valorous Valiant intrepid *brave courageous dauntless, undaunted bold audacious doughty

Ant Venturous venturesome daring (see ADVENTUROUS) stout sturdy tenacious stalwart tough *strong

Ant Analogous words

Ant antonyms

Con contrasted words.

valuable, adj Precious invaluable priceless *costly expensive dear

Ant Estimated appraised evaluated (see ESTIMATE) valued appreciated prized treasured (see APPRECIATE) esteemed admired respected (see corresponding verbs under REGARD *)

value, n *Worth

Ant *Price charge cost expense *importance consequence significance weight *use usefulness utility

value, v 1 *Estimate appraise evaluate rate assess assay

Ant *Calculate compute reckon *judge adjudge adjudicate

2 Prize treasure *appreciate cherish

Ant Esteem respect admire (see under REGARD *)

love enjoy (see ENJOY) *revere reverence venerate

vanity *Pride vainglory

Ant Self-esteem self love *conceit egotism, egotism amour propre complacency self-complacency self-satisfaction smugness grishness (see corresponding adjectives at COMPLACENT) show ostentation pomp pretense (see corresponding adjectives at SHOW)

vanquish *Conquer defeat beat lick subdue subjugate reduce overcome surmount overthrow rout

Ant *Frustrate foil outwit circumvent *overtum

subvert

Con Surrender submit capitulate (see corresponding nouns at SURRENDER) *yield succumb

vanquisher *Victor conqueror winner champion

Ant *Insipid flat jejune banal, washy, washy, insane

Ant *Soft bland gentle mild *lame subdued

submissive mawkish maudlin soppy slushy mushy

*gentle

Con Racy spicy *pungent piquant trenchant, crisp

*incisive *expressive significant pregnant meaningful

vapors or vapours. *Sadness depression melancholy

melancholia dejection gloom blues dumps

variable, adj *Changeable protean changeful mutable

Ant *Fetid spasmodic fickle, mercurial unstable

*inconstant capricious mobile *movable

Ant Constant equable

variance *Discord contention dissension strife conflict

Ant Difference diversity divergency disparateness

(see corresponding adjectives at DIFFERENT) separation

division severing sundering (see corresponding verbs at SEPARATE) incongruousness ungeniality incompatibility discordance discrepancy (see corresponding adjectives at INCONGRUOUS)

variation 1 Change alteration, modification. See under CHANGE *

Ant *Variety diversity difference divergency *dissimilarity *deviation deflection aberration

2 Variation adaptation mutation modification as used in biology are terms of overlapping meanings and are therefore frequently confused in their applications

Variation, the most inclusive of these terms, denotes any divergence in structural or physiological features or peculiarities from those typical of individuals of the same species or from those of parents

Adaptation is applied to the process whereby a change or changes in structural or physiological features or peculiarities occur in an organism fitting it for existence under the conditions of its environment

The term suggests both fitness for making and ability to make adjustments. Thus the thick epidermis and waxy coating of desert plants diminish transpiration and are therefore the results of

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adaptation to a dry environment the tanning of the skin in human beings is the result of **adaptation** to bright sunlight Mutation designates a sudden variation in which the offspring differs from its parents in some well marked feature or features that it may in turn transmit to offspring The cause of such a variation is usually obscure Modification in strict use applies only to a noninheritable variation in an organism that is caused by the influence of its environment such as the highly developed muscles of an athlete

fundamentally alike and belong to the same class or category their differences representing distinctions in individuals or kinds (as in that family there is great **variety** as well as great similarity in the individuals there is more **variety** in some species of plants than in others) but it may imply that the things which differ are very far apart in form character location and the like yet are related because they contribute to the same end or play a part in the formation of the same whole (as as the world Where order in **variety** we see And

of the individuals, parts or elements and seldom suggests even a class or categorical likeness as the great **diversity** among human beings Montaigne has said that the most universal quality is **diversity** when Babel was confounded and the great confederacy was split into **diversity** of tongues (Cooper)

Ana *Dissimilarity unlikeness difference divergence multifariousness variousness (see corresponding adjectives at MANY) miscellaneousness or miscellany heterogeneity or heterogeneity assortedness or assortment (see corresponding adjectives at MISCELLANEOUS)

various 1 *Different diverse divergent disparate
Ana *Distinct separate distinctive peculiar individual (see CHARACTERISTIC) varying changing (see CHANGE)
Ana Uniform cognate

alike like

vary *Change alter modify
Ana Deviate diverge digress depart (see SWERVE) differ with differ from (see DIFFER) *transform metamorphose convert

vassal Thrall *serv vassal slave bondsman bondman bondman peon Helot.

vast Immense *enormous huge gigantic giant gigantic team colossal mammoth elephantine titanic herculean Cyclopean Antaeus Gargantuan Brobdignagian
Ana Stupendous tremendous prodigious *monstrous
*large big great *spacious capacious

vault *Boast brag crow gasconade
Ana Parade flaunt exhibit display *show magnify aggrandize *exalt.

veer *Swerve deviate depart digress diverge.
Ana Shift translocate
sheer

vehement *Intense

A colon (:) groups

Ana *Fierce truculent ferocious furious frenzied (see corresponding nouns at INSPIRATION) fervid perfervid fervent ardent *impassioned passionate forcible forceful *powerful potent.

vehicle *Means instrument instrumentality agent, agency medium organ channel

ven 1 *Wood humor temper

Ana *Disposition temper complexion temperament.
2 Strain streak *touch suggestion suspicion soupçon tincture tinge shade, smack speck dash

*d momentum impetus pace headway
*legitimacy, alacrity *haste hurry, tch

Silken satiny glossy, slick, *sleek

vend *Sell barter trade auction.

vendible. Vendible, purchasable, salable, marketable come into comparison as meaning such may be bought or sold Vendible, though the least common is the most comprehensive of these terms for it may apply not only to commodities but also to persons their talents, their

vendible women such as prostitutes) or a being put up for sale (often venally or underhandedly) to the highest bidder (as vendible titles vendible honors) Purchasable applies only to that which may be bought or purchased it is often used in reference to things which are rarely offered for sale or of whose existence one is not certain (as he found to his delight that a first folio of Shakespeare's dramas was purchasable defense needs will soon make some now common articles unpurchasable such a tool as you describe is no longer purchasable) In another sense it applies to things which are not offered for sale yet may be bought (as all goods on exhibition are purchasable he admired the duke's pictures and guessed that some might be purchasable In this sense

ruption or venality Both stress fitness for the market or the satisfaction of the conditions that will render the thing so described as ready for sale or as ready to find a buyer as each right the front dealer of venal all fruits which were not salable marketable securities a salable house a useful and marketable product

Ana *Mercenary hureling hack hackney venal
venerable *Old ancient antique antiquated archaic, obsolete antediluvian

Ana Venerated revered revered (see REVERE)
*aged old *secular age-long centurion

venerate *Revere reverence worship adore.

Ana Esteem respect admire regard (see under REGARD) cherish prize treasure value *appreciate
vereneration. Reverence worship adoration See under REVERE

Ana Deference homage obeisance *honor

ing (see AVENGE) requestal recompensing or recompense
 repayment (see corresponding verbs at PAY)

vengeful *Vindictive revengeful

Ana Rancorous in malice hostile antagonistic (see corresponding nouns at ENVY) *malevolent spiteful
 *deceitful *malicious malignant

venial Venial pardonable come into comparison when applied to faults as errors and the like and mean of such a character as not to warrant punishment or the imposition of a penalty Venial which etymologically comes close to *forgivable* in most use implies an opposition to *grave serious grievous* and in theological use to mortal (see mortal under DEADLY) consequently it often means *trifling or not sinful or harmless* as those who imagine that the sins of which a deep sense was upon his mind were merely such little penal trifles as pouring milk into his tea on Good Friday (Boswell) 'the venial indiscretions of youth' (Southey) because what is therefore venial with them is sometimes grave with us and vice versa It by no means follows that the French notion of what is right and what is wrong is any the less strict precise and universally binding than our own (Brownell) Pardonable implies that such excuse or justification may be offered for the fault or error that it is not worthy of consideration as it is a pardonable error in a foreigner but not in a native *pardonable* pride in his son her heart innocent of the most *pardonable* guile (Conrad)

Ani. Helinous mortal (in Roman Catholic theology)

venom. *Poison toxin virus base

venomous. *Poisonous, virulent toxic mephitic pestilential miasmatic miasmatic miasmatic
Ana Malignant malignant malevolent (see MALICIOUS)
 *baleful malefic (see EVIL) *pernicious baneful, noxious deleterious detrimental

vent. *Express utter voice broach as ventilate

Ana *Reveal disclose discover divulge *assert declare aver avow

Ani. Bridle (sense 1) — **Con** *Restrain, inhibit check, curb *suppress repress

ventilate 1 *Aerate oxygenate carbonate

2 *Express vent air utter voice broach
Ana Expose exhibit display *show disclose divulge discover *reveal publish advertise broadcast (see DECLARE)

ventral *Abdominal anterior

venturesome *Adventurous venturesome daring daredevil rash reckless temerarious foolhardy

Ana Bold audacious intrepid *brave stout sturdy stalwart (see STRONG)

Con *Timid timorous *cowardly pusillanimous *fearful apprehensive afraid

Venturous *Adventurous venturesome daring daredevil, rash reckless temerarious foolhardy

Ana & **Con** See those at VENTURESOME

veracity *Truth verity verum initude

Ana Integrity probity *honesty honor

veranda or **verandah** Porch piazza portico stoop

*balcony gallery loggia

verbal *Oral

verbiage Verbiage redundancy tautology pleonasm circumlocution periphrasis are here considered chiefly as technical terms of rhetoric denoting a fault of style or a form or mode of express or involving the use of too many words Verbiage may imply delight in words for their own sake as for their sound their color their suggestions and overindulgence in their use for these reasons the term however more often suggests nothing more than a wordiness that tends to make what is written

pointless meaningless obscure or unduly heavy reading as 'A whole poem of that quality Burns cannot make the rest in the *Forrest* to Nancy in verbiage' (Arnold) the almost luscious richness of Aunt Phoebe's imagination her flood verbiage her note of senescent defiance (H G Wells) Redundancy does not in general carry the implications of expansiveness (florid) or heaviness so often apparent in verbiage because the term strictly implies merely the use of more words than are strictly needed and therefore usually suggests a fault of style rather than a mode of expression 'You cannot call them [some lines of Jonson's] verbiage they do not exhibit prolixity or redundancy or the other vices in the rhetoric books' (T S Eliot) passages in which you might accuse them of almost infantine redundancy (C E Mac Iver) All the other terms name particular forms of redundancy or an example illustrative of the particular fault Tautology is needless or useless repetition of the same idea in different words as, Boldly dare is tautology (Gray) he cautioned his students to beware of such tautologies as visible to the eye or audible to the ear Pleonasm denotes a mode of expression in which syntactically unnecessary words are employed (such as I saw it with my own eyes) omission of which would leave one meaning intact such expressions are sometimes regarded as pardonable from the point of view of emphasis and are often thought of as figures of speech as it is a pleonasm a figure usual in Scripture by a multiplicity of expressions to signify one notable thing (Scribner) Circumlocution and periphrasis (the more bookish terms) denote a roundabout or indirect way of saying a thing as, Somehow I can't tell what word Hockley Can't you supply it by a circumlocution? (Lomb) This was not however a question to be asked point blank and I could not think of any effective circumlocution (Conrad) He was one of those anomalous practitioners in lower departments of the law who on prudential reasons deny themselves all indulgence in the luxury of too delicate a conscience (a periphrasis which might be abridged considerably) (De Quincey) **Ana** Wordiness verbosity prolixity diffuseness (see corresponding adjectives at WORDY)

verbose *Wordy prolix diffuse redundant

Ana Grandiloquent magniloquent flowery bombastic (see HYPERBOLICAL) loquacious voluble garrulous

*talkative

Ani. Laconic — **Con** *Concise terse succinct compact

verge, an Edge rim brim brink *border margin

Ana Bound *limit end confine *circumference perimeter compass

verify Corroborate substantiate *confirm authenticate validate

Ana *Prove test try demonstrate *certify attest witness vouch for establish settle (see SET)

verisimilitude *Truth veracity verity

Ana Agreement accordance harmony concord or harmony correspondence (see corresponding verbs at AGREE)

*likeness aitude resemblance

veritable *Authentic genuine bona fide

Ana Actual *real true

Ani. Factitious

verity *Truth veracity verisimilitude

vernacular *Dialect patois lingo jargon, cant argot patter slang

versatile Versatile many-sided all-round (or all-around) are synonymous when they mean manifesting skill and ability in many different directions Versatile stresses not only aptitude for many employments but facility in each or in turning from one to another it

therefore usually implies a wide variety of interests or of skills. Stevenson's spiritual and intellectual virtues have been partly frustrated by one additional virtue—

verse All round implies completeness and symmetry of development as a human being and as an individual

in one branch of their chosen trade profession or the like as an all-round athlete

Ana Gifted talented (see corresponding nouns at GIVE) accomplished finished *consummate ready apt *quick, prompt

verse, n 1 Verse, stanza are frequently used inter

often decried not only because the term's earliest meaning in English is one of the metrical or rhythmic lines that comprise a stanza or an otherwise undivided poem but also because the confusion of terms often makes for ambiguity. In careful technical use verse is invariably employed in the sense of line as a stanza of eight verses there are fourteen verses in a sonnet the iambic pentameter

construct on of a poetic work is under consideration or prosody is the subject of discussion the technical sense of verse is not only preferable but is practically obligatory

in minstrel scop gleeman jongleur troubadour trouvère romancier scald

version 1 *Translation paraphrase metaphorise

2 *Account report story chronicle

versus *Against con

vertebrae *Spine backbone chine

vertex *Apex

vertical Vertical perpendicular plumb agree in meaning situated at right angles to the plane of the horizon or extending from that plane at such an angle Vertical

plane of the horizon or from its base or support in such a direct on that it

applied to abstractions and the most common in figurative use as vertical motion vertical structure (i.e. in music the structure of a composition in which two or more voices are viewed in respect to their harmonic relations rather than as independent melodies) Perpendicular (etymologically hanging exactly straight like a plumb line [Lat. *perpendicularum*]) is used as often if not more often of lines or planes that are at right angles to a plane that may be described as horizontal, in this sense it is often the preferred term in geometry where

horizontal or both upward and downward thus, one looks up or down the perpendicular face of a cliff a perpendicular fall of water Consequently perpendicular is more often used loosely than vertical to suggest little more than precipitousness or extreme steepness or humorously in the case of human beings stiffness and straightness of the line of one's back as a perpendicular ascent or descent a stiff perpendicular old maid (cf. R. W. Misford) Plumb is largely an artisan's (especially a carpenter's or mason's) term used particularly in judging the exact verticality or perpendicularity of something by its conformity to the direction of a plumb line as they found no indication that the wall was not plumb (more often colloquially out of plumb)

Ant Horizontal

very. Selfsame *same identical identic equivalent equal tantamount

ip *boat craft argosy

be invest array apparel *clothe attire tire

st

*Entry entryway hall narthex foyer

erom antechamber

*Trace track rack

stamps at imprint *impress on stamp

vesture Apparel garment array *clothes clothing dress attire tire

ver Irk *annoy bother

Ana Chase fret gall (see ABRASE) *irritate exasperate nettles provoke

Ant Please regale — Con *Pacify appease mollify propitiate

viable Provisions comestibles *food victuals provender fodder forage grub eats chow

vibrate. *Swing sway oscillate fluctuate pendulate waver undulate

Ana *Pulsate pulse beat throb palpitate quiver quaver tremble *shake

vice 1 *Fault failing frailty foible

Ana Defect flaw *blemish infirmity weakness (see corresponding adjectives at WEAK)

2 *Offense sin crime scandal

Ana Transgress on trespass violation *breach in fraction immorality (see corresponding adjective at DISORDERLY) *evil ill

strict *locality

region *area

strict *locality

(see PART 2)

vicious Vicious villainous iniquitous, nefarious

connection with vice or immorality usually it suggests moral depravity and is the diametrical opposite of virtuous as, to form vicious habits a set of vicious women "We cannot afford to have poor people any how whether they be lazy or busy drunken or sober virtuous or vicious (Shaw) Often however the word implies a particular highly reprehensible quality such as ugliness or violence or temper or deliberate cruelty (as, The horseman delivered one last vicious cut with his whip —Kipling) He looked at the piece of meat and crust and suddenly in a vicious start of temper flung it into the fire —D. H. Lawrence), or a debasing (as "the multiplication of critical books and essays may create a vicious taste for reading about works of art instead of reading the works themselves" —T. S. Eliot) or complete vitiation by faults defects irredeemable conditions, or the like (as, a vicious system of financing a vicious style of writing a vicious circle [i.e. a chain of circumstances or of arguments or of processes in an illness in which one thing is logically or necessarily succeeded by a worse or equally bad thing either in a continuous unending process or with the result of getting back to the point where the succession began and must start again])

Villainous is a more condemnatory term than vicious it may suggest any of a number of qualities which can be associated with a villain, a rascal or a knave but usually it is little more than an intensive of vicious as a villainous assault a villainous practice a villainous temper Iniquitous is more fixed in its meaning than the preceding terms for in discriminating use it commonly implies the absence of all signs of justice or fairness or a complete indifference to the standards or principles which govern the conduct of civilized or law abiding men as, the iniquitous disregard of the rights of small nations the iniquitous practices of slave traders These precedents, they produce as authorities to justify the most iniquitous opinions (Swift) Infamous is often used in place of iniquitous when one wishes an even more censorious form of expression in a very strict use the word implies impurity in its deepest sense, or a breach of laws and traditions which have immemorially been honored but in ordinary use it commonly means in conceivably wicked as the infamous neglect of their aged parents It [love for children] is still far too weak, or our politicians would not dare to sacrifice the life and happiness of innumerable children to their nefarious schemes (B. Russell) Flagitious and infamous both imply shameful and scandalous badness or wickedness but the former is somewhat less rhetorical and more closely descriptive than the latter as, Most people tell their souls and live with a good conscience on the proceeds To sell one's soul and not be paid for it is perhaps in Heaven a mere less flagitious bargain (L. P. Smith) forced and flagitious bombast (T. S. Eliot) else, perhaps I might have been entangled among deeds. Which now as infamous I should abhor (H. Ordronaux) At once would have accepted as infamous any suggestion that her parent was more selfish than saintly (Shaw) Corrupt (as here considered see also DEBAUCH) 1) is applied chiefly to persons in an official capacity or to their acts then implying a loss or lack of moral integrity or probity that makes one susceptible to bribes or other inducements to go contrary to their sworn duties or obligations as, corrupt judges a corrupt government bent only on turning each to his own personal advantage the now corrupt machinery of administration and law (G. L. Dickinson) Frequently however the term is more generally applied and suggests degradation or depravity as Charles II came back with tastes as corrupt as his morals (H. Reed)

"humanity they knew to be corrupt and incompetent (H. Adams) Degenerate stresses a descent and deterioration from an original or earlier high type or condition to one that is very low in the scale morally intellectually physically artistically or the like However it additionally carries so strong an implication of corruption, and so often suggests extreme viciousness that it is generally used to describe that which is especially reprehensible and offensive from the historical point of view or in comparison to other members of its class or other instances of the type as, a family stock degenerate through generations of inbreeding What wise and valiant man would seek to free These thus degenerate by themselves enslaved? (Milton) What he has to say is inspired by revolt against the degenerate practice of his times (Bryson) we are solemnly warned that in the hands of modern writers language has fallen into a morbid state It has become degenerate (H. Ellis) Ana Debased depraved debauched perverted (see DEBAUCH) dissolute profligate abandoned reprobate lewd lascivious waston, lecherous libidinous (see LASCIVIOUS)

Ant Vicious.

vicissitude. 1 *Change alternation, mutation per mutation.

Ana Turning rotation revolving or revolution (see corresponding verbs at TURN) reversal, transposition (see corresponding verbs at REVERSE) *succession, progression sequence series *variety diversity

2 *D *Moultly hardship rigor

Ana *Misfortune mischance adversity *trial, tribulation affliction

victim Victim, prey, quarry ravin (or raven or ravine) come into comparison when they denote a person or animal killed or injured for the ends of the one who kills or injures. Victim in its earliest sense (which is still found in religious and historical use) applies to a living creature usually an animal sometimes a man, that is killed and offered as a sacrifice to God or a god as, And thou shalt offer a calf for sin every day for expiation And thou shalt cleanse the altar when thou hast offered the victim of expiation (Exodus xxix 36 [Douay Version]) Unto the Paschal victim [i.e. Christ] bring Christians, your thankful offering (transl. of Easter Sequence at Mass Manual of Prayers) In general use it applies to one who has been destroyed ruined seriously injured or the like by some ruthless person or power before which he has been helpless as, the victims of war the victims of a pestilence by persistently attacking an institution all those hope to persuade either its supporters or its victims to reform it (A. Huxley) Was the girl born to be a victim to be always disliked and crushed as if she were too fine for this world? (Conrad) All are victims of circumstances all have had characters warped in infancy and intelligence stunted at school (B. Russell) Prey was originally applied to the spoils or booty taken in war or by violence in current literal use it applies only to animals hunted and killed for food by more powerful carnivorous animals (the beasts of prey include lions tigers, wolves, etc., birds of prey include eagles hawks vultures, etc.) as, The hungry family flew like vultures on their prey (Johnson) In its extended sense prey applies to a victim of something that seizes or captures or kills in a manner suggestive of the action of a beast or bird of prey as, she was a prey III shoddy facile emotions and moods, none of which had power to impel her to any action (R. Macaulay) people who make solemn talk about art and are the natural prey of the artists o Punch (C. E. Monaghan) Quarry in its most common current sense is a hunting term referable to the victim

of a chase especially but not exclusively by hounds or hawks and may be applied to the animal as pursued

(Milton) "Victory" said Nelson is not a name strong enough for such a scene, he called it a conquest

victor Victor, winner conqueror, champion, vanquisher agree in denoting a person who gains the mastery in a contest conflict or competition Victor, the more formal term and winner, the ordinary term usually stress the

premincy control sway, dominion command *power

it
*Food vlands provisions comestibles prov
ler forage grub eats chow
*Look sight glance glimpse peep peek

tiny scanning inspection examination (see
THINGS)

i belief conviction persuasion sentiment
a thought concept conception inference
did a on exact a on i tement (see under INFER)

bserve note remark no-
hold desery espy
examine *consider re-

emulate
rive struggle essay en

endpoint angle slant
ground *reason

pared see also under SUPPORT y) applies to the one who gains acknowledged supremacy through a contest or in a field of competition as in an athletic contest or in a given sport The term does not apply to a winner of any test but only of a test in which one meets all of those of highest rank in the field or meets the one who holds

vigilant Alert wide-awake *watchful
Ana Anxious agog keen avid *eager circumspect
wary chary *cautious *quick ready prompt *sharp
keen, acute
Con *Negligent neglectful lax slack remiss *forget
ful unmindful oblivious

Vigorous energetic strenuous justy, nervous
comparison when they mean having or man-
eat vitality and force A person or thing is

But I shall rise victorious and subdue My vanquisher
(Milton)

victory Victory conquest triumph come into compar-
son as meaning the result achieved by one who gains the

ponents as that dishonest
A colon () groups words dis-

assistants very *energetic* and rapid (*Bennett*) *a less *energetic* expulsion of air from the lungs (*Grandgent*) A person is *strenuous* that is continuously and zealously energetic a thing is *strenuous* that makes constant demands on one's vigor energy and zeal In both cases the term implies no flinching of ardor or no avoidance of the arduous as Theodore Roosevelt the exponent of the *strenuous* life was himself *strenuous* both in work and play to love bondage more than liberty—Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty (*Milton*) "the spirit of our religion calls for *strenuous* opposition to the current principles and practice of the world" (*Inge*) A person or thing is *lusty* that exhibits exuberant vigor or energy as "Therefore my age is as a *lusty* winter Frosty but kindly" (*Shak*), "Pete Gurney was a *lusty* cock Turned sixty three but bright and hale" (*Masefield*) a *lusty* appetite *lusty* disposition (*Carne*) A person or a thing (such as style or utterance) is *nervous* (in the sense here considered) that displays forcibleness, compactness and strength that are the results of mental vigor and energy as "Miss Brontë" A good and nervous the coarse describer of a narrow landscape (*H. Kingsley*) *Nervous* idiomatic English" (*H. D. Whitney*) Tyndale's own diction was singularly simple energetic nervous and yet restrained (*Lovers*)

Ans Virile manly manful (see *MAL*) *muscular athletic, sinewy, husky stout sturdy stalwart, *strong tough.

Ans Languorous lethargic.

vile *Base low

Ans Depraved corrupted perverted debased debauched (see *DEBASE*) *coarse vulgar obscene gross foul filthy nasty *dirty *mean sordid sordid *offensive repulsive revolting loathsome

villify *Malicious traduce aspersion calumniate defame slander libel

Ans *Abuse outrage mistreat misuse assail *attack revile vilipend berate (see *SCOLD*)

Ans Eulogize

villainous *Vicious, iniquitous nefarious flagitious infamous corrupt degenerate

Ans Debased depraved perverted (see *DEBASE*) atrocious *outrageous heinous dissolute prodigal *abandoned

villain *Seri thrall vassal slave bondslave bondsman bondman peon Helot

vindicate 1 Justify defend *maintain, assert

Ans *Support uphold advocate *avenge revenge resist *oppose combat

2 Exonerate *exculpate absolve acquit

Ans *Disprove refute confute *defend protect shield guard

Ans Calumniate

vindictive *Vindictive* *revengful*, *vengeful* are often used interchangeably for they are close synonyms meaning having or manifesting a disposition to pay one back for a real or fancied wrong *Vindictive* however in good use commonly places more stress upon the unforgiving nature or temper of the persons involved than upon the action, and may therefore be applied to those who have not at the moment any cause for revenge occasionally it is little more than an intensive of *spiteful* *malicious* *malvolent* and the like as "You have *vindictive* the people to deal with and you have gone too far to be forgiven" (*Burke*) There was nothing *vindictive* in his nature but if revenge came his way it might as well be good (*Stearns*) The Muses are *vindictive* virgins and avenge themselves without mercy on those who weary of their charms (*J. P. Smith*) *Revengful* and *vengeful* though applicable to a man's nature carry a far

Ans analogous words *Ans* antonyms.

stronger reference to him as provoked to action or as about to act *revengful* especially may apply to his hand or arm his sword or any agent or weapon used in inflicting vengeance, as "You know his nature That he *revengful* and I know his sword Hath a sharp edge" (*Shak*) *the downcast look of dark and *revengful* resolve (*Coleridge*) The queen incensed his services forgot "Leaves him a victim to the *revengful* Scot" (*Swift*)

The proud oppressor fly the *revengful* sword (*Pope*). *Ans* Implacable unrelenting relentless merciless *grim spiteful despitful *malicious malignant malign

violation *Breach infraction transgression, trespass, infringement, contravention.

Ans *Offense as a vice crime, scandal, desecration *profanation sacrilege blasphemy invading or invasion encroachment, entrenchment (see corresponding verbs at *TRESPASS*)

violence *Force compulsion, coercion duress, constraint restraint

Ans Vehemence intensity (see corresponding adjectives at *INTENSE*) *effort exertion, pains trouble

*attack assault, onslaught onset

virago *Virago* amazon termagant, scold shrew, vixen barge agree in meaning a woman of pugnae our temperament *virago* and *amazon* both suggest masculine or heroic stature and vigor in earlier use both designated a female warrior At present *virago* seldom implies heroic qualities, but rather fierceness of temper and a domineering nature To arms to arms the fierce *Virago* cries And swift as lightning to the combat flies (*Pope*) The lust of power turned some of them into unsexed *viragos* like Antony's wife Fulvia (*Buchan*) Amazon, though still applied to one of a mythical race of women warriors also designates an abnormally large and virile woman it rarely suggests violence of temper Termagant, though now seldom applied to any but a woman carries over from its original application to a stock character of the medieval drama a brawling violent Saracen deity the implications of turbulence boisterousness and an uncontrollable temper

The last four words are all designations of women who infect their bad temper on others Scold usually implies vulgarity and habitual abusiveness as "I know she is an irksome brawling scold" (*Shak*) shrew, a bitter tongue and a nagging disposition as those men who are under the discipline of shrews at home (*Irvine*) vixen, a quick fiery temper and mappishness or considerable asperity as "A woman tropical intense She blended in a like degree The vixen and the devotee" (*W. H. Miller*) barge (an Anglo-Irish word) frequent indulgence in scolding or faultfinding

virgin, virginal Maiden boyish *youthful juvenile puerile

Ans *Chaste pure modest, decent fresh *new

Ans Ample virile

virile Manful, manly *male masculine manlike manly

Ans Effeminate impotent (sense 2)

virtual *Implied constructive

Ans Actual

virtually *Virtually* practically, morally are very close synonyms meaning not absolutely or actually yet so nearly so that the difference is negligible. So close are these words in meaning that they (especially the first two) are often interchanged in ordinary use discerning writers however retain their historical implications and employ them therefore with better effect *Virtually* implies that the difference is merely that between what a thing is in name or outward seeming and what it is in

Ans contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

is enough for practical purposes or from the point of view of use value effectiveness and the like and what satisfies the requirements formally or absolutely as badly spotted fruit = *practically* worthless the Democratic nomination to a senatorship in some southern states is *practically* an election a road = *practically* finished when traffic can pass over it freely and without interruptions Morally although it is less often used than *virtually* and *practically* in phrases such as *morally* (*virtually* or *practically*) certain and *morally* (*virtually* or *practically*) impossible is the best selection in such collocations For *morally* implies a difference between

but it occurs in a statement of a conviction and is slightly less positive than absolutely as it is *morally*

ness (see corresponding adjectives at MORAL)

Ant Vice

virtuoso 1 Connoisseur *aesthete dilettante
2 *Expert adept artist dab dabster artiste wizard
virtuous *Moral ethical righteous noble
Ana Pure *chaste modest decent *upright just honorable
Ant Vicious

virulent *Poisonous venomous toxic mephitic pestilent pestilential miasmatic miasmatic miasmatic
Ana *Deadly mortal fatal lethal *pernicious noxious baneful deleterious malignant malign (see MALICIOUS)

virus 1 *Poison venom toxin bane
2 *Germ microbe bacterium bacillus pathogen
visage *Face countenance physiognomy mug puss
vision 1 *Revelation prophecy apocalypse
2 *Fancy fantasy phantasy phantasm dream day dream nightmare
Ana Illusion *delusion hallucination mirage *imagination fancy fantasy

visionary, adj *Imaginary fanciful fantastic chimerical quixotic
Ana Romantic *sentimental maudlin utopian
*ambitious pretentious ideal transcendent transcendental (see ABSTRACT) illusory seeming *apparent

visit - V

tion (as here compared see also TRIAL 2) is now chiefly in formal and official use where it is employed in reference to a visit such as to a church a college or a ship

Consequently the term may also be applied to anything that visits one often by or as by the will of a superior power (as Ye gentle visitations of calm thought —

such as made upon a person who is not a friend but with whom one has social or official relations (as a society woman must give a portion of her time to formal calls) or by a person in quest of business or of a business order (as the morning call of the grocer's boy or baker's call) The term however may be used in place of visit for a short social visit

visitant *Visitor guest caller

visitation calamity
vicissitude (see

DIFFICULTY)

visitor Visitor, visitant, guest, caller come into comparison as meaning one who visits another or comes to pay a visit Visitor is the general word applicable to anyone who comes under this description (as there are visitors in the drawing room summer visitors) It is however specifically applied to one who makes a friendly visit or one who comes in the cause of charity social service investigation and the like to entertain visitors a frequent visitor at his friend's house the visitor from the charitable organization found no one at home Visitor now rarely applies to a human visitor Some ornithologists and others use it in preference to visitor which is also employed in this sense of a migratory bird that comes only for a short stay in a given region as certain warblers are rare visitors in this local ty In general however the term is applied to a visitor who is or

guest emphasizes the idea of hospitable entertainment

term paying guest or even guest alone is now often used euphemistically in place of lodger or boarder especially when social equality social relations or the like is implied as the guests at a summer hotel. Caller is applicable not only to one who comes for a social or business call (see under VISIT) but to anyone regarded as of his intentions who seeks entrance to one's home office or the like as she told her maid that she would not be at home to callers that day

vital 1 *Living alive quick animate animated
*ambitious pretentious ideal transcendent transcendental (see ABSTRACT) illusory seeming *apparent

also to a more prolonged stay as a house guest or in a place where one goes for a change of rest

style

Mopping the current in the coil Activate stresses the

heating apart of the Society (H. Cushing)

Ana Animate *quicken enliven vivify stimulate
galvanize excite *provoke

Ant Atrophy

vitalize *Debase deprave corrupt pervert debauch

Ana Pollute defile taint *contaminate degrade
demean *abase impair spoil *injure damage annul
invalidate *nullify

vitalized Debased depraved, corrupted debauched
perverted See under DEBASE

Ana Defiled polluted contaminated tainted (see CON-
TAMINATE) unpurged spoiled injured (see INJURE)
invalidated annulled (see NULLIFY)

vituperate Revile berate rate upbraid *scold

eulogize

vituperation *abuse invective obloquy scurrility
bullying, bate

Ana *An madversion aspersion stricture reflection
*attack assault onslaught onset condemnation de-
nunciation censuring or censure (see corresponding verbs at
CRITICIZE) vilifying or vilification maligning calum-
niation (see corresponding verbs at MALIGN)

Ant Anclaud praise

vituperative *abusive opprobrious contumelious,
scurrilous scurrile scurril

Ana *Coarse vulgar gross obscene insulting offending
outraging (see OFFEND) condemnatory
denouncing or denunciatory (see corresponding verbs at
CRITICIZE)

Vivacious *Lively animated gay sprightly

Ana Buoyant effervescent volatile (see ELASTIC)
*merry blithe jocund frolicsome sportive *playful

Ant Languid

Vivid *Graphic picturesque colorful

Ana *Sharp keen acute *dramatic dramatic
theatrical *expressive eloquent meaningful nervous
lusty *vigorous *clear lucid perspicuous

Ana analogous words. Ant antonyms. Con contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

Vocal usually implies responsiveness to a stimulus to ex-
pression or freedom and spontaneity in voicing one's
ideas or feelings. Earth's millions daily fed a world
employed. In gathering plenty yet to be enjoyed. Till

writing and copiousness in the flow of words. vocal

fluency but it also suggests the stimulus of powerful
emotion and its expression in fervent and moving lan-
guage. It is rightly applied not only to speakers but to

writers poets and even by extension to things as to be eloquent in one's own behalf Of all the attempts to describe such [mystical] experiences these barely *articu-*

nagatory in its connotations as it is now in earlier use it

not so melodious and *voluble* as that of Dryden's enchanting prose (*J. Warton*) In current use *voluble* and *glib* both imply loquacity *Voluble* suggests a flow of language that is not easily stemmed as to indulge in *voluble* explanations he grew *voluble* when he saw that he was not in danger of arrest *Glib* implies such facility in utterance

Ana Expressing voicing venting (see EXPRESS. v) *expressive sententious eloquent

vocation *Vocat* on *avocation* are often confused *Vocation* denotes one's occupation or the work in which one is regularly employed or engaged as a business a profession or a trade as to make an early choice of one's *vocation* An *avocation* is an occupation in which one engages in one's leisure time or as subsidiary to one's vocation he is a lawyer by *vocation* but he has found time for *avocations* such as farming and lecturing In its strict etymological meaning an *avocation* is something which calls one away from one's ordinary pursuits as interrupted eternally with these petty *avocations*

vehement cries or shouts it often also suggests a deafening quality as watermen fishwomen oystermen and all the vociferous inhabitants of both shores (*Fielding*) vociferous vindications of their innocence (*Irving*) vociferous protests Clamorous implies insistence as well as vociferousness it usually suggests a

disturbing to the auditory nerves It has however so long been applied especially to loud harsh voices or vocal

fault finding (*Deland*) Boisterous in its common current

vociferous and clamorous than to boisterous which is now frequently its nearer synonym Its chief distinctive im-

play, obstreperous in her praise (*Murray*) **Ana** Noisy sounding (see corresponding nouns at SOUND) vehement *intense bewildering distracting (see PUZZLE v)

vogue Mode *fashion style fad rage craze derner cri cry

tilate
*com

PLETE)

*bare barren hollow empty nugatory, *vain

2 *Devoid destitute

void, n Vacuum *hole hollow cavity pocket

Ana Emptiness vacancy, vacuity (see corresponding adjectives at EMPTY) abyss *gulf abysm

void, v Avoid vacate *annul abrogate quash

volatife Effervescent buoyant expansive resilient *elastic

Ana Unstable mercurial *inconstant fickle capricious light minded frivolous flippant flighty (see corresponding nouns at LIGHTNESS) variable *changeable protean

volatility. *Lightness light mindedness levity frivol

at CHANGEABLE)

volcano. *Mountain mount peak alp mesa

volition *Will conation

Ana *Choice election option *decision determination

coercion compulsion duress

ruby loquacity talkativeness See at

articulate

cal articulate
*easy facile

th
stammering
quacious *talkative

ignitude *size extent dimensions area

voluntary Voluntary, intentional, deliberate willful (or willful), willing are here compared as meaning done

prompt or incite action it does not necessarily imply that these influences have not been operative but it usually suggests that the decision is the result of one's free choice as a *voluntary* renunciation of one's inheritance a *voluntary* confession. Often the term carries another sometimes a different, implication such as that of spontaneity (as *voluntary* contributions our *voluntary* service he requires not — Milton) or especially when the opposition is to *involuntary* that of subjection to or regulation by the will (as *voluntary* movements *voluntary* muscles) or that of prior consideration and clear choice (as *voluntary* manslaughter) or in law that of absence of any legal obligation or compulsion to do make etc (as *voluntary* bankruptcy) or of any valuable consideration in return for doing making etc. (as a *voluntary* conveyance of property). Intentional applies chiefly to acts or processes entered into in order to achieve a desired end or purpose or to the end or purpose so willed or effected — the use of the word eliminates every suggestion of the possibility of accident or inadvertence as, an *intentional* insult a characteristic such as a keen scent evolved in a dog by *intentional* selection and breeding. Not one in a thousand perpetrates any *intentional* damage to fish, fowl, or flowers. (Jeffries) Deliberate (as here considered) see also DELIBERATE 2 above adds the implication of full knowledge or full consciousness of the nature of one's intended act and a decision to go ahead in spite of such knowledge or consciousness as, a *deliberate* falsehood a *deliberate* murder a *deliberate* attempt to ruin a person's good name. Willful (as here considered) see also UNWILL adds to *deliberate* the implications of a refusal to be taught counseled or commanded and of an obstinate determination to follow one's own will or choice in full consciousness of the influences or arguments opposed to the attitude adopted or the action or deed contemplated as a *willful* murder *willful* ignorance his *willful* abuse of his children a sin committed *willfully*. To such perseverance in *willful* self-deception Elizabeth would make no reply. (Austin) *willful* blindness to ascertained truth. (Inge) Willing carries on the other hand an implication of one or more characteristics such as agreeableness openness of mind absence of reluctance or the like that makes one ready or eager without suggestion or without coercion to accede to the wishes or instructions of others or to do something or effect some end pleasing to them as How curious is that instinct which makes each sex, a different way's the willing slave of the other. (Jeffries) *willing* service a *willing* servant Where ears are *willing* talk tends to be loud and long. (A. Huxley) *Willing* Chosen elected opted (see CHOICE) *free independent autonomous

Ant Involuntary *Ant* active (sense 2) — *Comp* Compelled coerced forced (see FORCE v)

Voluptuous Luxurious *Ant* abstemious *Ant* ascetic *Ant* sensual

Ant Indulgent *Ant* indulgent pampering (see CORRESPOND)

Ant analogous *Ant* old *Ant* synonyms

Comp contrasted words

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

ing verbs at INDULGE) *luxurious, opulent sumptuous. *Ant* Ascetic.

voracious Voracious, gluttonous ravenous ravening, rapacious agree in meaning excessively greedy. Voracious implies the habit of gorging oneself with food or drink or with anything that satisfies an excessive appetite of any sort as a voracious eater the shark is one of the most voracious of fishes a voracious reader, *voracious birds that hotly bill and breed, and largely drink. (Dryden) Gluttonous differs from voracious chiefly in its emphasis on greediness in eating and in its common suggestions of delight in food and of eating past need to the point of satiety as gluttonous persons often are obese.

Though a Norman was not gluttonous he was epicurean. (Lytton) Ravenous implies excessive hunger and suggests violent or grasping methods of dealing with food or with whatever satisfies one's appetite as He [Dr Johnson] contracted a habit of eating with ravenous greediness. The sight of food affected him as it affects wild beasts and birds of prey. (Macaulay) He had mad hungers that grew more ravenous as he fed them. (Hilde) Ravening though sometimes employed in place of ravenous often comes closer to rapacious in suggesting a violent tendency to seize or appropriate to oneself in the manner of a bird of prey or a predatory animal as.

Beware of false prophets which come to you in sheep's clothing but inwardly they are ravening wolves. (Matthew vii 13) Rapacious may imply the seizure of food (as Rapacious animals we hate hates hawks, and wolves deserve their fate — Gay) but more often it suggests excessiveness and utterly selfish acquisitiveness or cupidity as the Indians who though often rapacious are devoid of avarice. (Parkman) the European nations arrogant domineering and rapacious have done little to recommend the name of Christianity in Asia and Africa. (Inge)

Ant Greedy grasping acquisitive *covetous satiating eating surfeiting gorging (see SATIATE)

Ant votary *Addict devotee habitual fiend fan

Ant *Enthusiast fanatic scold bigot

vote, n *Suffrage franchise ballot

vouch for *Certify attest witness

Ant *Support uphold *confirm substantiate verify corroborate

vouchsafe *Grant accord concede award

Ant *Give bestow confer present condescend deign

*stoop *oblige accommodate favor

voyage, n *Journey tour trip excursion cruise expedition jaunt pilgrimage

vulgar 1 *Common ordinary familiar popular

Ant *Universal general *prevailing prevalent current *Ant* *usual customary crude *rude rough sordid ignoble *mean

2 *Coarse gross, obscene ribald

Ant Low *base vile *offensive loathsome repulsive revolting indecicate indelicate *indecorous

W

wabble. Variant of **WOBBLE**

training or ability in general *stipend* = less common in the United States than *salary* (as teachers *salaries* the *salary* of a bank president) but it is the usual term in England (as a teacher's *stipend*). Many a parson has brought up a family on a *stipend* of seventy pounds a year.—(Show) *Stipend* however is sometimes used in the United States in place of *salary* for the remuneration of a teacher especially in a college of a clergyman, or a magistrate. In Scotland it is used only of the salary of a clergyman. Fee applies to the price asked or paid for the services of a physician, lawyer, musician, artist, or the like when such services are requested or required as to pay the surgeon's fee for a major operation, a lawyer's retainer fee, a pianist's fee. *Pay*, which is often general in its sense, may be equivalent especially to wages (as in *payday*, *pay roll*, etc.) more specifically it is used with reference to soldiers as an officer on half pay. Hire is

sleep or by extension = condition resembling sleep. The tendency at present is to prefer *wake* and *awake* for the literal sense in intransitive use especially in speech and in ordinary prose (as he *awoke* this morning at three he *wakes* each morning at six o'clock) and *waken* and *awaken* or sometimes *wake up* in transitive use (as the porter went through the car *awakening* the sleepers no so loud enough to *waken* or *wake up* the soundest sleeper). In poetry and literary prose where the choice is often determined by the rhythm more freedom is exercised. In both the literal and extended use *awake* often emphasizes the fact of coming to full consciousness *wake* the process of throwing off sleep or lethargy thus one finds it difficult to *wake* (better than *awake*) when one is unduly fatigued she *awoke* (better than *woke*) suddenly when her mind *awakened* to the true situation she will be crushed, the national spirit *woke* slowly but surely. In both literal and extended use when a rousing or stirring rather than a reviving is implied *awaken* and *waken* are definitely preferred by good writers (see treatment of these words under *STIR*).

Ana Rouse arouse **stir*

waken 1 *Wake awake awaken.

Ana Rouse arouse **stir*

2 Awaken arouse rouse **stir* rilly

Ana Excite stimulate quicken galvanize *provoke inflame enkindle fire kindle (see *LIGHT*) impel *move actuate drive

*Trot pace single-foot rack amble canter

llop run

Trot pace single-foot rack amble canter

Ana = *recompense* will recon pay or recompense (see corresponding verbs at *PAY*)

wager *Bet stake pot ante blind

waggish *Sportive frolicsome *playful impish mischievous roguish wanton

Ana Facetious jocose jocular humorous *witty jovial jolly (see *MERRY*) comic comical *lughable droll ludicrous funny

Con *Serious earnest sober grave sedate staid

wail *Weep *cry whimper blubber keen

Ana Mourn *grieve lament bewail bemoan, *deplore moan sob *gh groan

wait *Stay remain abide tarry linger

Ana *D lay loiter

Con Depart leave *go withdraw retire.

wave Cede yield resign abandon surrender *relinquish leave

Ana *Forgo forbear sacrifice concede *grant allow

Con *Demand claim require exact assert *maintain defend

wake, = *Wake awake waken, awaken* caused difficulty because the principles of choice is indicated by current good use are not widely known or in all cases definitely accepted. All four are both transitive and intransitive verbs meaning to come out of or to cause to come out of

(V. Heiser) the boat pitched and rolled and *wallowed* as she slowly made her way. In extended use the term often implies sensual enjoyment and indifference to the

is out of one's element as a fish out of water a horse in the mire or when one does not know the road or the way as they *wallowed* their way through the thick

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

wand, *floundering and stumbling*" (*Dickens*). "they *floundered* on foot some eight miles to a squatter's cabin reined horses and completed their journey by starlight (*Cather*). In its extended use *flounder* usually implies the confusion of mind and the uncertainty of one who is completely muddled or at a loss but nevertheless proceeds as he *floundered* through his speech "Nature has been *floundering* along for a great many millions of years to get things as they are" (*C C Fernald*) Grovel (etymologically to lie flat on one's face) now implies a crawling or wriggling with face close to the ground as in object fear and self abasement, or as a sign of one's complete humiliation or degradation as the terrified slaves *groveled* before their master Upon thy belly *groveling* thou shalt go And dust shalt eat all the days of thy life" (*Milton*) Am I to *grovel* in the dust for him to walk over?" (*Dickens*)

Ana Crawl *creep defile pollute *contaminate taint *debase debauch corrupt deprave, pervert. Con Soar mount ascend *rise

wan. Pallid *pale ashen ashy livid

Ana Blanched *whitened decolorized (see white)

*languid languishing languorous *haggard enervated worn

wander. *Wander, stray, roam, ramble, rove range* stroll, gad, gullivant, trapeze, meander come into comparison as meaning to move about more or less aimlessly or without a plan from place to place or from point to point. Most of these verbs may imply walking but very few of them are restricted in their reference to human beings or to any particular means of locomotion. Wander implies the absence of a fixed course or more or less indifference to a course that has been fixed or otherwise indicated the term may imply the movement of a walker (either a human being or an animal) or of any traveler but it may be used of anything tangible which is permitted to move aimlessly as "wand ring thought ful in the silent wood" (*Pope*), two months spent *wandering* in Europe his eyes *wandered* over the landscape his thoughts *wander*, she *wandered* frequently from her subject. Stray carries an even stronger suggestion of deviation from a fixed true or proper course it therefore often connotes a being lost or a danger of being lost, as "fallows grey Where the rubbing flocks do stray" (*Milton*), We have erred and *strayed* from thy way a life lost sheep (*Bk of Com Prayer*) Though we *stumbled* and we *strayed*, We were led by evil counselors—the Lord shall deal with them! (*Aspinwall*) Roam carries a stronger suggestion of freedom and of scope than *wander* it usually carries no implication of a definite object or goal but it seldom, if ever suggests futility or fruitlessness and it often connotes delight or enjoyment as, "Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam Be it ever so humble there is no place like home" (*J M Fayne*) Take us the Libyan wind delights to *roam* at large (*Arnold*) Let the winged Fancy *roam* (*Keats*) type of the wise who soar but never roam (*Wordsworth*), the charm of a quiet watch on deck when one may let one's thoughts *roam* in space and time (*Conrad*) Ramble, in contrast suggests carelessness in wandering and more or less indifference to one's path or goal therefore it often specifically implies a straying beyond bounds or an inattention to details that ought to serve as guides or especially in extended use an inability to proceed directly or under proper restrictions as children so untrained for that they were allowed to *ramble* through the city's streets for hours at a time "A vine remarkable for its tendency not to spread and *ramble* but to mass and mount" (*Cather*) speakers who *ramble* are almost inevitably bored. Rove comes close to *roam* in its im-

plication of wandering over extensive territory, but it usually carries a suggestion of zest in the activity and does not preclude the possibility of a definite end or purpose as the invaders *roved* through the country burning and pillaging homes in their pathway, "inventive beasts freely *roving* up and down the country" (*Walter*)

To seek thee did I often *rove* Through woods and on the green And thou wert still a hope a love, Still longed for never seen (*Wordsworth*) Range is often used in place of rove without loss however the preferred term when literal wandering is not implied or when the stress is on the sweep of territory covered rather than on the form of locomotion involved cattle *ranging* the western plains Through Nature and through Art she *ranged*" (*Swift*) Talk *ranging* the widest horizons (*Mrs H Ward*) his thoughts always *ranged* far afield (*Stevenson*) Prowl implies a stealthy or furtive roving, especially in search of prey or booty It is used not only of animals but often also of human beings intent on marauding (as Now goes the rightly thus *prowl* abroad"—*Copier*) Jackals *prowl* around his campfire.—(*Mrs H Ward*) but it is also applied usually humorously and with little or no connotation of an evil intention to persons especially those of a restless or vagabond temperament who rove often aimlessly through the streets or the fields in a quick and leisurely manner (as If I should *prowl* about the streets a long time don't be uneasy.—*Dickens*) Gad gullivant, trapeze all colloquial or dialectal terms imply a wandering or roving by those who ought to be under restrictions, such as servants boys and girls, persons who have not much strength or money or the like God implies little more than this as her upper house-maid and laundry maid instead of being in their business, are *gadding* about the village all day long" (*Austen*) "He disapproved of her *gadding* about by herself" (*Gairdner*) Gallivant adds to gad the implication of a search for pleasure or amusement or the use of an opportunity to play one's fancy as her father refused to allow her to go *gallivanting* around with any of her sisters young girls dressed in their Sunday best *gallivanting* along the highways Traipse often adds to gad the implication of a strolling or tireless or wearing experience a desire for antiquities if it gives one an excuse for *traipsing* over the country sleeping in the kitchen so as not to have to *traipse* downstairs when the mud warms goes" (*Jan Smither*) Meander (etymologically from the name of a Phrygian river famous for its windings) may be used in reference to persons and animals but it is even more often used in reference to things such as streams paths roads and the like that follow a course (usually a winding or intricate course) in such a way as to suggest aimless or listless wandering, as, Rivers that *meandered* across the vast plains (*Haggard*) Across the cooling *meandered* a long track (*Colverthorpe*) the gray gelding *meandered* along through the hills (*S Anderson*)

wane *Abate subside ebb

Ana *Decrease dwindle lessen diminish

Ant Wax — Con *Increase augment mount, soar, tower surge, *rise

want, *1 *Lack need require

Ana *Dwindle diminish exact

Con *Have hold own possess enjoy

2 *Desire wish crave covet

Ana *Long yearn hanker pine hunger thirst aspire pine *want

Con Refuse *decline reject repudiate spurn.

want, *2 *Lack absence privation defect

Ana *Need necessity urgency deficiency (see corresponding adjective at DEFICIENT)

Ana Pinch strait or straits pass exigency (see JUNCTURE) meanness scantiness exiguousness (see corresponding adjectives at MEAGER)

Con Affluence opulence riches wealth (see corresponding adjectives at RICH)

wanton 1 Sportive impish mischievous *playful roguish wagish frolicsome

Ana *Unruly ungovernable intractable daring reckless, foolhardy (see ADVENTUROUS) gay *lively animated vivacious sprightly

Con Restrained checked bridled inhibited (see RESTRAIN) *serious grave sober

2 *Licentious libertine lewd lustful lascivious libidinous, lecherous

Ana *Immoral unmoral amoral *abandoned profligate dissolute reprobate

Ant Chaste — **Con** Pure modest decent (see CHASTE) virtuous *moral

3 *Supererogatory uncalled for gratuitous

Ana *Malicious, malevolent spiteful wayward *contrary perverse

war, v Battle *contend cope fight

Ana Resist withstand combat *oppose strive struggle endeavor essay *attempt

ward off Avert *prevent preclude obviate

Ana Block bar obstruct impede *hinder forestall anticpate (see PREVENT) *frustrate balk thwart foil

Ant Conduce to

wariness Channiness caution circumspection calculation See under CAUTIOUS.

Ana Alertness watchfulness (see corresponding adjectives at WATCHFUL) *prudence discretion foresight forethought providence

Ant Foolhardiness brashness (of persons) — **Con** Carelessness heedlessness thoughtlessness inadvertence

(see corresponding adjectives at CARELESS) recklessness rashness (see corresponding adjectives at ADVENTUROUS)

warlike *Martial military

Ana Bellicose *belligerent pugnacious contentious fighting warring contending battling (see CONTENT)

Con *Pacific peaceable peaceful

warm *adj* Warmhearted sympathetic, *tender compassionate responsive

Ana *Loving affectionate cordial *gracious affable ardent fervent passionate (see IMPASSIONED) *sincere heartfelt hearty wholehearted

Ant Cool austere

warmhearted Warm sympathetic *tender compassionate responsive

Ana *Loving affectionate *kind kindly benign benignant heartfelt hearty wholehearted *sincere

Ant Coldhearted — **Con** Austere *severe stern *cold cool frosty frigid

warm *v* Warm forewarn

admonition (as, to warn one of the consequences of his folly), or of exhortation (as The priestly brotherhood Prompt to persuade expostulate and warn — Cowper) or of threats of punishment reprisal or the like (as I shall not take him at his word about fishing as he might change his mind another day and warn me off his grounds — Austen) Forewarn carries a far stronger implication of advance notification than warn commonly also it suggests impending although not imminent danger or peril I will arm me being thus forewarn'd (Shak) He knew not one forewarning pain (Wordsworth) Caution commonly emphasizes advice that

warp *v* Distort contort *deform gnarl

Ana Twist bend turn (see CURVE *v*) *injure damage impair mar *stunt stultify atrophy

warrant, n 1 *Assert declare affirm aver protest avouch avow pred cate

Ana State (see RELATE) *maintain assert assure *ensure insure

2 *Justify

Ana Vindicate justify (see MAINTAIN) sanction *approve endorse *authorize

wary Chary *cautious circumspect calculating

Ana Alert *watchful prudent discreet foresighted forethoughted provident (see under PRUDENCE)

Ant Foolhardy brash (of persons) — **Con** *Careless heedless thoughtless inadvertent reckless rash ven-

constituent particles may vary in size from particles of

because the material was supposed to have been transported by the waters of a deluge Alluvium usually denotes finer material than wash including soil and often signifies the deposit left by the flooding of land that is not permanently submerged as on flood plains and deltas. Alluvium is deposited also where streams issue

advanced sailing Nevertheless, the word often carries in addition at least one other implication such as of

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

h, petu

*impa

waste, *v* Devastate *ravage sack pillage despoil spoliage

Ana Plunder loot *rob rifle *destroy demolish
 *ruin, wreck.
Ant Conserve save

waterlogged *Soak drench saturate steep impregnate
 sog sop rot
 waterspout *Wind gale hurricane gust blast whirl
 cyclone typhoon, tornado twister flaw breeze

undulate

roller

to corn

ills that

f water

darkness the great and particular glory of the Egdon
 waste began (*Hardy*) Wastes of sand and thorns
 (*C E Montague*) Desert, etymologically a deserted

the lake the wind whipped up the surface into high
 waves her hair rises and falls in natural waves The term

Miller the arid region of the southwestern United
 States is often described as a *desert* *badlands* (a plural
 noun) applies to any barren waste where soft rocks that
 suffer from continual erosion prevail and hills are steep
 furrowed and often fantastic in form drainage is laby-
 rinthine and watercourses are normally dry as extensive

formation wherever found the term however carries a
 less vivid picture than *waste* for it either denotes an ab-
 stract or tends to suggest a more or less conventional-
 ized pattern as They roamed at large on the *undulations*
 of Egdon [*Heath*] (*Hardy*) The stream arranges the
 sand in the shallow in minute fixed *undulations*
 (*Jeffries*) Ripple applies to a small wave such as one of
 those which cover the surface of water passing over
 shallows or disturbed by a light wind A breeze stirred
 about them and the bay broke up into long oily *undula-*
tions then into *ripples* tipped with spray (*E Wharton*)
Bilow is sometimes used poetical for wave but in care-
 ful nonrhetorical use it applies chiefly to a high

wasted Punched cadaverous *haggard worn careworn
Ana Gaunt scrawny skinny angular rawboned (see
 LEAN *adj*)

Con Sturdy *strong stout stalwart robust *healthy
 watch # 1 Tend mind attend

Ana Guard protect shield safeguard (see DEFEND)

2 Look *see

Ana *Gaze gaze stare glare *scrutinize scan in-
 spect examine

watchful Watchful vigilant wide awake alert agree

Vigilant implies keen courageous often wary watchful-
 ness especially in the cause of the right Be sober be
 vigilant because your adversary the devil as a roaring
 lion walketh about seeking whom he may devour (*1*
Peter v 8) We should be eternally *vigilant* against
 attempts to check the expression of opinions that we
 loathe (*Justice Holmes*) Wide-awake stresses aware-

nesses apply to a long curling wave or especially

or promptness in apprehending and meeting a danger an
 opportunity or an emergency Not only watchful in the
 night but alert in the drovy afternoon (*Peter*) Our
 wits are much more alert when engaged in wrong-doing
 than in a righteous occupation (*Conrad*)

Ana *Cautious wary chary circumspect *quick,
 ready prompt

Con *Careless heedless thoughtless inadvertent.

Ana analogous words **Ant** antonyms. **Con** contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1

* 1 Fluctuate oscillate pendulate vibrate
 sway undulate

Ana Flicker flitter hover *flit flitter quiver quaver
 tremble *shake

2 Falter *hesitate vacillate

Ana Balk boggle at cackle scruple *demur shy fluctu-
 ate oscillate (see SWAVE)

wax, # *Oil fat grease

way, # 1 Way route course passage pass artery
 agree in meaning the track or path traversed in going

from one place to another Way was originally applied to a road especially one for riders or conveyances as well

mits swift and unimpeded passage over a great distance, as the northern artery out of Boston

design
usage

balky
refrac
unruly

pliant

a way often a circuitous way covering many roads

weak Weak feeble, frail, fragile, infirm, decrepit agree in meaning not strong enough to bear resist or endure strain pressure or the like Weak is by far the widest

The term may imply straightness and directness (as, to keep to one's course) but it does not necessarily imply unchangeableness (as to turn or bend one's course) it may suggest a beginning and end (as he must run his course the course of a missile) but sometimes it connotes circular or unending progress, especially in figurative use (as the course of the seasons) it nearly always especially in its extended senses implies progress from point to point (as a course of study the course of a plot) As a modern designation course is applied chiefly to a track for racing by men, horses, automobiles etc (a race-course) to the natural or artificial channel of a stream

army a weak plant a weak character the weaker brethren The spirit indeed is willing but the flesh is weak (Matt. xxvi. 41) Thou though strong in love art all too weak In reason (Wordsworth) Often it implies a lack of power skill efficiency ability to control or the like as a weak government a weak team a weak governor weak nerves a weak influence It may also suggest a defect a fault a dilution or other sign of impairment of a thing's strength as weak spots in a mechanism a weak tread in a stairway weak tea weak weapons a weak argument Feeble is not only more restricted than weak in its range of application but it also carries a stronger implication of lamentableness or timidity in that weakness It is chiefly though far

her as long as there is a passage in my throat and drink in Illyria (Shak) A bridge a passage broad Smooth easy unoffensive down to Hell (Milton)

the enemy's advance Rigid principles often do for feeble minds what stays do for feeble bodies (Macaulay)

from the heart to the various parts or organs of the body is now also applied to one of the great continuous channels of traffic from which branch off many smaller or shorter channels it is applied sometimes to a great rail road which traverses a continent or goes directly from one large city to another that is far distant as from New York to Chicago or Chicago to San Francisco it is also applied to a through highway from which branch other routes (or roads) connecting with them and which per

powers opposed to it or tending to destroy it (as Beauty frail flows that every season fears — Pope) When frail is applied to the will the conscience the

is frequently used in place of frail but it usually carries even a stronger suggestion of certainty or assurance of destruction or of the strength of the powers or forces opposing "Shaftesbury was moreover a man of fragile

physical constitution as Kant was, but, unlike Kant, he was a man in the world, heroically seeking to live a complete and harmonious life" (*H. Ellis*) "She was

for success "Some of the new philosophies *undermine* the authority of science, as some of the older systems *under*

compared it suggests a deprivation of something comparable to a limb, organ, or other part essential to the

impotent

Ant. Strong — **Con** Stout, sturdy, tough, stalwart, tenacious (see **STRONG**)

weaken. Weaken, enfeeble, debilitate, undermine, ssp, cripple, disable come into comparison when they mean to lose or, commonly, cause to lose strength, vigor, or energy. Weaken, the most general term of this group most frequently implies loss of the physical strength characteristic of a healthy living thing or any of its organs or the loss of the soundness or stability character

Ans. Enervate, emasculate *unnerve unman impair,

*injure, damage dilute, *thin attenuate extenuate

Ant. Strengthen — **Con** Energize *vitalize, activate

*improve, better

wealthy. *Rich, affluent opulent

Ant. Indigent

wean. *Estrange, alienate disaffect

Ans. *Separate part divide sunder, sever, divorce

Ant. Addict

weapon. Weapon, arm agree in denoting something used

in combat as an instrument of attack or defense

Weapon is very general in application for it is applicable

to anything that may be used in injuring destroying or

defeating an enemy or opponent it may be used in

in anything material or immaterial as by a natural or forced reduction in resources numbers, means of support and the like (as, the regiment was greatly *weakened* by heavy casualties in battle, the growing power of

weaken it suggests the state of a person greatly weakened by old age or severe or prolonged illness or a state comparable to it and therefore usually implies helpless

daggers, bayonets and sometimes revolvers and pistols

weave, *v* Weave knit crochet, braid, plait (or pleat, plat), tat are here compared as used in reference to the

interlace warp and weft yarns by means of a loom into a textile fabric the yarns being passed over and under each other according to a predetermined pattern *Knit*

fers from *kni* (which covers it as a general term) by

cloth strips by passing one strand over another in such a manner that each strand winds a sinuous course through the ribbonlike or ropelike contexture that is

weighty. *Heavy ponderous cumbersome cumbersome hefty

justifiable or explainable fear but rather a vague consciousness that uncertainly or mysteriously and often

careless or unreliable has developed in general use an implication of uncomfortable strangeness or of unpleasant mysteriousness that makes it applicable not only to persons or concrete things but to sensations feelings thoughts and the like as to give you the same uneasy

espousals wedding

wee Diminutive tiny teeny weeny *small little minute microscopic miniature petite weeny Tiny teeny wee diminutive minute microscopic miniature little *small

weep *Cry wail keen whimper blubber Ana Bewail bemoan lament *deplane sob moan *sigh groan

weigh 1 *Consider study contemplate revolve exorbitate

Ana *Ponder meditate ruminate muse *think reflect cogitate reason speculate

2 In form weigh down, on, or upon *Depress, oppress

Ana *Worry annoy harass harry torment

*afflict try rack

Con Lighten *relieve alleviate assuage

ally

weight, *n* 1 Significance *importance moment consequence import

Ana *Worth value magnitude *size extent seriousness gravity (see corresponding adjectives at *SERIOUS*)

2 *Influence authority prestige credit

Ana Effectiveness efficacy (see corresponding adjectives at *EFFECTIVE*) *emphasis stress powerfulness potency forcefulness, forbiddance (see corresponding adjectives at *POWERFUL*)

weight, *v* Load *adulterate sophisticate doctor deacon

Heart and The Cask of Amontillado have had a psychological basis in the perversities of a disturbed

lal

int

k

(see

fit adj)

Con *Premature untimely *late tardy behindhand

welter *Wallow flounder grovel

Ana Struggle strive (see *ATTEMPT* ?)

wench, *n* Wench, hussy (or huzzy), mix, baggage come into comparison when they are used in place of girl or young woman and with playful or derogatory in situations Wench is now dialectal in native use or archaic in sophisticated use It is sometimes employed in derisive and sometimes contemptuously (then often implying harlotry) but commonly in current use and

sometimes in historical use, it suggests the vulgarity and low station of the speaker or imputes them to the person who is so designated. "I am a gentil womman and no *venche*" (*Chaucer*). "She was both illiterate and vulgar."

Ant. Dry.

whedde. Blandish, cajole, *coax.

Ana. Entice, inveigle, *lure, seduce, decoy, ingratiate, insinuate (see corresponding adjectives at *persuading*)
now, *intimidate
gyrate, circle, spin,

to come into compar-

but more commonly suggests artfulness under the guise of artlessness. "A little saucy rose-bud *minx* can strike

Ana. Divert, *amuse, entertain.

whim. Freak, *caprice, whimsey, vagary, crotchety

Ana. Inclination, disposition (see corresponding verbs)
fantasy, vision, dream, notion,

*ry, blubber, wall, keen

*Caprice, freak, whim, vagary,

M

to wheel, swirl, *turn, revolve
vortex, eddy,

ale, hurricane, cyclone, typhoon
water, breeze, gust, blast, flaw,

ot, iota, bit, *particle, smidgen

to bleach, bleach, decolorize (or

ness than that which is commonly suggested by the adjective *wet*, as give me a *damp* sponge, shew be *damp* when they are ironed. *Dank* unequivocally implies only to that which is disagreeably, hence, or, from the point of view of health or comfort, only wet, as, a cold *dank* must, *dank* fore marshes, a *dank* bed, a *dank* cellar. Moist often

Ana. Soaked, saturated, drenched, waterlogged
SOAK s)

Ana. analogous words. *Ant.* antonyms

Ant Blacken
2 White wash gloze gloss *palliate extenuate
Ana See those at **WHITENASH**
whitewash, v Whiten gloze gloss *palliate extenuate
Ana *Disguise cloak mask dissimulate condone
 *excuse

whither *v* Whither, where come into comparison only when they mean the point to which one is moving. Whither was formerly the correct adverb to use in this sense where being used with verbs of rest as *whither are you going?* *where* are you staying? *where* is now used preferably after verbs of motion except in poetical elevated or archaic style.

who *Who* which, that are here compared as relative pronouns. In modern usage *who* refers to persons (less commonly to animals) *which* to animals or things but not (in educated use) to persons that may be used of persons animals or things. If a relative clause merely conveys an additional or parenthetical idea *who* or *which* (preceded by a comma) is usually employed. If the relative clause is restrictive or defining, *who* or *which* or *that* may be used without a preceding comma as this gentleman, *who* (not *that*) was here yesterday desires to see you the gentleman *who* (or *that*) was here yesterday.

except when the relative pronoun follows immediately the demonstrative *that* or is object of a preposition or in the possessive case but among contemporary writers consistent discrimination between the restrictive *that* and the nonrestrictive *which* or *who* is not common. The preference of some grammarians that *that* be for *that* instead of *who* for present usage most tendency to use *who*.

whole *adj* **1** Ent: **Ana** Sound well *completely sound *wholly complete plenary *full.

Co **ma** **2** **me** **vid** **int**

or the like as he devoted his *whole* energy to the task the *whole* congregation approved the pastor's policy the *whole* army will be mobilized the *whole* country was affected. Entire may be used in place of *whole* in any of these illustrations it however can as *whole* cannot imply actual completeness or perfection from which not

or a possessive pronoun. Sometimes it equals *whole* as all the city (the *whole* city) was in an uproar sometimes it comes closer to *entire* as all their affection (or their *entire* affection) was centered on their children sometimes it equals *total* as all their earnings (the *total* or combined earnings) were insufficient for their needs. Gross is used especially in financial statements in place of *total* to indicate that deductions as for costs or expenses have not yet been made as *gross* earnings.

gross receipts
Ant Partial
whole, n Total aggregate *sum amount number quantity

Ant Part constituent particular — **Con** Portion piece detail (see **PART, n**) *item detail component
 *element integrant

wholehearted Whole souled heartfelt hearty unfeigned *sincere

Ana Ardent fervent *impassioned passionate genuine bona fide *authentic earnest *serious

wholesale *Indiscriminate sweeping

wholesome **1** *Healthful healthy salubrious salutary hygienic sanitary

Ant Noxious — **Con** Deleterious detrimental *pernicious

2 Sound *healthy robust hale well

Ana *Strong sturdy stalwart stout

whole-souled Wholehearted heartfelt hearty unfeigned *sincere

Ana See those at **WHOLEHEARTED**

Evil *bad ill naughty

*Immoral unmoral amoral iniquitous *vicious

is *abandoned reprobate profligate dissolute

*Moral virtuous righteous ethical, noble

wide *Broad deep

Ana *Spacious capacious ample extended or extensive (see corresponding verb at **EXTEND**)

Ant Strait — **Con** *Narrow limited restricted confined (see **LIMIT, v**)

wig **2** Tongueclash jaw bawl out berate *scold up-

guide.

wile, v *While beguile fleet

Ana See those at **WILE, v**

will, n Will, volition conation are not often interchangeable because they vary greatly in their range of application and because the last two terms are frequently

only to this power or act but also to a psychological entity (once but now less frequently called a faculty) that is the agent of this power and to the process by

total amount gathered in a community-chest campaign the total output of times etc. incomplete

accidental ext net on he had felt no will to resist — *Cather*) or it may denote a power that derives from one's conception of what is good or right and that tests and accepts or rejects one's desires or inclinations (as appetite is the will's selector and the will is appetitive)

deceitful cunning (see corresponding nouns at DECEIT)
win Gain earn acquire *get obtain procure secure.
Ana Achieve accomplish effect (see PERFORM)
attain *reach compass *aduce persuade prevail on or upon

lose
*Recoil flinch shrink blench quail
Cringe cower (see FAWN) balk shy stick stickle
squirm *wrethe
*Wind breeze gale hurricane gust blast
zephyr whirlwind cyclone typhoon tornado

and most sharply designated sense it designates merely the act of making a choice or decision it usually carries an implication of deliberation but it rarely sug-

technically the term is sometimes used to cover a strong or stiff breeze, but it is more specifically applied to wind between 39 and 75 miles an hour. A *whole gale* is described as one having a velocity of 55 to 75 miles an hour. Hurricane is popularly applied to any exceedingly

(

duration *Gust* and *blast* however may also be applied to one of the bursts or rushes which in alternation with

willed. The term may or may not imply a conscious goal; it may suggest clearly directed striving or it may connote the restless aimless strivings which the mind cannot interpret or explain but it always implies effort rather than choice. Religion or the desire for the salvation of our souls. Art or the desire for beautification. Science or the search for the reasons of things—these *concerns* of the mind are really three aspects of the same profound impulse (*J. Ellis*)

Ana Determination *decision *intention intent purpose design *choice election preference character *disposition temperament

Willful or willful 1 Deliberate intentional *voluntary willing

Ana Determined decided resolved (see DECIDE) intended purpose (see INTEND) *obstinate stubborn dogged pertacious

Con Acquiescent *compliant submissive *tame 2 Headstrong intractable refractory recalcitrant *unruly ungovernable

Ana Rebellious contumacious factious *subordinate *obstinate mulish bullheaded *headed

Ant Biddable — *Con* Tractable docile amenable *obedient

willing *Voluntary intentional deliberate, willful

Ana Prone open (see LIABLE) inclined predisposed disposed (see INCLINE)

Ant Unwilling indisposed averse

wily *Sly cunning

Ana Astute sagacious

Ana analogous

(lash with storm the streaming pane (*Tennyson*) *flaw* which is now rarely used is applied chiefly to a sudden and quickly passing windstorm unlike *gust* and *blast*

applied by some meteorologists to any such wind by others however it is restricted to its application to one of limited extent which begins with an inward and upward spiral motion out of the lower atmosphere and is followed by an outward and upward spiral motion until usually there

(Hemisphere) about a center of low barometric pressure and which has in tropical countries a diameter of from 90 to 500 miles and in the temperate zones a diameter that

cyclones are usually accompanied by rain thunder and

over = stretch of territory often sweeping away every thing before it A waterspout is a rapidly rotating funnel shaped or tubular column of wind enclosing fresh water which extends from the under side of an ordinary cumulus or cumulo-nimbus cloud down to a cloud of spray torn up from the surface of the sea or of a large lake Twister is a colloquial term often applied to a tornado waterspout or similar windstorm

winding Winding, sinuous serpentine, tortuous, flexu-

horizontal plane it implies little more than weaving from side to side or in and out through some length

main strong but in literal use the word tends to stress the presence of curves in every line bend and movement and the absence of angularity awkwardness and the like as the stealthy terror of the sinuous pard

ward and outward curves Up the heathy waste [the]

usually covered with glass and serves to admit light and air Window is the ordinary general term for the entire structure including both its framework and the glass or the movable sashes which that framework encloses

Come to the window sweet is the night air (Arnold) Casement properly denotes a window sash attached to one of the upright sides of the frame by hinges in ordinary use however the term is applied to a window or a series of windows (sometimes called casement window)

(or dormer window) denotes a window or a series of

rapidly and usually involuntarily (as houses so white that it makes one wink to look at them — Dickens) or to close one eye part way as a hint or a command (as Asiatics do not wink when they have out manoeuvred the enemy but Mahbub Ali came very near it — Kipling) To blink is to wink involuntarily and with eyes

*Victor conqueror champion vanquisher

*Sift sieve riddle screen bolt

sort sort classify *separate divide select single out

*Exterminate *extirpate eradicate uproot

obliterate *erase efface expunge blot out

extinguish annihilate *destroy demolish

judgment *sense gumption

cretion *prudence foresight judiciousness

savannes sapience (see corresponding adjectives)

Ana Curving bending turning twisting (see CURVE) circuitous *indirect roundabout *crooked devious Ant Straight

Window, n Window casement, dormer, oriel agree in meaning an opening in the wall of a building that is

A colon (:) groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group.

so discerning in his understanding of persons conditions or situations that he knows how to deal with them so as to correct what is wrong in them how to get the best out of them considering their limitations or difficulties or how to estimate them fairly and accurately often also the term implies a wide range of experience or of knowledge or learning but these implications are found less often in colloquial than in literary English as a wise teacher never pushes his children too far men temperate calm and wise (Pope) knowing himself

wise in a mad world" (*Afredith*); "it is wise to be cautious in condemning views and systems which are now out of fashion" (*Inge*), "a wiser and more generous-hearted way to improve the shining hours" (*L. P. Smith*) One is sage who is eminently wise being a

Ans. Discreet, prudent, foresighted (see under *PRU DENCE*). *cautious, circumspect, calculating sagacious, perspicacious, *shrewd, astute knowing *intelligent, alert, bright, smart
Ant. Simple

the talent for expressing one's ideas in a sparkling effective manner. In this sense *wit* may or may not imply

cation of a power to evoke laughter or smiles became definitely associated with the term without any loss of its earlier suggestions of mental acuteness of swift perception, especially of the incongruous or verbal felicity, especially as shown in the expression's unexpectedness

eighteenth century has been contrasted with *wit*, especially as one of two similar yet strikingly different modes of expression manifest in literature. Etymologically *humor* denotes a fluid, in earliest English use the term specifically applied to one of the fluids of the body (blood, bile, black bile, phlegm) which in medieval physiology were held to determine by their relative proportions the individual's temperament (as sanguine, choleric, melancholic, or phlegmatic), in later and still current use, *humor* denotes a particular disposition or inclination, especially one marked by eccentricity, oddity, whimsicalness, capriciousness or the like. It is from this sense that the one here considered derives, for *humor* as a quality expressed in one's written or spoken words seems originally to have been associated with a

themselves to the conditions of every civilization" (*H. Ellis*), "Thankful in his heart and soul that he had his mother, so sane and wholesome" (*D. H. Lawrence*)

Ans. analogous words. *Ant.* antonyms. *Con.* contrasted words. See also explanatory notes facing page 1.

peculiar disposition that leads one to perceive the ludicrous the comical, the ridiculous and to express one's perceptions so as to make others see or feel the same thing. This meaning still prevails, as he has the gift of humor she was always saved by her crisp sense of humor her shrewd and mischievous wit (H Ellis). Partly as a result of a revolt against the brittle unfeeling often affected wit of the eighteenth century but even more as a result of the frequent eighteenth and nineteenth-century contrasts of the two qualities wit and humor, especially as evidenced in literary works humor came to imply more human sympathy more tolerance more kindness than wit a deeper sense of the inherent incongruities in human nature and human life a feeling for the not readily perceived pathos as well as for the not readily perceived absurdity of characters, of situations of consequences and the like hence writers distinguished the humor of Chaucer and Shakespeare from the wit of Dryden and Pope, the wit of Molière's comedies from the humor of Don Quixote You expect wit from every man of any eminence in the eighteenth century. But of that sympathetic enjoyment of all the manifold contrasts and incongruities of life which we call humor, I think Wesley had very little (C. T. Winchester). Irony (ety. mologically dissimulation) applies chiefly to a way of speaking or writing in which the meaning intended is contrary to that seemingly expressed as Of course Constance is always right observed Sophia with irony (Bennett). She was assayed by an impetuous girl called Caroline who by the irony of language waited at table (C. Mackenzie). In a more profound use irony applies both to the quality of mind of a person such as a poet dramatist or philosopher who perceives discrepancies in life and in character (as between the appearance and the reality or between what is promised and what is fulfilled or between what is attempted and what is accomplished) and to the form of humor or wit which has for its aim that person's revelation of the mockery implicit in these contradictions as There must be some meaning beneath all this terrible irony (Shaw). The second type of memorable lies from the poetry of Wilfrid Owen is often witty in the seveneenth-century sense always ironical it works through a kind of understatement which recalls to us at once the grim and conscious irony of those who knew that their feet had come to the end of the world (Doy Lewis). Sarcasm (derived from a Greek verb meaning to tear flesh like dogs) applies chiefly to a savage bitter form of humor intended to cut or wound. Sarcasm may or may not imply the use of verbal irony (sometimes in fact it suggests plain speaking) but it always implies as its aim the intent to make the victim an object of ridicule as In the intercourse of familiar life he [Switz] indulged his disposition to petulance and sarcasm (Johnson). The arrows of sarcasm are barbed with contempt (H. Gladden). Satire primarily designates a type of writing the object of which is to hold up vices or follies (especially those of a people an age or the like) for ridicule and reprobation. Jonson's drama is only incidentally satire because it is only incidentally a criticism upon the actual world. It is not satire in the way in which the work of Swift or the work of Molière may be called satire that is it does not find its source in any precise emotional attitude or precise intellectual criticism of the actual world (T. S. Eliot). Only secondarily does the term apply to a quality of mind or a way of looking at men and conditions. Hamlet rebukes Remson because he [Remson] has no satire at all. You have no conception of the terror of such souls in the presence of the barbed glance and the hyena laughter of the humorist (H. M. A. Cohen). Groups words discriminated in this book. An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

McFee Repartee, once applied to a witty or clever retort now applies chiefly to the power or art of answering quickly pointedly skillfully and with wit or humor or less often irony or sarcasm. As for repartee in particular as it is the very soul of conversation so it is the greatest grace of comedy (Dryden). I hadn't known Jane spoke so well. She has a clever coherent way of making her points and is concise in reply if questioned quick at repartee if heckled (R. Macanlay). **Ana** Quick wit-dress alertness brightness brilliancy cleverness smartness intelligence (see corresponding adjectives at INTELLIGENT) raillery. *badinage persiflage pungency quancancy poignancy (see corresponding adjectives at PUNGENT).

Witchcraft Wizardry witchery, sorcery *magic alchemy thaumaturgy.

Witchery *Magic sorcery, witchcraft, wizardry alchemy thaumaturgy.

With *By through

Withdraw 1 *Remove draw

Ana *Separate part sever under

Ant Introduce bring.

2 *Go leave depart quit withdraw retire scam, clear out

Ana Abscond decamp *escape, flee fly retreat

*recede

Con Arrive *come

Wither Wither, shrivel, wither, wither come into comparison as meaning to lose or cause to lose freshness and smoothness of appearance. Wither implies a loss of vital moisture such as sap or body fluids with consequent fading or drying up and ultimate decay or death (as withered leaves, flowers, [biological] which fall before they wither —Bacon). The term is often used in an extended sense implying a similar loss of vitality vigor animation of the like, as a man old wrinkled faded wither & (Shak), 'Age cannot wither her nor custom stale Her infinite variety' (Shak), 'Art he [D. H. Lawrence] thought should flower from an immediate impulse towards self-expression or communication and should wither with the passing of the impulse (A. Huxley). Shrivel carries a stronger implication of becoming wrinkled or crinkled or shrunken in size than wither usually also it implies a cause such as a blighting or blighting by or as if by intense heat or a lack of invigorating influences such as rain or in extended use lack of encouragement stimulation variety of employments or the like as the leaves of rice in the hot sun age has shriveled her skin [The cow's] udder shriveled and the milk goes dry (Frost). When the soul of a youth can be heated above common heat the vices of passion shrivel up (Meredith). The man whose practical life [is] shriveled to an insignificant routine (H. Tins). Rivel (which is now rare) like shrivel implies a wrinkling, shrinking and a blighting especially by age as the peaches are riveling a riveted skin. Wizen especially in the past participle is often preferred to wither or shrivel when the ideas of wrinkling in size and the wrinkling of the face or old or surface especially through age lack of nourishment or the like are especially stressed as a wizened old man the wizened face of a poorly nourished boy Was there a wizened shrub a starveling bough (Browning).

Ana *Dry parch desiccate shrivel *contract constrict

Withhold Detain keep back retain hold back reserve *keep

Ana *Restrain curb check bridle inhibit refuse, decline

Con Accord *print concrete assure vouchsafe

withstand Resist *oppose combat antagonize
Ana *Bear endure stand tolerate suffer thwart,
 baffle balk foil *frustrate assail *attack assault

wizard *Expert adept artist artful virtuoso dab
 dabster
wizardry, **Witchcraft** witchery sorcery *magic, al

diminish reduce

ASSOCIATION

wits Wit, intelligence brain brains *mind intellect
 soul, psyche

Ana. See those at WIT * I

witticism *Jest joke jape quip wisecrack crack gag

Ana *Wit humor sarcasm satire irony repartee

witty adj. Witty humorous facetious (ocular) jocose

shiver shudder quaver quake *shake tremble d dder
 d ther

shimmy quaver

womanly ladylike feminine

womanish ladylike feminine

ladylike womanish feminine

Wonder, **wonderment**, **amaze**,
 are synonymous when they
 tion aroused by that which is
 rehensible and often awe-
 wonderment commonly suggest
 that which excites the emotion
 plenty in the person affected
 ew That one small head could
 smelt) In its richest use as in
 wonder often implies rapturous
 ve or under Ever made us mute

often described as a witty Burns as a more poet
 Whose humorous vein strong sense and simple style

with wonder (Shelley) Amaze (chiefly in poetry) and
 amazement stress bewilderment or loss of power to col

ally close to wonder usually adds the implication
 bed or ecstatic attention as they were lost in
 on A Kyoto painter who burnt a hole in his
 dsmure a moonlight effect and in his rapt and va
 rted to notice that he had cut a whole quarter of
 on fire (Blyson)

ve *reverence fear astonishment amazement
 responding verbs at SURPRISE) perplexity
 ent bewilderment (see corresponding verbs at

*Habit habitude practice usage custom
 de use

ay manner fashion (see METHOD)

Accustomed customary habitual *usual
 imilar *common ordinary natural *regular
 typical

Court solicit *invite bid
 lure *attract *lure entice seduce blandish

hyle wheedle pursue chase *follow trail
 dy *Insane mad crazy crazed demented

il lunatic maniac non compos mentis

*Stiff rigid inflexible tense stark

*firm hard solid *heavy weighty ponderous

clumsy *awkward
 Corn Plant pliable *plastic *supple limber
 word * Word, vocable term agree in meaning any

sparkling scintillating (see FLASH *) *caustic mor
 dant acid scathing penetrating piercing probing (see
 ENTER)

Ana analogous words. *Ant* antonyms. *Con* contrasted words See also explanatory notes facing page 1

combination of letters capable of being pronounced or written to express the single idea that is by tradition or common consent associated with that combination
Word = not only the most commonly used but is the

told not in Nullo's manner which was infinitely prolix (Hudson) Diffuse usually implies verbosity but it

the ultimate units of language Otherwise it may suggest a concept designate a person or thing assert being mode of being or a specific action express a relation or connection or the like as the law of the land is a phrase of five words he knew no words to express so subtle an idea purity of style depends on the choice of words Vocabularies denote a word but it throws the emphasis upon the word = pronounced or spelled rather than upon its denotation or meaning The word star therefore has in our righting speech two pronunciations *stak* and *star* according to what comes after it So it is potentially with every syllabled vocable (Grandgent) A flat denial of poetic possibilities, in the case of any

because repetitious or unnecessary (as to cut out all red ink words in a poem) or to writers, speakers and utterances that manifest a tendency to indulge in redundancies (see redundancy under VERBIAGE) The naturally copious and flowing style of the author is generally redundant (J Mackintosh) She had been like nearly all very young writers superfluous of phrase redundant (R Macaulay)

*Inflated turgid tumid statulent bombastic
*cal loquacious garrulous voluble *talkative
*sonic *concise terse succinct summary
*impetuous

of the units of expression as legal terms such as right of way or cease and desist Term further differs from word in applying only to such words and phrases as have a precisely limited often technical use or meaning It therefore usually implies need of clear definition and of strict adherence to this definition As adopted by

these terms for it may imply activity of body or of mind or of a machine or in its largest sense of any

(H Ellis) The outlook domestic and international was still what those who think in terms of colour call black. The Irish question the Russian question the Italian Adriatic question all the Asiatic questions

differs from work not so much in its specific denotations as in its implications as a rule it implies human work and therefore suggests physical or intellectual exertion only it may suggest more strenuousness than work but such inference is not as common as generally believed as
Labor = a dolentibus

gazetteer syn synonym.

Wordy Wordy, verbose prolix, diffuse, redundant come into comparison when they are applied to a person's style in writing or speaking or to a discourse or part of a discourse and mean using or manifesting the use of more words than are necessary to express the thought Wordy often carries no further implications though it may suggest garrulosity or loquacity when the reference is to that which is spoken or wordy arguments a wordy discussion about nothing important a wordy essay The term is also applicable directly or indirectly to persons as well as to their utterances as a wordy prolegomenous babbler (Stearns) Verbose suggests overabundance of words as a literary fault characteristic especially of a writer or public speaker or of an entire work

strutting expunging correcting testing (T S Eliot), Sir William Meredith anticipating the labors of Homily protested against the barbarity and the inefficiency of a criminal code (G O Trevelyan) Travail (see

interesting details but they are never verbose Prolix

term now archaic or dialectal is used chiefly when the idea of heavy physical labor is to be suggested It is now replaced largely by toil, when labor that is prolonged

nor heed— Ye set your leisure before their *toil* and your lusts above their need' (*Asplund*), 'For years he led a

(*Borwell*) [cf. Johnson's definition of a lexicographer as "... a harmless *drudge*'], 'labor of the hands' pursued to the verge of *drudgery* (*Thoreau*) Grind applies to labor that one finds *toil* or *drudgery* and also trying to the nerves or exhausting to mind or body as 'The long *grind* of teaching the promiscuous and preoccupied young' (*H. James*).

Ans. Exertion, *effort, pains trouble *task duty, job, chore

Ans. Play.

2 Work, employment, occupation, calling, pursuit,

compensated for by an employer or out of one's fees for

(or an editor, or an architect or a motorman or a book-binder, or a shoemaker), she is a stenographer by

received that luckiest of fairy gifts a *calling* something that she loved to do (*L. P. Smith*) Pursuit may also be used in place of *occupation*, but it is still more

a French term for trade or craft, or, more generally,

Ans. *Trade, craft, handicraft, art, profession

3 Work, product, production, opus, artifact (or artefact)

structed or built, only when used without reference to a particular concrete thing (as, the *work* reveals the work

works, the new history of literature promises to be a

materials impart their special properties to perfumes and flavors and when properly used increase rather than

of its age and be silent as to the spirit of its author! (*G. Matheson*) Production is sometimes used where *work*

or group of compositions It is commonly followed by a number designating the order of its publication or

weapons and implements as well as works of art as flints arrowheads and other artifacts of stone
 Ana Article object *thing accomplishment achievement
 performance (see corresponding verbs at PERSONAL)
 work, v Operate function *act behave react

worked Worked, wrought come into comparison as past participles of the verb work They are especially distinguished when used adjectivally in the sense of subjected to some treatment or process Worked now applies chiefly to fabrics or materials which are embellished with needlework engraving or the like or to things made from such fabrics or materials in this sense the term is often equivalent to embroidered chased engraved etc as worked canvas for chair seats worked napkins worked initials on a handkerchief the worked case of a watch Wrought is preferred to worked when molding or fashioning into shape is implied though it is often used when any more or less laborious method of refining polishing decorating carving or the like is implied as cups of wrought gold (Steele) The screens of gilt Spanish leather stamped and wrought with a rather florid Louis Quatorze pattern (Wilde) first drafts [of poems] wrought down by long labour into their final structure (J W Mackail) Wrought is also used in opposition to raw or unprocessed and implies that the material so described has been subjected to some process that fits it for industrial or other use thus wrought silk is silk that has been spun wrought iron (usually contrasted with cast iron) is iron that has been so processed that it is tough yet relatively soft and therefore malleable

worker Worker workman workngman, laborer navy craftsman handicraftsman mechanician artisan operative, roustabout come into comparison because they mean or have meant or have come to mean one who earns his living by labor especially by manual labor Worker by far the most comprehensive and least specific of these terms applies to anyone who earns his living by work of hand or brain as office workers factory workers unions for all types of workers Workman does not in any of its senses imply any specific kind of work but in all but its extended senses it commonly implies manual labor It may be applied to one engaged to do a specified piece of work or to help in the construction of something requiring many workers It may also be applied to a skilled or to an unskilled worker Usually it has implied opposition to employer or manager or foreman or the like as there were 50 workmen on the job He is the most competent workman in our employ they are about to add 200 workmen to their force In extended use the term is applicable to a worker in any field whether he works with his hands or with his mind provided he makes constructs invents or creates something of high standard and nature workmen they have earned no pains to produce a poetry finer than that of any other country in our time (Amy Lowell) Workngman is far more restricted in its range of application than workman and is in spite of varying legal definitions, applied commonly to a wage-earner such as one who at an hourly daily or weekly rate pursues a trade (carpentry masonry plumbing etc) or is employed in a mercantile manufacturing or industrial establishment Consequently the plural of the term usually applies to a class as distinguished from industrialists merchants professional men and the like Laborer and its British synonym navvy like the preceding terms are not always fixed in their application but they commonly designate one on a construction or excavation job whose work demands strength and physical exertion rather than skill thus a bricklayer's laborer (usually called helper in

the United States) carries bricks and mortar and mixes mortar, the wages of the navvy who swings a sledgehammer (Shaw) In general in American use loaders carriers wheelers cleaners diggers and the like are classified as laborers as day laborers farm laborers Craftsman and handicraftsman strictly apply to one who is a skilled workman in a craft or handicraft (for these terms see TRADE 1) The terms are now as common in general as in technical use Craftsman in current use often applies to a worker who is a competent technician or who is versed in the technique of his art profession trade or the like It is especially used of artists writers playwrights skilled artificers and the like as Pope one of the most consummate craftsmen who ever dealt in words (Lowell) The good craftsman constructs his product as perfectly as he can He becomes an artist in so far as he treats his materials also for themselves (S Alexander) Mechanician and artisan in their earliest English senses applied to one of a class of workmen Mechanician, in its older sense, usually applied to one of the class now called workngmen but first suggested employment in manual work and later in a factory or industry requiring operation of machines as An English mechanician instead of slaving like a native of Bengal for a piece of copper exacted a shilling a day (Macaulay) In current use mechanician applies specifically to a workman skilled in the repair or adjustment of machines or engines as an automobile mechanician an aviator's mechanician Artisan is now more often opposed to artist (for this sense see under ARTIST 1) than employed as a designation of a particular type of workman When the term is used in the latter sense however it commonly applies to one who is skilled in his trade such as a carpenter a weaver a bootmaker or the like as The pass from the weavers of cloth to a different class of artisans (Macaulay) Hand is a colloquial term usually applied to one of a crew a force a gang or the like of workmen but sometimes to an owner or proprietor a helper or assistant as a deck hand a farm hand mill hands My son has lately lost his principal hand by death (Franklin) Operative a general term suggestive of modern industrial conditions applies to any workman employed in a mill a manufactory or any industry utilizing machinery It is now rarely displaced the older terms mill hand factory hand etc as the steel works employ 75 many as 2000 operatives Roustabout (chiefly United States) is often merely another term for laborer but it carries distinguishing implications such as muscular fitness or exceedingly heavy work roughness and often migratory habits as longshoreman and other roustabouts

Ant Idler

workngman Workman laborer *worker navy craftsman handicraftsman mechanician artisan operative hand roustabout

workman *Worker workngman laborer navy craftsman hand craftsman mechanician artisan operative hand roustabout

world Universe *earth cosmos macrocosm worldly Mundane *earthly terrestrial terrene earthly mortal subluxary

Ana Temporal *profane secular *material physical corporal *carnal fleshy sensual

Con *Celestial heavenly empyrean sacred *holy spiritual divine religious

worn *Wearied *tired *fatigued fatigued faded (see TIRE 1) gaunt weary worn *lean

Con Refreshed restored rejuvenated (see REVEAL) *vigorous lusty energetic strenuous

worried Anxious concerned careful solicitous See
under CARE n
Anx apprehens ve afraid *fearful troubled ds
tressed (see TROUBLE v) harassed hart ed (see
WORRY v)

therefore is in current use applied as *worth* is not to something such as a principle = quality a condition a substance or the like which is regarded as important useful desirable or of value in any way sometimes in its relation to other things sometimes in the degree which

generally and specifically But because it emphasizes the bringing together of a number of things so as to form a whole (a composition) it is applied most frequently to those expressions of ideas or feelings achieved by bringing together musical tones words colors etc so as to form an artistic pattern It is the specific term for the author of a musical composition (as the *composer* of the Peer Gynt suite) but although this is its commonest application it is also applicable to poets painters designers, and others when composition rather than creation or representation is the end as Shakespeare

ana *Excellence merit virtue perfection *usefulness utility

wrack or rack, v *Ruin wreck dilapidate

ana *Destroy demolish raze *abolish exting annihilate

Con *Save preserve conserve

wraith *Apparition phantasm phantom fetch ghost spirit specter shade revenant spook haunt

wrangle, v Quarrel altercation squabble bicker spat tiff See under QUARREL n

ana Argue dispute debate (see DISCUSS) fight cope *contend

Con *Agree concur coincide

wrangle, n *Quarrel altercation squabble bickering spat tiff

ana *Argument dispute controversy *discord contention dissension conflict

wrath Rage indignation ire fury *anger

ana Resentmentudgeon *offense *acrimony acerbity asperity

wrathful Irate indignant *angry mad acrimonious

ana Infuriated incensed enraged (see ANGER v)

Con *Forbearing tolerant clement indulgent merciful

wreck, v *Ruin wrack dilapidate

ana *Destroy demolish raze *injure damage impair

Con *Save preserve conserve

wretched *Miserable

ana *Despondent forlorn hopeless despairing doleful dolorous *melancholy abject sordid *mean pitiable piteous *pitiful

writer Writer author composer come into comparison

paroxysm in an instrument of torture or in a trap and

every march the hidden enemy became bolder and the regiment *wrathed* under attacks it could not avenge (*Aspling*) Agonize a word derived from two sources

children were prayed for and *agonized* over (*Deland*) As a rule however no matter which implication is the stronger that of anguish or of straining the one not

human beings therefore it usually does not imply profound distress but great unease as in aversion to restraint or discipline or a shrinking or wincing as under sarcasm criticism or the like Steel haired subalterns who *squirmed* painfully in their chairs when they came to

ontort

LACY)

rectie

ana Improper *unfit inappropriate unmeet unfitting unsuitable inapt unhappy infelicitous

Con Proper *fit appropriate suitable fitting *awry

some well known books such as *David Harum* were not

*Forgive! forgive! much *wrong'd* Montrose! (*Burns*)
One oppresses another who inhumanely lays upon him
burdens too heavy to be endured or exacts of him more
than he can possibly perform How reviving To the

may be so *persecuted* [by normal boys] as to be driven
mad (*B Russell*) One aggrieves another or more
often causes him to be (or to feel) *aggrieved* who by
wrongly oppressing or persecuting him gives him
ground for remonstrance as several nations were *ag-*
grieved by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles So the
bargain stood They broke it and he felt himself
aggrieved (*Browning*)

Ana *Abuse mistreat maltreat ill treat outrage

*injure harm hurt

combined with poor physique and great nervousness

wrought *Worked

Y

yardstick *Standard criterion gauge touchstone

yarn Tale *story narrative anecdote

yearly *Annual anniversary

yearn *Long pine hanker hunger thirst

Ana Crave *desire wish want covet aspire pant

*aim

yeast *Foam froth spume scum lather suds

yen Urge *desire appetite appetence passion lust

concupiscence

yet *But however still nevertheless

yield,* 1 Produce turn out *bear

Ana *Generate engender breed propagate create

*invent form shape *make fabricate fashion

2 *Relinquish surrender cede abandon leave resign

wave

Ana *Forgo forbear abnegate eschew sacrifice

*abdicate renounce resign demit

Con *Keep retain withhold appropriate *arrogate

confiscate

3 Yield submit capitulate succumb relent defer

bow cave in are synonyms only when they mean to

of an evil in a soul

that is a thing of no

implies being overcome by force by argument by

don't

1

f

1

1

1

1

(r

1

1

1

1

1

times a close synonym of *defer* and at other times of

under cede waive (see RELINQUISH) concede
and *grant

See also explanatory notes facing page 1

yoke *Couple pair brace

youth Youth adolescence puberty pubescence are

gests the possession or the appearance of youth or of a youngness appropriate to youth it is commonly employed either in a good sense or in extenuation as *youthful aspirants* *youthful indiscretions* Juvenile often suggests immaturity of mind or body or lack of experience it is therefore applied especially (but not exclusively) to that which pertains to or is suited to or designed for boys and girls in their teens as *juvenile dances* *juvenile fiction* a *juvenile* performance Puerile

inexperience or impetuous character of the young Adolescence designates the same period as *youth* in the restricted sense but it carries a stronger connotation of immaturity Adolescence suggests the awkwardness resulting from the rapid growth during this period and also the mental and emotional instability resulting from the physiological changes In education *adolescence* denotes the period from the end of the elementary course to the end of the high-school course In legal use *adoles*

which the symptoms of the maturing of the sexual organs appear such as the beard and changed voice in boys and the development of the breasts in girls In law this age is commonly fixed at fourteen for boys and twelve for girls In looser use *puberly* often designates the period covering the earlier years of adolescence Pubescence is sometimes used as equivalent to *puberly* but it is applied only to boys

Ant Age (sense 1)

youthful Youthful juvenile puerile boyish virginal *virginal* may denote a comparison only when they mean of pertaining to or characteristic of one who is between childhood and adulthood They are however not synonyms for although the basic meanings the same they are seldom interchangeable because of the different implications and applications Youthful suggests

spirit Virgin and virginal though referable usually to

fully fledged

Z

zany *Fool jester clown antic buffoon merry andrew pantaloons harlequin comedienne comic stooge

zeal Enthusiasm fervor ardor *passion

Ana Energy force (see *POWER*) *zeal* gusto (see *TASTE*) earnestness seriousness (see corresponding adjectives at *SERIOUS*) intensity vehemence (see corresponding adjectives at *INTENSE*)

Ant Apathy — *Con* Impassivity pliancy stolidity (see corresponding adjectives at *PASSIVE*)

zealot *Enthusiast fanatic bigot

Ana Partisan sectary adherent disciple *follower devotee votary (see *ADJECTIVE*)

zenith Apogee culmination meridian *summit peak pinnacle climax apex acme

Ant Nadir

zephyr *Wind breeze gust blast fluvial gale hurricane whirlwind cyclone typhoon tornado waterspout twister

zeppelin *Aerostat balloon airship dirigible blimp

zero *Cipher naught nought ought ought

zeal Relish gusto *taste palate

Ana Enthusiasm fervor ardor zeal *passion spiritedness or spirit high spiritedness (see corresponding adjectives at *SPRITED*) enjoyment delight delectation *pleasure

zone Belt *area tract region

Ana *Locality district section sector segment (see *PART*)

Alcohol () groups who designated in this book An asterisk (*) indicates place of treatment of each group

[illegible]

Howells

William Dean Howells (1837-1920) Amer novelist and critic

Koenigsmann Waldeemar Bernhard Koenigsmann (1877-1957) writer on science

Rafael Karsten (1879-1938) Danish anthropologist
Maurice Ravel (1875-1940) French composer

John Keats (1795-1821) Eng poet
John Keble (1806-1882) Eng

Day Lewis

Writer
Cecil Day Lewis (1904-1972) Eng poet and author

David Hume (1711-76) historian and philosopher
(James Henry) Leigh

and essayist

(M. M.) Jean Ingelow (1820-97) Eng poet

novelist
George Payne Rainsford (1798-1860) Lt
Henry James
Amer novelist
William James

novel on

(1804-83) German poet and epigrammatist

Kenneth Jeffrey (1713-1793) Scot judge, literary critic

Joseph Jekyll (d. 1837) Eng wit and politician

James Jennings (d. 1828) Eng physiologist

William Stanley Jevons (1835-1882) Eng logician and political economist

Jessie Sarah Orne Jewett (1839-1909) Amer story writer
Samuel Johnson (1709-84) Eng lexicographer

James Watson Johnson (1837-1918) Amer poet

Daniel Jones (1881)

to the

G. P. Lallier

Lalmer

James Lardner (1834-1893) Amer short story writer

George Parsons Lathrop (1851-1936) Amer author and poet

Hugh Latimer (1483? 155?)

Lyle

Lytton

John Lyly (1554? 1606) Eng dramatist and author

Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer Lytton (1817-73) 1st Baron Lytton Eng author and statesman

W. (Samuel) Ward McAllister (1837-86) Amer society leader who originated phrase "the 400"

Thomas Babington Macaulay (1800-59) 1st Baron Macaulay Eng historian and

and

a

Alexander Robertson (fl. 1605)
Engt. author

Quide . . . Pen name of Marie Louise de la
Ramoé (1639-1698) Engt. novelist. J. C. Powys, Engt. bishop
John Cowper Powys (1872-1962) Engt. author Crabb Robinson Henry Crabb Robinson (1773-1867) Engt. lawyer and d

Lucius Gabriel Russell (1844-1882) Engt. painter and poet.
Constance Mayfield Bourke (1880-1911) Amer author
Nicholas Rowe (1674-1718) Engt. poet and dramatist.
John Ruskin (1818-1900) Engt.

G. Parker
Parkman
Pater

and poet.
a Mary Ackville West (1862) Engt. novelist.
(Edward) Belaman tabury (1815-1883) Engt.

Landburg (1878-)
r post.
a Edward Landys (1814-) Britt. Hellenist.
Bonteyann (1853-1908) r philosopher poet, and
wrt.
argent (1819-80) Amer writer
y Review Engt. weekly as a Liberal organ 1855
announced with The Year

and person believed by on (1834) of the

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---------------|---|--|
| Scott | Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832)
Scott, novel st and poet | J M Spenser | James Martineau Spenser (fl.
1828) Brit artist at | Ch Just Tancy | Roger Brooke Tancy (1777-
1864) Cl of justice of U S. | |
| C O Scott | Sir George Gilbert Scott (1811-
1878) Brit archt ect. | Specialist | The Specialist Eng literary
daily conducted by Richard
Steele and Joseph Adl son
(Mar 1 1711 D c 6 1712)
and by Adl son alone (for 60
years 1712) | Turkington | (Overton) Booth Mark nton
(1809-1916) Amer novel st
(John Orley) Allen Tale (1809-
1871) Amer author | |
| H S Scott | Hugh Stowell Scott (1862-
1903) pseudonym Al (Tenny)
Seton Mer mas Eng mov
ie st. | | | A Tale | Eng period cal found d by
Richard Steele and con
ducted by Steele and Joseph
Adl son (3 times a week
1703-11) | |
| Scrivener s | Scrivener s Magazine,
monthly (1837 1919) | | | Teller | (James) Bayard Taylor (1825-
1878) Amer author and
poet | |
| E B Scripture | Eduard Wheeler Scr
(1864 1915) Amer ph | | | | Henry Taylor (1800-66)
Eng poet | |
| H E Scu | | | | | Isaac Taylor (1787 1843) Eng
author inventor and art st | |
| T Sacom | | | | | Jane Taylor (1783-1824) and
her mother Ann (1764 1806)
Eng nursery rh writers | |
| T Sacker | | | | | Jeremy Taylor (1613-67) Eng
c b top an l author | |
| S D Sadgwick | Amos Douglas Sadgwick (1813-
1915) Mrs Basil de B n
court, Amer novel st in
England | opener | Edmund Spenser (1527 90)
Eng poet
Spenser (Mans) daily news-
paper (est 1824) | Ser Taylor | | |
| A Sarger | Alan Seeger (1889-1916) Amer
poet | Springfield
(Mass)
Hr | | Temple | | |
| J R Sade | | | | | | |
| Shaftesbury | | | | | | |
| Shak | | | | | | |
| J Sharp | archb. hop.
George Bernard Shaw (1866-
1950) Brit playwright, lit
etic and author | statesman s
Leam Hook | Brit hist at col and h etor al
annual of the states of the
world" p b London Eng
(nce 1803) | Thackeray | author, son of preced ng
William Makepeace Thackeray
(1811-63) Eng novel t
Corydon li shawl (1787 1873)
Eng, t shop and h stor an
orodly Tion peon (1891
1961) Amer journal st.
and a Thompson (1850-
1901) Eng poet and author
nce Tion son (1705-45)
not poet | |
| Shaw | | Steels | | Th small | (John) Arthur Thompson
1801 1832) Scot bolog t
nry David Thoreau (1817
1849) Amer author
and weekly n agas neasm a
Eng current news founded
1861 by R tton Hasden and
Henry R L ce) | |
| J Sheffield | John Sheffell (1648-1721) 1st
Duke of Buckingham Eng
in well-known s etier poet | J Stephen | | | The Times | London (Eng) daily newspa
per (found 1 183 by John
Walker as The Daily Times
and Reporter remained The
Times 1789) |
| Shelley | Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792
1814) Eng poet | J Stephens | | | Times Lit Sup | Times literary Supplement
London (Eng) literary week
(est 1894) |
| Shenstone | William Shenstone (1714-63)
Eng poet. | Sterns | | | R B Todd | Role t Bentley Todd (1800-
1860) U s ph ys un |
| Sherridan | Richard Br naley Sherridan
(1731-1816) Ir sh play
wr ght and pol tie an | Stewart | James A Stewart (1783-1825)
not pl biograp her
C r William Alexander (181
1843) Earl of t Eng Scot
poet and pol t n | John Todman | John Todman (1831-1918)
Brit sh dramat st and poet | |
| S P Sherman | Stuart Pratt Sherman (1881
1926) Amer educator and
literary crit c. | P Stewart | John Clarke Stollart (18 8
1919) Brit, arcl arcl t
Harriet Bee ler Stowe, nce
Harr et Elizabeth Lee (1817
1861) Amer po et st | Toplady | A g stus Montague Toplady
(1710-78) Eng clergyman
and by n s wr ter | |
| Sk rley | James Skirley (1816 1886)
Eng dramat st and poet | Stirling | Giles Lutton Strachey (1890-
1912) Eng biograp her
Arthur (John) Arbuthnot
Stranger (1874 1930) Cana
dian c l et an poet
Pen name of Josce Maxtone
Gard an, nce Anstruther
(1801-63) Eng author | Tournay | Cyril Tournay (1875 1686)
Eng dramat st. | |
| J H Short | Joseph Henry Shortness
(1811 1901) Eng novel t | J C Stobert | William Stobert (1825-1901)
Eng biograp her and h etor
Robt t son t nutters (1803
1861) Eng no el t | Trench | Richard Chenevix Trench
(1807 86) Eng pl i lor at
and nry writing sh sh sh. | |
| Sidney | St Philip Sidney (1554 86)
Eng poet, soldier and
statesman | J B Stobert | Amos education Stowe, nce
Harr et Elizabeth Lee (1817
1861) Amer po et st | G M Trevel | George Marquise Trevelyan
(1876-1962) Eng l stor an
sc r George Otto Trevelyan
(1813-1882) Eng jour
nal st and h etor an father of
preced ng | |
| E R Sill | Edward Rowland Sill (1841
1887) Amer poet | L Strachey | Arthur (John) Arbuthnot
Stranger (1874 1930) Cana
dian c l et an poet
Pen name of Josce Maxtone
Gard an, nce Anstruther
(1801-63) Eng author | G O Trevelyan | George Marquise Trevelyan
(1876-1962) Eng l stor an
sc r George Otto Trevelyan
(1813-1882) Eng jour
nal st and h etor an father of
preced ng | |
| M Sinclair | May Sinclair (18 07 1910)
Eng no el t | A Stranger | Amos education Stowe, nce
Harr et Elizabeth Lee (1817
1861) Amer po et st | Trollope | Anthony Trollope (1815 81)
Eng novel st. | |
| Adam Smith | Adam Smith (1723-90) Scot.
econom t | | | A Tucker | Abraham Tucker (1760-74)
Eng ph ys an | |
| And E Sw | | | | Twas | Mark Twain a pseudonym of
Samuel Langhorne Clemens
(1835 1910) Amer no el st
an l h mor st | |
| G Smith | | | | Tyndall | John Tyndall (1810-93) Brit
physicist. | |
| H Smith | | | | | | |
| J R Smith | Joseph Benick Smith (1851-
1916) Amer educator | Stubble | William Stobert (1825-1901)
Eng biograp her and h etor
Robt t son t nutters (1803
1861) Eng no el t | Tyndall | John Tyndall (1810-93) Brit
physicist. | |
| I P Smith | Lorenz Isaac Smith (1865-
1940) Amer n well-known
writer in England | Surface | Amos education Stowe, nce
Harr et Elizabeth Lee (1817
1861) Amer po et st | Tyndall | John Tyndall (1810-93) Brit
physicist. | |
| Preserved | Preserved Smith (1830-1911)
Amer h stor an | Survey Graph c | Amos education Stowe, nce
Harr et Elizabeth Lee (1817
1861) Amer po et st | Tyndall | John Tyndall (1810-93) Brit
physicist. | |
| V F Smith | Samuel Francis Smith (1804
1871) Amer hymn wr ter
and poet | H Buzzallo | Henry Buzzallo (18 5 1933)
Amer educator | Tyndall | John Tyndall (1810-93) Brit
physicist. | |
| Wm Smith | John Wm Smith (1771 1845)
Eng clergyman and w L | Swift | Jonathan Swift (1667 1743)
Eng satir st, deca of t
L ettr ca, Dublin | Tyndall | John Tyndall (1810-93) Brit
physicist. | |
| Wolcott | Tol an (George) Wolcott
(1741 71) not novel t | Swaburne | Algermon Charles Swaburne
(1837-1899) Eng poet | Tyndall | John Tyndall (1810-93) Brit
physicist. | |
| J C Swain | John Collins Swain (1861
1936) Eng no el st | Swaburne | Algermon Charles Swaburne
(1837-1899) Eng poet | Tyndall | John Tyndall (1810-93) Brit
physicist. | |
| Swain | Amer ornological
(1823-84) | Swaburne | Algermon Charles Swaburne
(1837-1899) Eng poet | Tyndall | John Tyndall (1810-93) Brit
physicist. | |
| South | Robert South (18
Eng court preac h | Swaburne | Algermon Charles Swaburne
(1837-1899) Eng poet | Tyndall | John Tyndall (1810-93) Brit
physicist. | |
| Southey | Robert Southey (1774-1843)
Eng poet laureate and nce
Lancaster wr ter | Swaburne | Algermon Charles Swaburne
(1837-1899) Eng poet | Tyndall | John Tyndall (1810-93) Brit
physicist. | |

Thornton Wiven Walder (1897-) Amer novelist.
 Mary Eleanor Wilkins (1852-1935) Mrs. Charles M Freeman Amer novelist.
 Nathaniel Parker Willis (1806-1867) Amer poet and jour

Urquhart . Se Thomas Urquhart, of Ballnaphuach (1811-60) Scot.

W W van Loom

W van Loom
 Scientific Encyclopedia
 Van Loom

R. A. Vaughan

Vane

Lady F. Vane
 Vane
 Vane de Du

Vane de Du

Stark Young (1881-1963)
 Amer novelist, poet, and playwright.

Watts-Dunton
 W Watts-Dunton (1812-1914) Eng poet, novelist, and critic.
 W Watts-Dunton (1812-1914) Eng clergyman.

W Watts-Dunton (1812-1914) Eng poet, novelist, and critic.
 W Watts-Dunton (1812-1914) Eng clergyman.

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